

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

6/24/69

SAC, CHICAGO (105-28089) (RUC)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka  
IS - CH

OO: San Francisco

Re Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 4/24/69.

Additional informants and sources have been contacted but were unable to produce any information regarding the alleged presence of captioned organization in the Chicago area.

On June 20, 1969, Mrs. PHILLIP DOLCI, 3744 North Clifton Street, Chicago, advised that SHO ARAI has not returned to reside with her sister at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, and she apparently continues to reside in San Francisco. Mrs. DOLCI states she was recently told by ARAI's sister that she does not know whether ARAI intends to return to the Chicago area.

On June 23, 1969, U. S. Postal Inspector HILL advised the postoffice serving ARAI's former residence still has received no change of address card for SHO ARAI. Mail occasionally is delivered to her former residence and is not returned to the postman so Inspector HILL assumes the mail is being forwarded to her.

Mrs. DOLCI agreed to immediately advise the FBI if she learns any information regarding ARAI's current activities or whereabouts.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

JMF:mr  
(5)

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

11-CV-2131-4b-141

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903 Sub J)

DATE: 8/20/69

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)  
IS - SDS  
OO: Chicago

Source: [REDACTED]

b7D

Reliability: Who has furnished reliable information  
in the past.

Date Advised: 8/19/69

Source reports on activity at the Students for a  
Democratic Society National Headquarters, 1608 West Madison  
Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Attached is information furnished by above source.

EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN HANDLING THIS  
INFORMATION AND MUST BE SUITABLY PARAPHRASED IN ANY COMMUNI-  
CATION. IT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ WHEN  
DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

Recommendation:

Index:

STELL MC KENNA, JIM WILLIAMSON, SECOND  
INTERNATIONAL ANTI-IMPERIALISM CONFERENCE,  
JOHN STEVE (ph), STEVE CHAIN (ph), THE RED  
GUARD, MATSOMOTO (ph), "RISING UP ANGRY",  
JOHN BASSEY, SHANNON PRINTING CO. (in Mil-  
waukee, Wisc.), SANDY CLAUS, CYNTHIA (LNU),  
DAVE BURACH (ph), JIM (LNU), LISA (LNU),  
BILL THOMAS, CRANDALL DUNN (fr. George-  
town, Idaho), PAUL TAYLOR (fr. 1384 Allen  
Park Dr., Salt Lake City, Utah), CHRIS  
BUXTON (fr. 6662 Iris Ave., Cincinnati, OH)

SPW/sjf;lmb:  
(57)

5-3

105-28089-8  
J  
SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
AUG 21 1969  
FBI - CHICAGO  
11-67-2131-4b-142  
gfw

JOHN MURPHY (fr. 881 Losanticalle Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio),  
 PAUL ROSENBERG (fr. 619 Evanswood Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio),  
 MARGO DWIGHT (fr. 3512 Springview Dr., Cincinnati, Ohio),  
 MEREDITH KASSAY (Antioch College). SAM HANSLATHER (Antioch  
 College), SUSAN B. COVERT, ANN PEERY (128 W. Davis, Dayton,  
 Ohio), WILLIS HAWES (a E. Riverview St., apt. 357, Dayton,  
 Ohio), RENEE ROBERTS (11 Richmond Ave., Dayton, Ohio),  
 JOHN D. VANDENBRINK (915 Salem Ave., Dayton, Ohio), JOHN  
 HANKINS (536 Westwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio), TOM GIRVIN  
 (5296 Himes Lane, Dayton, Ohio), DAVE RAVIN (toledo con-  
 tact), FREDERICK VOLLONGO (1025 Moore St., Toledo, Ohio),  
 (FNU) MYRUS (Toledo contact), (FNU) NEAGELE (2491 Geln-  
 wood Ave., Toledo, Ohio),

Open 100-Dead cases on: ROBERT DABROWSKY (2229 W. Lindale)  
 and MARK GERSHON (1119 Schilling, Chicago Height, Ill.)

2 - BUTTE (RM)

1 - 100- (SDS)  
 1 - 100- (CRANDALL DUNN) (P.4)

15 - CINCINNATI (RM)

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 1 - 100- (CHRIS BUXTON) (p.4)  
 1 - 100- (JOHN MURPHY) (p.4)  
 1 - 100- (PAUL ROSENBERG) (p.4)  
 1 - 100- (MARGO DWIGHT) (p.4)  
 1 - 100- (MEREDITH KASSAY) (p.4)  
 1 - 100- (SAM HANSLATHER) (p.4)  
 1 - 100- (ALAN SACKS) (p.4)  
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 1 - 100- (WILLIS HAWES) (p.4)  
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 1 - 100- (JOHN HANKINS) (p.4)  
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5 - CLEVELAND (RM)

1 - 100- (SDS)  
 1 - 100- (DAVE RAVIN) (p.5)  
 1 - 100- (FREDERICK VOLLONGO) (p.5)  
 1 - 100- (FNU) MYRUS) (p. 5)  
 1 - 100- (FNU) NEAGELE) (p.g5)

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 1 - 100- (JOHN BASSEY)

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 1 - 100- (SANDY CLAUS)  
 1 - 100- (JIM (LNU))  
 4 - MILWAUKEE (RM)  
   1 - 100- (SDS)  
   1 - 100- (MIKE JAMES) (p.2,3)  
   1 - 100- (DAVID PALMER) (p.3)  
   1 - 100- (SHANNON PRINTING COMPANY) (p.3)  
 2 - SALT LAKE CITY (RM)  
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   1 - 100- (PAUL TAYLOR)  
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   1 - 100-46445-Sub A (MARK RUDD) (p.2,3)  
   1 - 100-45686 (JEFF JONES) (p.2,3)  
   1 - 100-48069 (MIKE JUSTESON) (p.2)  
   1 - 100-42555 (MIKE JAMES) (p.2,3)  
   1 - 157-1291 (BLACK PANTHER PARTY) (p.2)  
   ① - 105-28089 (ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE) (p.2)  
   1 - 100-43086 ("NEW LEFT NOTES") (p.2)  
   1 - 100-47960 (DAVID PALMER) (p.3)  
   1 - 100-47961 (PHOEBE HIRSCH) (p.3)  
   1 - 157-2744 ("MOVEMENT")  
   1 - 157-4104 (LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS) (p.3)  
   1 - 100-47884 (TIM DOWNS) (p.3)  
   1 - 100-47771 (JOE TASHIRO) (p.3)  
   1 - 100-45601 (MIKE) KLONSKY (p.4)  
   1 - 157-3315 (BOBBY SEALE) (p.3)  
   1 - 100-dead (ROBERT DABROWSKY) (p.4)  
   1 - 100-47885 (CARLIE TANNER) (p.4)  
   1 - 100-44246 (TERRY ROBBINS) (p.4)  
   1 - 100-44877 (ALAN SACKS) (p.4)  
   1 - 100-dead (MARK GERSHON)



STELL MC KENNA contacted BILL AYERS and stated she is supposed to have a talk with him around 9:00 AM this date.

Mr. JIM WILLIAMSON contacted MARK RUDD and JEFF JONES from Tokyo, Japan and inquired if a representative from SDS had been sent to the Second International Anti-Imperialism Conference being sponsored by the Communist League. RUDD advised that MIKE JUSTESON has been sent to this conference at which point WILLIAMSON indicated he has already met with JUSTESON but they were a little weary of each other. WILLIAMSON stated that one JOHN STEVE (ph), Ramparts Magazine, is presently with JUSTESON. RUDD inquired if WILLIAMSON has seen STEVE CHAIN (ph) of Newsreel and WILLIAMSON replied that he has not. JONES reminded WILLIAMSON that JUSTESON is the official SDS delegate and the fact that WILLIAMSON is only a observer. RUDD stated that SDS has received information that there may be additional money available to send an SDS delegate but that SDS has decided not to send an additional person. RUDD advised it was decided that SDS would use the additional available money to send a Black Panther Party (BPP) delegate or a delegate from the Asian-Americans. RUDD further stated that SDS, The Red Guard and the Asian-American Political Alliance are planning a large scale demonstration for September 14 through 18, 1969, in connection with the Japanese World Trade Fair. JONES inquired if WILLIAMSON has met MATSOMOTO (ph) and WILLIAMSON indicated that he is presently underground and would meet him in the near future.

MIKE JAMES contacted JEFF JONES and advised he had some material printed (possibly Rising Up Angry) and JAMES requested this material be sent with other material the NO might send in the near future. JONES advised that SDS has 7,500 copies of New Left Notes to be sent out but JAMES indicated he did not wish to send that many copies of his material. JAMES advised that he will use the regional contact list. JONES further stated that he (JONES) has been on a southern trip and has made new contacts which might be interested in this material. JAMES advised that

he was going to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on August 20, 1969, at which time JEFF JONES mentioned that DAVID PALMER may also need a ride to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. JONES furnished JAMES the address of the Milwaukee contact as 22 West Minecke, telephone number 414-372-4719. JAMES and JONES discussed the MOVEMENT (Newspaper) and JONES commented that the last issue is geographically a monstrosity. JAMES suggested that SDS reduce their order of the MOVEMENT below 3,500 copies.

JOHN BASSEY, League of Revolutionary Black Workers, Detroit, Michigan, contacted the SDS National Office and advised that the League of Revolutionary Black Workers is trying to get out an 8,000 copy edition of a 24 page tabloid but cannot locate a printer in their area. BASSEY was instructed to contact Shannon Printing Company, Port Washington, Wisconsin regarding the printing.

SANDY CLAUS, a high school student from Detroit, Michigan, contacted JEFF JONES regarding the scheduling of a meeting with PHOEBE HIRSCH to discuss high school organizing. CLAUS advised that he is presently staying with his aunt at Clarendon Hills, Illinois but refused to divulge the telephone number.

CYNTHIA (LNU) contacted TIM DOWNS at which time DOWNS stated that JOE TASHIRO is no longer on the NO Staff.

MARK RUDD contacted DAVE BURACH (ph) and discussed the recent meeting between himself and BOBBY SEALE, Black Panther Party (BPP). RUDD stated that SEALE backed down on the BPP criticism of SDS. RUDD advised the Panthers have "departed from a revolutionary nationalist position," and are against the SDS analysis of the Negro situation as well as their concept of "the black colony."

BILL AYERS contacted JIM (LNU) in Detroit, Michigan, and JIM (LNU) advised that RUDD made the following mistakes regarding his recent trip to California:

RUDD took KLONSKY to the meeting with the Panthers.

RUDD went to the press conference to denounce the "U.S." organization.

LISA (LNU) advised the following person is a high school SDS contact for Weber High School:

ROBERT DABROWSKY,  
2229 West Lindale  
Telephone 489-0782'

BILL THOMAS contacted [redacted] at which time [redacted] furnished the following list of contacts for SDS:

CRANDALL DUNN  
Georgetown, Idaho  
Telephone 208-847-1595

b7D

PAUL TAYLOR  
1384 Allen Park Drive  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Telephone 487-3345

[redacted] contacted an unknown male and furnished the following list of Ohio contacts:

CHRIS BUXTON  
6662 Iris Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio

JOHN MURPHY  
2881 Losantiville Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio

PAUL ROSENBERG  
619 Evanswood Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio

MARGO DWIGHT  
3512 Springview Drive  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following contacts were listed for the  
Yellow Springs, Ohio area near Dayton at Antioch College:

MEREDITH KASSAY  
SAM HANSLATHER  
ALAN SACKS  
SUSAN B. COVERT  
ANN PEERY, 128 West Davis, Dayton, Ohio

The following Dayton, Ohio contacts were furnished  
by [REDACTED]

WILLIS HAWES  
Apartment 357  
9 East Riverview Street

RENEE ROBERTS  
11 Richmond Avenue

JOHN D. VANDENBRINK  
915 Salem Avenue

b7D

JOHN HANKINS  
536 Westwood Avenue

TOM GIRVIN  
5296 Himes Lane

The following Toledo, Ohio contacts were furnished  
by [REDACTED]

DAVE RAVIN (no address furnished)  
FREDERICK VOLLONGO  
1025 Moore Street

(FNU) MYRUS  
5592 North Pawnee

(FNU) NEAGELE  
2491 Gelnwood Avenue

MARK GERSHON contacted an unknown female at the  
SDS National Office and advised he wants to start a SDS  
Chapter in the south suburbs in Chicago. GERSHON advised  
he lives at 1119 Schilling, Chicago Heights, Illinois,  
telephone number 754-6587.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	DATE <b>1/29/70</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>1/18/69 - 1/12/70</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. SHERRIFF</b>	TYPED BY <b>cmp</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - MISCELLANEOUS</b>	

## REFERENCES

Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69 at San Francisco;  
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/12/69;  
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/22/69;  
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;  
Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/19/69;  
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;  
Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 12/11/69;  
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 1/16/69, all captioned as above.  
Los Angeles report entitled "GIDRA" dated 11/29/69.

- P -

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:  PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED  COPIES MADE:						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW  <i>105-28089-9</i> <div>SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED FBI - CHICAGO</div> <i>[Signature]</i>
COPIES ON COVER PAGE B							
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notation	
Agency							
Request Recd.							
Date Fwd.							
How Fwd.							
By							

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b7C

SF 100-61299  
JES/cmp

### ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to further protect the identity of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are furnished to offices having sizeable Oriental population and/or known AAPA chapters. Two copies are furnished to Los Angeles and Sacramento in whose territory the AAPA is quite active, and to New York in view of the possibility that AAPA may become more and more active there.

### INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
SF T-1 is SF 2496-R	170-570
SF T-2 is <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 1.2em; margin: 2px 0;"></div> YMCA Director of College Youth Work in San Francisco Bay Area (by request)	Instant file, and 105-23731

b7D

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- 1 - NISO, 12th ND (RM)
- 1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
- (1) - Chicago (105-28089) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Honolulu (100-6563) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (RM)
- 1 - New Haven (Info) (RM)
- 2 - New York (105-100715) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Sacramento (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (100-61299)

SF 100-61299  
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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-3 is

[Redacted]

(by request)

SF T-4 is

[Redacted]

SF T-5 is

[Redacted]

SF T-6 is  
NISO, San Francisco  
Report 5409000869

SF T-7 is

[Redacted]

SF T-8 is

[Redacted]

SF T-9 is

[Redacted]

SF T-10 is

[Redacted]

SF T-11 is

[Redacted]

SF T-12 is  
Intelligence Unit  
San Francisco PD

SF T-13 is

[Redacted]

SF T-14 is

[Redacted]

University of California PD  
(by request)

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

New York airtel and LHM  
dated 8/1/69; copy in  
SF 105-24100 re NAKATSU

157-1202-348

Cited in Los Angeles letter  
to Bureau dated 7/22/69, copy  
in SF 100-61299

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

100-61299-179  
100-64141-4

[Redacted]

105-23692-67

SF 100-61299  
JES/cmp

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-15 is

105-23692-67

b7D

University of California PD  
(by request)

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Los Angeles territory.

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Sacramento territory.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in San Francisco territory.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Copy to:

1 - INS, San Francisco (RM)  
2 - 115th MI Group (RM)  
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)  
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

Report of:  
Date:

JAMES E. SHERRIFF  
1/29/70

Office: San Francisco, California

Field Office File #:

100-61299

Bureau File #: 100-452260

Title:

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

The Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) is self-described in its literature as "A people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society." Organized in 1968 at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB), the AAPA now has chapters at other institutions, but principal activity remains centered at UCB. The AAPA participated in the Third World Liberation Front student strike at UCB (1/22/69-3/14/69). Some AAPA people were involved in the May 4th rally, a Red Guard activity on 5/4/69 at San Francisco. AAPA is deeply involved in development of Asian studies at UCB and AAPA leader is employed as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. AAPA people participated in Asian Coalition protest activities against Japan Week (9/5-20/69) at San Francisco and led protest demonstration against visit by Japanese Prime Minister in November, 1969. AAPA newspaper published at Berkeley, California, appears irregularly. October, 1969 issue of "AAPA" newspaper has article stating AAPA position on Vietnam which claims

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

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JES/cmp

"America is conducting...technological genocide in Vietnam."  
Article further states AAPA supports the ten demands of the  
National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

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DETAILS:

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

In leaflets and in its newspaper, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) describes itself as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes." The sixth issue of the "AAPA" newspaper, dated October, 1969, carried a statement entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA." This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA as follows:

"The Asian American Political Alliance is people. It is a people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism, both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position so that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective. We can only survive if 'we know our place'--shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

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"The goal of AAPA is political education and advancement of the movement among Asian people, so that they may make all decisions that affect their own lives, in a society that never asks people to do so. AAPA is not an isolated group, and should never profess to be such. Its only legitimacy and value is in the effects it has on many people, not just a small group of people. In the same vein AAPA is not meant to isolate Asians from other people; it is unhealthy as well as unwise to do such a thing. AAPA must constantly expand and grow, and reach out to other people and groups. At the same time, AAPA must meet the needs of its own members and deal with its own problems....

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown and red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and asserting our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

#### STRUCTURE OF THE AAPA

According to SF T-1, the AAPA has no membership as such and no fixed cadre of officers. SF T-1 states that there is a Steering Committee or Central Committee consisting of the more active members, but the makeup of this Steering Committee varies from time to time. Any member of the Steering Committee of the AAPA may act as chairman at a meeting according to common consent of those present. According to SF T-1, the

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following persons have served as chairman at AAPA meetings during 1969:

RICHARD AOKIE

BRYANT FONG

FLOYD HUEN

According to SF T-1, the leadership of the AAPA has varying ideas concerning AAPA policies and at times there has threatened to be a split within the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB) on account of these differences. In August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee had been held on August 8, 1969 at UCB for the purpose of attempting to heal an impending split within the AAPA. According to SF T-1, Professor PAUL TAKAGI was called in to act as a mediator during the discussions. According to SF T-1, a list of grievances directed against PAUL WONG, concerning latter's attitude toward the Asian Studies Program was presented by WAI-KIT (PAUL) QUON, FLOYD HUEN and BING THOM. SF T-1 said that opposing these grievances and supporting WONG was RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. Steering Committee members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN remained neutral in the dispute. According to SF T-1, this meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee ended with all parties dissatisfied and hostile.

Subsequently in August, 1969, SF T-1 reported that an emergency meeting of the AAPA people at UCB was held on August 11, 1969, attended by fifteen to seventeen persons. According to SF T-1, the principal purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for BRUCE OCCENA to ask PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of Asian American Studies at UCB. According to SF T-1, OCCENA was supported by FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU and several others. SF T-1 indicated that PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTY HIROTA while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral.

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According to SF T-1, the above mentioned dispute was resolved and FLOYD HUEN became coordinator of Asian American Studies with the title Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB.

In September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that due to the Internal Organizational Chaos within the AAPA, BRYANT FONG who was serving as Chairman of the Central Committee of the AAPA selected nine AAPA people, representing all of the factions of the AAPA to form a Central Committee. SF T-1 said this Central Committee held its first meeting on September 13, 1969 and consisted of the following persons:

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

BING THOM

NORMAN WONG

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG

ROY TAKAI

MARK HAYAMIZU

In describing the various viewpoints of AAPA leaders, SF T-1 on September 26, 1969 classified these leaders as follows:

Militants

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

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Moderates

BING THOM

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG (According to SF T-1,  
DONG occupies a middle position  
between militant and moderate)

Conservatives

MARK HAYAMIZU

FLOYD HUEN

YUJI ICHIOKA

In October, 1969, SF T-1 identified eight members of the Central Committee of AAPA who had been present at a meeting which the Central Committee held at UCB on September 20, 1969. These persons were the following:

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

PAMELA LEE

BING THOM

HARVEY DONG

The non-structure under which the AAPA operates is described in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, in the

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article entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA" as follows:

"We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance in a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves. Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interest join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action."

SF T-2 advised in August, 1969, that his work with college age youth in the San Francisco Bay Area has brought him into frequent contact with members of the AAPA. SF T-2 stated that the organization does not appear to have an organized cadre of officers. He said that there are persons such as YUJI ICHIOKA, FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and others, who have been leaders in the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA and source added that the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA located on the campus of the UCB is recognized as the leading chapter of the AAPA. However, source stated that there appears to be little formal organization and the work appears to be done through a Steering or Central Committee of the leaders and through other committees set up for special purposes. In January, 1970, SF T-2 advised that to the best of his knowledge, the AAPA still operates with no formal cadre of officers or connectional structure.

SF T-3 advised in August, 1969 that in his work with youth in the San Francisco area he has come in contact with several persons who are connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, California and at San Francisco. He said that the headquarters of the AAPA appears to be at the UCB in Berkeley, but he added that the group does not have elected officers and appears to operate on a committee basis, with a central committee consisting of the active leaders. Source said FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON appear to be two main leaders of the AAPA at Berkeley.



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#### AAPA PERSPECTIVES

Recent issues of the AAPA newspaper have all carried a section entitled: "AAPA PERSPECTIVES," consisting of five short paragraph. These are quoted below as they appear in the last issue, Volume 2, Number 1, dated November, 1969:

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

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### ACTIVITIES

An article entitled, "Understanding AAPA", which appears on page 7, issue number 5; and on page 3 of issue number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, claims that since the AAPA began in May 1968, it has grown to become "a powerhouse for Asian thought and action". In discussing the activities of the AAPA, the article states that "past activities of the Berkeley AAPA include Free Huey rallies at the Oakland Court House, Chinatown forums, McCarran Act lobbies, MASC boycott, Third World Liberation Front Strike, development of Asian studies and liason with and development of other AAPA's throughout the state". The article lists recent activities of the AAPA as participation in Japan Week, development of Asian studies, community work, and Third World orientation for the fall quarter of the UCB.

It is noted that AAPA participation in the rallies seeking release of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON, the AAPA participation in a Chinatown forum and protest march on August 17, 1968, AAPA support of the MASC, (Mexican American Student Confederation) boycott at the UCB, and AAPA activity in maintaining information lobby tables at the UCB against the McCarran Act all are activities which took place in 1968.

#### Participation in Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) Student Strike at UCB

This strike activity took place at the UCB from January 22, 1969 through March 14, 1969. During that period, 180 arrests were made by the police for activities related to the strike, but only a very few of these arrests were of students of Asian descent.

The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article which described the Third World as the World of Color, the First World being identified as the United States and its allies, and the Second World being identified as the Soviet Union and its satellites. The article indicated that the groups which had united their efforts in the TWLF at the UCB were the AAPA, the MASC, and the AASU (Afro-American Student Union). This AAPA newspaper

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carried an opinion letter complaining about Asian students who were ignoring the student strike. The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper also complained that three AAPA people, SHIH SHUNG (RANDOLPH) QUON, JEFF LEONG (JEFFREY T. LEONG), and STAN ABE (STANLEY KENJI ABE), had been arrested during the strike at the UCB. According to the opinions expressed in the newspaper, QUON was arrested on "trumped up charges of assault", and the others for obstructing a public passageway.

During early January 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN, an AAPA leader, had been approached by leaders of the AASU at the UCB, who were seeking AAPA support for a student strike. According to SF T-1, HUEN indicated that the AASU expected to gain sufficient support from other ethnic minority groups on the UCB Campus so as to show the strike as a TWLF movement. According to SF T-1, the issues causing the proposed strike grew out of alleged modifications which the Chancellor's Office of the University had made in the program for a Black Studies Department, particularly the refusal of the Chancellor's Office to grant authority to the AASU to hire and fire the faculty instructors. In mid-January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of Third World leaders was held on January 16, 1969, to determine whether the three ethnic student groups, AAPA, MASC, and AASU, would unite in a TWLF student strike. According to SF T-1, the AAPA people present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and PATTI IIYAMA. According to SF T-1, agreement was reached that the memberships of these three groups should be polled for a strike vote and the results reported to a TWLF steering committee meeting on January 17, 1969. According to SF T-1, ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and RICHARD AOKIE were sent to this TWLF steering committee meeting but no final vote could be taken as the AASU representatives failed to appear.

According to SF T-1, a TWLF mass meeting was held on January 19, 1969, at the UCB, attended by between 175 to 200 persons. The meeting was chaired by representatives of the participating ethnic groups, with RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA. SF T-1 indicated that the following AAPA people were among those present at this mass meeting on January 19, 1969:

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RICHARD AOKIE  
FLOYD HUEN  
VICCI WONG  
JEFFREY LEONG  
LILLIAN FABROS  
PATTI IiyAMA

In January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a central committee had been set up to lead the TWLF student strike, scheduled to begin on January 22, 1969, at the UCB. According to the information furnished by SF T-1, the steering committee of the AAPA assembled on January 20, 1969, with RICHARD AOKIE presiding. Those present included ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, VICCI WONG, FLOYD HUEN, and JEANNE QUAN. SF T-1 indicated that VICCI WONG, ALAN FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, and FLOYD HUEN were selected as temporary AAPA representatives to the TWLF Central Committee, however, SF T-1 further reported that AAPA representatives who actually went to a meeting of the TWLF Central Committee on the evening of January 20, 1969, to discuss last minute preparations for the student strike were RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, and JEFFREY LEONG.

SF T-1 reported in January 1969, that on January 21, 1969, a meeting of the steering committee of the AAPA was held with RICHARD AOKIE as chairman and ten to 15 persons present. Others identified as present identified by SF T-1 included the following:

ALAN FONG  
FLOYD HUEN  
VICCI WONG  
JEFFREY LEONG  
PATTI HIROTA  
JEANNE QUAN

At this meeting the steering committee voted to approve actions of the TWLF. The "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB, in its issue dated January 23, 1969, reported that on January 22, 1969, YSIDRO MACIAS, Chairman of the MASC, CHARLES JACKSON, President of the AASU, and JEFFREY LEONG, representing the AAPA,

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held a news conference to announce a general student strike at the UCB. According to the newspaper report, these individuals issued a prepared statement on behalf of the TWLF declaring "racism and self-determination are the central issues of the strike", and identifying another issue as — "the right of Third World people to determine the structure and content of the Third World programs on this campus". On January 30, 1969, a flyer which indicated it emanated from the AAPA at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, was distributed on the UCB Campus. This printed flyer complained that there were "many Asians attending classes as usual", and it called upon all Asians to contact the AAPA and to participate in the student strike.

Other literature distributed on the UCB Campus in January 1969, included a statement of support for the student strike issued over the names of Chinese Student Club (CSC) Cabinet Members, namely GREG (GREGORY) MARK, President; RON (RONALD) MIYAMURA, Cabinet Advisor; FLOYD HUEN, Immediate Past President; JOHN CHANG, Tutorial Coordinator; BRYANT FONG, News Letter Editor; ALAN FONG, Social Action Chairman. (It is noted that with the exception of GREG MARK, all of these CSC Cabinet Members have been identified by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA at the UCB).

The literature distributed in January 1969 also included several mimeographed sheets headed, "Asians! What Do We Do?". These sheets set forth remarks from several persons, most remarks favoring participation in the student strike. Among comments favoring the strike were those appearing over the name JEANNE QUAN, identified with the AAPA and the CSC, and those over the name RON MIYAMURA of the NSC (NESEI Student Club). It is noted that both QUAN and MIYAMURA have been reported by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA. SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA steering committee was held on February 1, 1969, at the Center for Buddhist Studies, 2700 Haste Street, Berkeley, California. According to SF T-1, there were 15 to 17 persons present, including the following:

FLOYD HUEN  
ALAN FONG  
PAUL (WAI KIT) QUON  
JEFFREY LEONG

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VICCI WONG  
LALENT LICON  
PATTI HIROTA  
RON MIYAMURA  
STAN ABE  
LILLIAN FABROS  
BRYANT FONG

SF T-1 indicated that a purpose of this steering committee was to elect a new steering committee to have special responsibilities regarding AAPA participation in the student strike. SF T-1 indicated that the following persons were assigned the indicated duties in the steering committee:

RON MIYAMURA, Coordinator  
RICHARD AOKIE, Strike Leader  
LALENT LICON, Financial Chairman  
PATTI HIROTA, Bail Fund Chairman  
ALAN FONG, Community Liaison  
BRYANT FONG, Monitor Captain

In February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on February 3, 1969, to hear reports from its representatives on the TWLF. Among the 20 to 30 present were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, JEFFREY LEONG, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, ALVIN JA, RON MIYAMURA, and VICCI WONG. According to SF T-1, the meeting heard reports from AOKIE and LEONG on the activities of TWLF Central Committee and from HUEN, FONG, and QUON concerning a TWLF press conference. According to SF T-1, the AAPA meeting reached the consensus that student strike activities should be moderated.

During February 1969, SF T-1 reported that leaders of the TWLF student strike, including RICHARD AOKIE, representing the AAPA, had addressed a student mass meeting at the UCB on February 12, 1969. SF T-1 subsequently advised in February 1969, that on February 13, 1969, about 300 individuals stood in a heavy cold rain on the campus of the UCB to hear several speakers, including FLOYD HUEN representing the AAPA, denounce the arrest of picketing students. Later in February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a noon rally held at the Sproul Hall Plaza of UCB was addressed by several TWLF strike leaders including RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA.

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"The Independent", a newspaper published at Livermore, California, in its issue dated February 23, 1969, carried an article setting forth the results of an interview with JEAN (JEANNE) QUAN, a graduate of Granada High School, Livermore, California, who was actively involved in the student strike at the UCB. The article identified Miss QUAN as a leader of the AAPA, which was described as among the organizations that were striking to secure funds for a Third World College. Miss QUAN, according to the article, claimed that the presence of police on the UCB Campus had caused many students to rally to the side of the strikers. She also claimed that she had witnessed unwarranted beatings of students by policemen. Miss QUAN stated there had been rock-throwing instances by students, but she claimed this tactic was not condoned by the strike leadership and that the striker's tactics were supposed to be nonviolent. Miss QUAN claimed that most police violence had been caused by members of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department but she was pleased by the way in which the California Highway Patrol had handled its activities in connection with the student strike.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated March 5, 1969, carried an article concerning the student strike by the TWLF. The article stated that on March 4, 1969, 150 demonstrators marched to the Civic Sciences Literature Hall where the Academic Senate was meeting to discuss a proposal for a Third World College. The article indicated that leaders of the strike spoke and that FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA was introduced as a member of the Local Defense Committee of the TWLF. According to the article, HUEN complained that not enough people who had witnessed student arrests were filing reports with the committee and he also asked for financial contributions to the Local Defense Committee.

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue dated March 15, 1969, carried an article concerning the TWLF student strike at the UCB. This article indicated the strike was called off after the faculty of the UCB voted to support the establishment of a Department of Ethnic Studies or a Third World College. The article indicated that another factor in terminating the strike was that the students were starting to prepare for their final examinations.

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The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated April 21, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Activist Wins Key UC Post". This article stated that a student, FLOYD HUEN, who was active in the recent Third World Liberation Front Strike won a key post in the elections at UCB. The article stated that FLOYD HUEN who is a sociology senior who took part in the strike, polled 2,964 to 832 for the closest of his two opponents, and received election as the first vice-president of the Associated Students of UCB.

It is noted that records of the UCB Police Department disclosed that FLOYD HUEN, a student at the University of California, was arrested on March 3, 1969, charged with blocking a pedestrian's access while participating in a picket line at the UCB. The records indicated this charge was dismissed on the recommendation of the District Attorney. FLOYD HUEN's father and other relatives have advised that this arrest was the result of mistaken identity, so the charge was dismissed.

AAPA Activity in Development of Asian Studies  
Department In A Third World College at UCB

Issue Number one of the AAPA newspaper dated November - December 1968, carried an article entitled, "Asian Studies At UCB", which indicated the AAPA was working on the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968: Basic Asian American History I, in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI, and a course on Student Movements in Asia, which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ?????)."

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January 1969, carried an article indicating that the AAPA, as a part of a projected Asian Studies program at the UCB, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The



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article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated May 9, 1969, carried an article dated May 8, 1969, by the AAPA. This article is entitled, "Where's Our Third World College?". The article stated that Third World Students at the UCB had called a strike starting January 22, 1969, in demand of self-determination and a Third World College. The article indicated that "normal strike activities were suspended in good faith last quarter" but added that the UCB Administration had failed to respond with the establishment of a Third World College. The article pointed out that at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), even without student initiative and pressure, the administration had already begun operation of a Center for Ethnic Studies. The article indicated that at UCLA, funding for the fall quarter of 1969 had been appropriated, (\$150,000 for the Asian Institute alone), and personnel would be hired by May 23, 1969.

The AAPA article stated that they had been waiting earnestly since the end of last quarter for the UCB Chancellor to make a move to establish a Third World College and pointed out it was over two months since the Academic Senate of the UCB voted 550 to 5 urging the Chancellor to appoint a Department Chairman immediately and to implement an Interim Department by the fall of 1969. The article outlined various negotiating efforts that TWLF leaders had taken during April with the University Administration and pointed out that the University Chancellor during an appearance before a Third World mass meeting on April 23, 1969, announced he expected to name a chairman for the Interim Department of Ethnic Studies within six or seven days. The article indicated that May 8, 1969, was the 16th day after that meeting and no word had been received concerning the appointment. The AAPA article stated that if a Department Chairman and staff were not appointed within the next few days, personnel would not

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be available for the fall quarter because people would have made academic commitments elsewhere. The AAPA expressed the opinion that the Chancellor was purposely stalling so as to sabotage the program.

In May of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a mass meeting sponsored by the AAPA was held in Leconte Hall at the UCB on May 12, 1969, to discuss the crisis concerning the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 indicated that 35 to 40 persons were present, including the following:

FLOYD HUEN  
BRYANT FONG  
PATTI HIROTA  
RICHARD AOKIE  
ALAN FONG  
BING THOM  
LING CHI WANG  
SHIH WIN LAW  
DANNY LI

Chairman of the meeting according to SF T-1 was BRYANT FONG, and the primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the crisis brought about by the lack of adequate funding for a Third World College and the lack of a director for the College due to the refusal of the person who had been invited by the University to accept that position. According to SF T-1, the discussion ended in a dead lock, and a committee was created to explore feasible alternatives.

In June of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a group consisting of 15 to 17 AAPA people met in the Student Senate Chambers of UCB on June 19, 1969, under the chairmanship of BRYANT FONG. Other persons present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, JEANNE QUAN, STAN ABE, RONALD MIYAMURA, and GREGORY JUE. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported on the status of the Third World College negotiations but indicated no additional progress had been made.

In July of 1969, SF T-1 advised that the steering committee of the AAPA met on July 12, 1969, in the Students Senate Chambers at the UCB to discuss the position of the AAPA concerning the establishment of the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 advised that ten to twelve persons were

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present, including BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, JEFFREY LEONG, BELVIN LOUIE, JOHN CHANG, and PAUL WONG. According to SF T-1, it was decided at this meeting that Professor PAUL WONG would deliver an ultimatum from the AAPA to Chancellor HAYNES, stating that RON LEWIS and YUJI ICHIOKA should be hired immediately as instructors in the Third World College and a budget should be established immediately, or Professor WONG would resign from his appointment as the Chairman of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College. According to SF T-1, RICHARD AOKIE stated to the group that he would refuse his appointment as an instructor in the Third World College if Professor PAUL WONG resigned. (It is noted that YUJI ICHIOKA, according to newspaper report, was the principle founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California during May and June of 1968.) He went to New York City in the fall of 1968, and in January of 1969, SF T-1 stated that one of the objectives of the AAPA alliance in its participation in the Third World Liberation Front Strike, was the appointment of an AAPA member, possibly YUJI ICHIOKA, as a coordinator to develop the curriculum in Asian American studies. SF T-1 indicated that ICHIOKA as of January 1969 was in New York City where he was employed by the Japanese Consulate. The June edition of "GIDRA", a monthly paper produced by Asian students in the Southern California area, reported that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center at the UCLA were a team of people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor of the course, "Orientals in America".

In August of 1969, SF T-1 advised that 30 to 40 AAPA people held a meeting at the UCB on August 4, 1969, to discuss the restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College at the UCB. According to SF T-1, AAPA members BRYANT FONG, JOHN CHANG, WAI KIT QUON, and BING THOM led a group which demanded the restructuring of the Department since they declared that the AAPA was not in complete control of it. On the other hand, AAPA members PAUL WONG, RICHARD AOKIE, LING CHI WANG, and RONALD MIYAMURA defended the present structure and argued against the complete control of the Asian American Studies Department by the AAPA. According to SF T-1, it was a very heated meeting and at shortly after midnight, PAUL WONG and RICHARD AOKIE walked out of the meeting. Subsequently, at about

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2:00 A.M., on August 5, 1969, those still present passed a motion presented by JOHN CHANG calling for a restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department.

In August 1969, SF T-1 advised that on August 8, 1969, the steering committee of the AAPA met at the UCB with Professor PAUL TAKAGI called in as a mediator in an attempt to hear an impending split in the AAPA. According to SF T-1 a list of grievances directed against Professor PAUL WONG was presented by FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM and WAI KIT QUON, while WONG was supported by RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. SF T-1 indicated that AAPA members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN were present but remained neutral.

According to SF T-1, an emergency meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on August 11, 1969, with about 15 to 17 persons present. According to SF T-1, the major purpose of this meeting was for BRUCE OCCENA, speaking for FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU, and several other AAPA people to officially request PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of the Asian American Studies Department. SF T-1 indicated that at the meeting, PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTI HIROTA, while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral.

The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 6, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Orientation" concerning a student orientation session held on October 4, 1969, at the UCB for students who would be taking courses in the Asian Studies Department of the UCB. According to the article, FLOYD HUEN, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, was one of the featured speakers. According to the article, HUEN told the 150 persons present, "Some see the Third World Strike as a defeat, but a Third World consciousness is just beginning to emerge in this country . . .". The article indicated that HUEN blamed the small turnout (150 people), on the fact that the Rice - California Football Game was the same afternoon and indicated he complained that more people were concerned about football than about Third World Studies. According to the article, HUEN criticized the administration of the UCB for making contracts with "white-owned" and "white-hiring" corporations, but he added the corporations are "the real enemy".

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The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 30, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Huen Quits Post . . . .". This article indicated that FLOYD HUEN resigned on October 27, 1969, from his elected position as the Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, stating that his reasons for doing so were the same as the reasons which prompted him to run for that position, namely to promote Third World interests and to promote student control of the University. The article quoted HUEN as stating, "When I ran for the position, I ran mostly with Third World interests in mind, . . . .". According to the article, HUEN indicated he intended to get the Associated Students to support community projects and ethnic studies, and he now felt there was enough support that he no longer needed to continue as an officer of the Associated Students. The article reported that HUEN named three persons, namely ALAN FONG (of AAPA), DWIGHT SCOTT (of the AASU), and JESUS RUIZ (of the MASC), who would continue to represent Third World interest in the Senate and HUEN indicated that his new post as the Administrative Custodian of the Asian Studies Department gives him a better position to work for Third World interests than he would have had by continuing in the Senate of the Associated Students. According to the article, HUEN said that as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies, his main effort would be directed toward the smooth functioning and expansion of the Asian Studies Department.

The October 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper, on page 4, carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES". The first section of this article, entitled, "THE CONCEPT OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that the Asian students who have developed the Asian Studies aspect of Third World Studies believe that the educational heirarchy should be inverted. According to the article, the Asian students feel they are better able to decide their educational needs in the field of Asian Studies than are University Regents and administrators who are neither students nor Third World people. The article states:

"The University establishment has told us •  
that we lack background and training, yet  
Asian Studies has existed since the Winter  
quarter of the past academic year. Asian Studies

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began with one course under the Board of Educational Development. Since then, six classes have been offered, with a total enrollment of at least six hundred students. Each class has been designed, run, and taught by students. In addition, the Asian Studies Division, unlike the other Third World divisions, does not have a coordinator. A committee of six graduate and six undergraduate students make policy and decisions. This is innovative--the Administration has been pressured into recognizing students rather than a coordinator whose only qualification may be a Ph.D.

"Innovation is not accomplished without struggle. But struggle has produced four Asian Studies courses and a Third World Colloquium for the Fall quarter".

The second section of the article, entitled, "DIRECTION OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that Asian Studies at UCB will be "a strongly community oriented program of study", which will emphasize Asians in America. The article indicates this direction of study is designed to reverse the trends which have drained talented persons from the ethnic communities where they could otherwise function to help prevent Asian-American communities from becoming cultural and psychological ghettos. According to the article, the Asian Studies program at the UCB will stress community oriented subjects and actual community work in order to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the community and its network of relationships. The article states:

"The study program of Asian Studies is to include the following areas of scholarship: community commitment, awareness of the Asian-american identity, Asian and Asian-american culture, and the dynamics of racism."

The article lists the Asian Studies offered at the UCB in the Fall Quarter of 1969 as follows:

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Asian Studies 100 - The Asian Experience in America  
Instructor, ALAN FONG

"An introduction to the psychology of self as determined in the history of the race. Attention is given to general historical, social and economic factors of the Asian situation which pertain both to Asia and America."

Asian Studies 130 - Asian Community Workshop  
Instructor, BING THOM

"This course is designed to enable students: to become aware of the Asian communities, to involve them in the processes of social change and community action, to acquire basic and practical skills of researching Asian communities in America".

Asian Studies 160 - A-B-C Comparative Asian Student Movements

Instructor, WAI KIT QUON

"A study of both significant historical and contemporary student movements in Asia, one of the most important aspects of Asian history and culture, with emphasis on Japan, China, Vietnam, Korea, and the Philippines".

Asian Studies English 3  
(No instructor listed)

"Principles of composition designed to aid Subject A students achieve proficiency in basic college-level writing. Emphasis is on expression".

Third World Studies 100 - Colloquium on the Third World Concept

Instructor, RICHARD AOKIE, CARL MACK

"An introduction to the Third World Concept and its relevance to the American context. Comparative analysis of problems and experiences of Third World people in America. Critical evaluation of alternative actions for social and political change".

Regarding the above-mentioned Asian Studies Conference at Berkeley, September 20, through 21, 1969, it is noted that the October 1969 issue of "GIDRA", which is published by students at Los Angeles, California, and which is concerned with Asian-American matters, carried an article

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over the name COLIN WATANABE, which discussed that conference. According to this article, Mr. ELGIN HEINZ, employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop, was asked to comment during the general meeting concerning the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco schools. According to the article, HEINZ was cut short by BING THOM of the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA, who told HEINZ he should resign and let an Asian take his place. HEINZ reportedly replied that he had already told his superiors he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him.

The AAPA newspaper in its issue dated November 1969 (Volume 2, Number 1), carried an article entitled, "THIRD WORLD COLLEGE NOW!". This article alleges that the UCB administration has never truly cooperated with Third World people and that the development of a Third World College has been a constant struggle. The article claims that the UCB has used "stall and run-around tactics" designed to keep the Third World groups off balance and separated so that each group has had to concentrate its staff on its own immediate program in order to keep that program running. The article states the UCB administration "has finally come to terms by granting an Ethnic Studies Department" but adds that the struggle for a Third World College with degrees and a graduate program has only begun.

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried articles indicating that the Asian Studies Division of the UCB had been active in promoting study of problems of interest to the AAPA. One article noted that a symposium, "Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam" had been sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15, 1969, to show that "the Vietnamese people . . . have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." Another article indicated that Asian Studies 130 had studied the problems of women working in garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown and had decided to initiate and build a cooperative as the way to help the garment workers avoid exploitation and as a vehicle to "educate the workers to some understanding . . . of how they are exploited and suppressed."



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EXTENSION OF THE AAPA IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AND ELSEWHERE;  
LIAISON WITH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHAPTERS AWAY FROM UCB CAMPUS

According to SF T-1 contacted January 12, 1970, the AAPA, although primarily located on the campus of the UCB has a presence on several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly Hayward State College, San Francisco State College and San Jose State College. SF T-1 added that there is also an AAPA presence on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles and at the University of California at Davis, California.

SF T-2 advised on January 12, 1970, that in his work with Asian students at the various colleges in the San Francisco area, he has found that the principal areas of AAPA activity aside from the campus of the UCB are San Jose State College and Hayward State college. SF T-2 added that there also seems to be an AAPA chapter in San Francisco which is not directly related to any campus but which includes Asian students (or persons recently from campus) who are involved in community or social work activity in San Francisco. Source said it is possible a San Francisco AAPA group may center around Glide Memorial Methodist Church, since JANICE MIRIKATANI MILLER, a secretary there, has been organizing a magazine devoted to Asian-American interests, scheduled for publication in February, 1970. SF T-2 said he understands MILLER has some connection with the AAPA. SF T-2 added that NEIL GOTANDA, GERALDINE KUTAKA and BARRY CHANN all have been vocal in speaking as AAPA representatives at protest activities in San Francisco during 1969. Source added that several AAPA leaders at Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, WAI KIT QUON and LING CHI WANG have their homes or other close associations in San Francisco. (SF T-2 and SF T-3 in August, 1969, advised BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service in Chinatown.)

It is noted that Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper, published in the Spring of 1969, carried an article concerning a statewide Asian-American Conference held in March, 1969, in which it was stated the San Francisco groups are moving away from the campuses into the streets and the ethnic communities." Farther on in this article the following statement appears: "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities."

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The "Daily Californian," newspaper of the Associated Students of the UCB, in its issue dated January 17, 1969, carried an article concerning the AAPA, which contained the following statement:

"The AAPA was founded last Spring and has chapters on a number of California campuses. These included Berkeley, SF State, San Jose State, College of San Mateo, USC, UCLA and Sacramento."

The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper indicated the AAPA had a presence at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii. This issue of the AAPA newspaper also carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles, stating that most AAPA activity in Southern California was centered at the University of Southern California, UCLA. The article indicated the AAPA at UCLA had been working with Oriental Concern, described as "a campus based liberal group," active on several campuses in the Los Angeles area. Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, indicated that AAPA members from Berkeley, California had attended a Young Buddhist Association workshop at Sacramento, where they "identified individuals interested in the Asian Movement."

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in February, 1969, mentions a Statewide AAPA Conference held January 11-12, 1969. According to SF T-1, AAPA people from various campuses attended the Asian Experience In America-Yellow Identity Conference held on January 11, 1969, on the UCB Campus under the sponsorship of the Chinese Students' Club and the Nisei Students' Club of the UCB, and met together at Berkeley, California, during this weekend.

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper also made brief mention of AAPA activity in other areas, stating: "San Jose AAPA is involved with the strike and is planning Asian Studies courses, there being over 500 Asians at San Jose State. Davis AAPA has unique problems on their UC campus as its location is more isolated. It is one of the newest AAPA chapters, with some of the workers editing a ten page campus paper funded and sponsored by Campus Switchboard. There are a lot of foreign students who for various reasons (political reprisals, etc.) will not get 'involved,' and most of the people seem to be grad students. Sacramento AAPA is just getting started at City and State Colleges."

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Issue No. 4 of the AAPA newspaper, reports that a second Statewide AAPA Conference was held March 8, 1969, at which there was representation from groups at the University of California at Davis, from the Bay Area, and from Southern California. This article indicated that "because of lack of systematic organization on the part of both hosts and participants, the meeting was nowhere near as successful as it could have been." The article indicated that there was diversity of political ideas among the participants and states: "The only real basis for the two Statewide conferences that have been held is an idea - - the idea that Asian-Americans should begin to assert themselves politically as Asian-Americans." According to the article; "This conference revealed that groups have grown so far apart that any future progress will have to be based on real organization. This means organization not only at a State-wide level, but also within each group." This article indicates that the AAPA is working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland, California and on the campus of the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper also carried an article signed by the San Jose State AAPA, advertising an EASTer Symposium to take place April 4-6, 1969. The article indicated registration and entertainment would occur on Friday, April 4, 1969, and that Saturday there would be a Third World Conference to which "All Third World organizations in the Bay Area will be invited." The article indicated "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers topics would follow **representative** speakers from **these organizations**. Activity for Sunday, April 6, 1969 was described as a "Christ Hunt" and the article indicated that this activity could not be further discussed because the San Jose State College AAPA is so small it cannot afford to lose members "behind the wrath of God." (sic).

In April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at San Jose State College (SJSC) had sponsored a symposium on Saturday, May 5, 1969 at the Education Building on the campus of San Jose State College. According to SF T-1, it was a Third World affair and the speakers represented Mexican-American, Afro-American and Filipino-American groups, as well as Oriental-American groups. According to SF T-1, there were between 60 to 70 persons present and SHELDON (last name unknown), a leader of the AAPA at SJSC, served as chairman.

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SF T-1 said that among the eight speakers were: RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA at Berkeley, California and ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, California.

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

"GIDRA," self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country, and published in Los Angeles, California, carries numerous articles concerning the activities of Asian groups. The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a notice concerning the AAPA at SJSC. This notice indicated that although there were 750 students of Asian ancestry at SJSC, only about 20 were members of the AAPA and few of the others were active. According to this notice in "GIDRA," the AAPA at SJSC can be contacted through PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apt. 1, San Jose, California. The "GIDRA" notice further indicates that SJSC offers a student-planned course entitled: "The Asian-American Experience."

An article which appeared on February 4, 1969 in "The Pioneer," published at the California State College at Hayward, California (CSCH), carried an article entitled: "Orientals Cast Lot with Third World." This article states that: "After years of watching other minorities bear the brunt of socio-economic upheaval, a group of Orientals has decided to cast its lot with the 'revolution.'" The article goes on to identify this group as the AAPA which it indicates was founded at the UCB so that Asian-Americans would have a vehicle to express their views and through which they can work with other minorities toward self-determination. The article says that: "AAPA is starting very slowly. They have three firmly established chapters, at Berkely, San Francisco State and San Jose State. They are trying to establish more. But few Oriental-Americans are joining or even turning their heads in interest." The article goes on to remark that at Cal State Hayward, the response has been so sparse that "the would-be founder" of a Hayward AAPA chapter, ALLAN FUJITA, has been unable to form even a half-strength chapter.

"The Pioneer," student newspaper at the CSCH, in its issue dated February 14, 1969, carried an article over the name ALLAN FUJITA, advising that Asian-Americans on the campus of CSCH were forming an AAPA. In the article, FUJITA indicated the group intended to seek and provide information about the problems of Asian, of other Third World groups and of "any other oppressed segment of American society;" and that it intended: "To act toward the solution of the problems of Asian-Americans," "To actively support the liberation of other Third World groups" and "To support the liberation of other specific segments of American society." The article invited Asian-Americans to meet with the AAPA of CSCH "this Thursday." According to SF T-4, FUJITA was quite disturbed because the meeting was supposed to have been held February 13, 1969, but had to be postponed to February 20, 1969 since the announcement was not published until February 14, 1969.

In February, 1969, SF T-4 advised that the first meeting of the AAPA chapter at CSCH was held on February 20, 1969 with approximately twelve persons present, according to the source, ALLAN FUGITA and LOUIE LEE appeared to be the leaders in forming this group. Later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the home of ALLAN FUJITA to formulate demands to be presented to the administration of the CSCH through a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

Still later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised that persons connected with either the Black Students Union (BSU), the Mexican American Students Confederation (MASC) or with the AAPA at the CSCH, met on February 25, 1969 at a Mexican restaurant in Oakland, as a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) to discuss demands that they would present to the CSCH administration. These demands were presented to the CSCH President on February 26, 1969. SF T-4 indicated that since the college president did not accept the demands without a question, the BSU wanted to close down the school. This action was not supported by the AAPA or the MASC. Late in February, SF T-4 indicated these differences threatened to break up the TWLF.

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"The Pioneer" published at CSCH, in its issue dated April 15, 1969 carried an article inviting Asian-American students to a "rap session" every Thursday afternoon, at which the problems of being an Asian-American in contemporary American society would be discussed. A subsequent article in "The Pioneer" over the name: LORETO ALMAZOL, invited Filipino students at the CSCH to attend Thursday afternoon discussion meetings of the AAPA.

In its issue dated May 20, 1969, "The Pioneer" carried a report of an interview with LOUIE LEE, described as vice-president of the AAPA at CSCH. In this interview, LEE claimed that the AAPA at CSCH has thirty members and stated: "The AAPA is predominately a California organization with other chapters at U. C. Berkeley, San Francisco State and San Jose State. According to the article, LEE declared the purpose of the AAPA is "the identification, development and articulation of the Asian-American identity. When asked if the group were militant, LEE replied: "We will fight for what we believe in." According to the article, LOUIE LEE stated the AAPA had already been successful at the CSCH in arranging for an Asian Studies class to be taught in the Fall by an Asian-American, and added the AAPA intends to establish an Asian-American Cultural Center at the CSCH. "The Pioneer" in its issue dated May 28, 1969, carried an article over the name, PATRICIA ARIAS. In this article Miss ARIAS identified herself as a member of the AAPA at the CSCH and expressed agreement with views which LOUIE LEE expressed in the interview mentioned above.

The above mentioned October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" indicates that at Hayward, California, in the CSCH, there are 200 Asian students out of a student body of 9,000 to 10,000. The article in "GIDRA" indicates that the CSCH is offering a course called: Asian-American Communities and states in addition to working on course development, the AAPA has established a center for development of community oriented programs, which will build a library of books and films on the subject of Asians in America and will offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and community people. The "GIDRA" article indicates the AAPA at CSCH can be contacted through PAM TAU, 825 Orchard, Apt. 24, Hayward, California.

It is noted that during December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning conference held December 5, 1969 on the Mills College Campus at Oakland, California, under the auspices of the Mills College chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, PAMELA TAU of the AAPA at CSCH was among the persons who attended that conference.

The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" also made mention of the AAPA at San Francisco State College (SFSC) indicating that Asians and Asian-Americans comprise 47 percent of the student enrollment, and that courses in Conversational Cantonese and in Chinese-American History have been developed. According to the notice in "GIDRA" the person to contact concerning the AAPA at SFSC is PENNY NAKATSU, 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, California. The "GIDRA" notice indicates SFSC offers 18 courses in the Asian-American Studies Program.

(It is noted that an article which appeared in the October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at SFSC carried an article which indicated that chapter of the AAPS had recently been formed at SFSC and that the AAPA organizers on the campus were PENNY NAKATSU and STAN WONG. It is further noted that according to SF T-1, SF T-3 and SF T-5, PENNY NAKATSU on July 17, 1969, appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women Versus Facism," before the First National Conference For a United Front Against Fascism, sponsored from July 18-20, 1969 at Oakland, California by the Black Panther Party.)

SF T-2 has advised that the AAPA at the SFSC supported the student strike which began at that institution in November, 1968, but source added that the situation of the AAPA during that student strike was confused since at the time the student strike began, the most militant students of Asian descent were members of the Inter-Collegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA) headed by MASON WONG.

An article which appeared in the "San Francisco Examiner" on January 7, 1969, stated that the student strike at the San Francisco State College began November 6, 1968 when the strike was called in support of "non-negotiable" demands submitted to the college administration the previous day by the Black Students Union.

The article added that the strike was supported by several student organizations including the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

(It is noted that the "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated March 29, 1968 carried an article stating that the TWLF had just been organized at the SFSC campus by four minority groups, the Black Students Union, the Latin-American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Students Organization, and a Mexican-American group. It is further noted that the above mentioned issue of the "Daily Gator", October 23, 1968, indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, as spokesman for the newly formed SFSC chapter of the AAPA stated the AAPA would coordinate its activities with the TWLF and with the ICSA.)

Above mentioned strike at SFSC, although joined by some faculty members of the American Federation of Teachers Union employed there, failed to close SFSC and was eventually settled in the Spring of 1969. According to SF T-2 it was settled after the Asian groups decided they would withdraw their support from the strike, when it became evident that the Acting President had no intention of permitting the strike to close the school. According to SF T-3, the withdrawal of the Asian groups was encouraged after a leading member of the Suey Sing Tong in Chinatown, whose daughter had been villified by MASON WONG for crossing the picket line to attend school, warned that any further insults by MASON WONG to Chinese girls attending SFSC would be met by punitive action against MASON WONG's person.

On January 3, 1969, SF T-6 furnished an undated leaflet issued by the TWLF declaring that students of SFSC had been on strike since November 6, 1968 and asking Third World "Brothers and "Sisters" to support the strike. Members of the TWLF were identified as follows:

Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action  
Latin American Student Organization  
Black Student Union  
Asian American Political Alliance  
Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor  
Mexican-American Student Confederation



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A leaflet which was distributed on the campus of the SFSC during the student strike entitled: "Third World Liberation Front: School of Ethnic Area Studies," included a section entitled "A POSITION PAPER ON THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDIES AND THE SCHOOL OF ETHNIC AREA STUDIES by the AAPA. In this position paper, the AAPA declared that "as one of the six groups currently working towards a School of Ethnic Area Studies," it affirmed "the urgency and necessity" of a Japanese-American Studies program. Another position paper, by the ICSA appeared in this leaflet, supported the establishment of a School of Ethnic Area Studies and proposed that a Chinese Ethnic Studies Department be established within that School.

WAYNE BERRY, Security Officer, SFSC, who advised of the above mentioned leaflet on the SFSC campus during the student strike, later advised that the strike was settled when the college administration made concessions to the student body demands regarding the admission of minority students and the establishment of ethnic studies.

It is noted that the "Oakland Tribune," daily newspaper published at Oakland, California, in its issue dated September 23, 1969, reported that SFSC officials had stated that date the new School of Ethnic Studies at SFSC, offering courses in the history, culture and literature of Negroes, Asians, Mexican-Americans and American Indians, had enrolled 1000 students, almost double the number of students expected to enroll. The article stated that the Fall semester at SFSC began with about 18,000 students enrolled.

It is noted that as indicated above, the Fourth Number of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in the Spring of 1969, carried an article which indicated the AAPA was working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland. In December, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a conference had been held on 12/5/69 at Lucy Stern Hall on the Mills College campus, which conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN, a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, and sponsored by the Mills College Chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, the Mills College chapter of the AAPA is headed by a Chinese girl named DARLENE JUNG (phonetic) and the source noted only three persons at the conference who claimed to be members of the Mills College chapter of AAPA.

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SF T-1 advised that about 100 persons were present with many from the Berkeley AAPA, including FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM, who led a workshop on organizing garment workers in the San Francisco Chinatown, RICHARD AOKIE, who led a workshop on the Third World Movement as well as ROY TAKAI, JEFFREY LEONG and HARVEY DONG, all of whom are leaders of the AAPA at UCB. SF T-1 stated that speakers included RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA and ALEX HING leader of Red Guard in San Francisco. According to SF T-1 several other Red Guard members from San Francisco were present, including DARWIN (LEE ). SF T-1 added that a Negro man who claimed to be a reporter for the "People's World" newspaper at San Francisco was present at the conference and LARRY GURLEY, a faculty member of Mills College was present as an observer. According to SF T-1, GURLEY stated in his presence that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA.

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

SF T-1 stated that ALEX HING of the Red Guard headed a workshop on the Asian Students movement at the Mills College conference while a workshop concerning the Filipino Movement was led by a Chinese male from the College of Marin in Marin County, California. According to SF T-1, this person, whose name he did not learn, claimed to be a member of the TWLF at that campus. SF T-1 stated that the sixth workshop at the conference, concerning Asian Studies was led by someone from Stanford University at Palo Alto, California.

SF T-1 stated that GORDON YOW from Merritt College in Oakland, California, attended the conference at Mills College December 5, 1969 and stated he hoped to establish a chapter of the AAPA at Merritt College.

As is indicated elsewhere, the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969 published at Berkeley, California, indicated the First Asian Studies Conference was held at Berkeley, on September 20-21, 1969. The article indicated that representatives from various places in California were present, including representatives from Los Angeles, Stockton and the University of California at Davis, near Sacramento. The article indicated that representatives from Davis, Los Angeles, Stockton and Berkeley discussed state-wide and area-wide strategy and tentatively decided the next Asian Studies Conference on December 20-21, 1969 would be held at Los Angeles, with the Asian Studies Center of the University of California at Los Angeles as host. This article further

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indicated that plans were also made for "a radical political session" to be held in early November at Stockton, California.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, carried an article entitled: "asian radicals," which stated that Asian political activists from the Bay Area would gather on November 21, 1969 for a session on radical Asian politics. The article indicated the event would be held at Hayward, California on the campus of the CSCH, and was being sponsored by the AAPA chapter at the CSCH. The article added that the original concept of a state-wide Radical Asian Political Conference was developed at the Asian Studies Conference held in Berkeley, but never materialized due to "area problems." The article stated that it was decided instead that "regional groups should come together to discuss common problems and to attempt to bring more unity to the movement." All "serious, determined radical Asians" were urged to attend this session which was scheduled to last from 7:30 to 12:00 Midnight on Friday, November 21, 1969.

Above mentioned AAPA newspapers indicate there is also an AAPA presence at college campuses away from the San Francisco Bay Area.

The August, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" mentioned above as published at Los Angeles and concerned with Asian-American matters, carries an article which indicates the time has come for Asian-Americans to speak out concerning political and racial turmoil in America, and announces the "establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article accuses the American society of showing "every evidence of liquidating Black people" and of waging "politically and morally insane war in Vietnam," and it complains that Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances of which there is "undisputable evidence in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles. The article indicats that for further information concerning the AAPA readers should contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537.

The May, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America" being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles(UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969 issue of "GIDRA"

carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America," being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article which reported that the Asian-American Student Alliance described as a loose confederation of radical student groups at the UCLA, had created a sub-group known as the AAPA.

Above mentioned August, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article stating: "A new Asian organization has been formed at UCLA--the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article indicates that interested persons could contact the AAPA at the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA. Principles and objectives of the AAPA as outlined in this article included the following statements: Regarding Law: "Law does not mean justice. It means power, We will fight for justice and if the law opposes us, we will oppose the laws."; regarding the University: "The University must serve all the people, not just those rich enough to sit on the Board of Regents."; regarding racism: "We recognize that minority groups in America are being...oppressed...We feel that all people of color, along with oppressed whites should come together to combat the economic and racial discrimination in this society."; regarding discrimination: "If racial discrimination were abolished, economic oppression would still exist. Therefore, we cannot limit our goals to combating racial discrimination alone."; regarding discrimination of women: "We will work to abolish the political, economic, and social discrimination against women in this country, and particularly in the Asian community."; regarding the working class: "We are dedicated to serving and working for the benefit of the Asian-American working class...not the few rich Orientals who exploit their own brothers."

The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a colloquim held November 2, 1969 at UCLA concerning the Asian-American student and the University. The article indicated that various Asian-American programs, including that of the AAPA were presented. The article also indicated that FLOYD HUEN from Berkeley, California was present as a guest.

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On June 4, 1969, leaflets were distributed on the UCLA campus in the name of the AAPA, which was self-described as a UCLA organization of radical students. The leaflet called for a protest rally that date and which charged the UCLA administration with attempting to isolate LAURA HO from other students on the campus. HO was described in the same leaflet as one of the founders of the AAPA. (An article in the UCLA student newspaper, "Daily Bruin" on May 29, 1969, reported that LAURA HO and others had been charged with obstructing the lawful administration of the University by disrupting a meeting of the Board of Regents. Miss HO was charged with throwing a rock and breaking a window.)

On May 14, 1969, SF T-7 advised that the AAPA using the address 681 West 34th Street, located on the campus of the University of Southern California published an article in the Black Student Union newspaper, "Black Trojan" which indicated the AAPA was supporting the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State College.

Regarding the development of AAPA activity at the UCLA, it is noted that in February, 1969, SF T-1 advised that YUJI ICHIOKA, founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, had resigned his position with the Japanese Consulate in New York City as of February 1, 1969 and was in the Los Angeles, California area where he planned to work in the Ethnic Studies program at UCLA. It is also noted that the June, 1969 edition of "GIDRA" states the founders of the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA were a team of students, faculty and community people, headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor for the course, "Orientals in America."

The above mentioned publication "GIDRA" in its issue of October, 1969 included a notice concerning the University of the Pacific at Stockton, California, which states that a chapter of the AAPA is reported to be forming among the 175 Asian-American students at the institution.

The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a letter from DON NAKANISHI of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. This letter complained that most Asian-Americans in the Eastern United States were "bananas" (according to SF T-2, this is a term used to refer to Oriental-Americans who are pro-American, who have "yellow skin", but who are "white" inside.) However, the latter indicated that some Asian-American political organizations do exist in the East and he listed:

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AAPA at Columbia  
c/o CHRIS IIJAMA  
521 West 11th Street  
New York City, N.Y.

AAPA at Yale  
989 Saybrook College  
Yale University  
New Haven, Connecticut.

In his letter, NAKANISHI added that the addresses of the AAPA at Sarah Lawrence College and at the City College of New York could be obtained by writing to the above address.

A four page newspaper entitled: "May 4, 1919-1969," made available by SF T-3 in April, 1969, carried an article concerning a symposium to be held by the Asian-American Concern of Davis, California (no date given). According to SF T-1, this newspaper was a joint effort of the AAPA with other Asian-American groups in the San Francisco Bay Area. SF T-1 has indicated that the Asian-American Concern on the campus of the University of California at Davis, is closely associated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California. According to the article, the symposium was designed to overcome the "apathy which consumes the Asian community," to encourage "awareness of difficulties confronting Asians," and to establish "lines of communication within ... the Asian community." The article indicated the following would be featured speakers: GEORGE WOO of ICSA (Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action); JAMES HIRABAYASHI, Professor of Anthropology at SFSC; PAT SALAVER, campus coordinator of P.A.C.E. (Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor); ISAO FUJIMOTO, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Davis; JOE SAN FELIPE, San Francisco Attorney; JERRY ENEMOTO, National President of the Japanese American Citizens' League and GORDON IAU, Candidate for Supervisor in San Francisco.

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#### CHINATOWN PROJECT ACTIVITY

In February, 1969, SF T-8 advised that in his work with social problems in the San Francisco Chinatown, he has learned that the AAPA from Berkeley, California is involved in the tutoring of Chinese-American children who have had school difficulties because of lack of fluency in the English language. According to SF T-8, this tutoring assistance also extends to older Chinese to a limited extent and has been conducted in home situations in Chinatown and also at the Chinatown YMCA and the Cameron House community center of the United Presbyterian Church in Chinatown.

SF T-8 stated that LING CHI WANG, who is connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, and who is quite active in mentioned church, had allegedly arranged for use of the church community center. Source added that LING CHI WANG was formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC) and source expressed opinion that some of the tutoring relationships may be with Chinatown children who came to Mr. WANG's attention last summer. SF T-8 added that he had conversed with FLOYD HUEN, whom he knows to be a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and the latter made the claim that the AAPA hopes to help Asian-Americans deal successfully with the various economic and cultural problems that beset them due to such things as racial discrimination and language difficulties. According to SF T-8, FLOYD HUEN stressed the fact that AAPA people from the UCB were devoting many hours to helping Chinatown children learn the English language.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated January 21, 1969, reported an interview with LING CHI WANG, described as a graduate student in Near Eastern Languages at the UCB and a volunteer participant in the Chinatown project. According to the article, WANG said that the Chinatown project includes college students from several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area and "is involved in several aspects of the Chinatown community, including tutoring,

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educational conditions, community action, work with delinquents, and cultural programs." The article quoted WANG as stating that tutoring is necessary because "the San Francisco Unified School is not meeting the demands of the students." According to the article, WANG indicated this was particularly true "in the area of teaching English as a second language." He indicated there were at least 3,000 students needing assistance in English and declared the San Francisco school system's bi-lingual programs to be inadequate because the oriental student is penalized by attending classes taught in English while he is learning English. WANG added that the parents were of little assistance, because they also were usually unable to speak English.

According to the article, WANG stated that the college students participating in the tutorial program usually work one or two nights a week on a one-to-one basis. He added that the tutorial program also includes weekend trips to such places as Golden Gate Park and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

In this same article, LING CHI WANG also discussed the community action aspect Chinatown project. "The community action aspect," he said, "is concerned with making the community aware of their problems and acting as a body to solve them." He indicated such problems include: "overcrowding, high property taxes and rent, lack of recreational facilities, high unemployment, low wages and lack of marketable skills."

WANG also expressed the opinion that many of these problems are also due to the "language barrier" which makes it difficult for Chinese adults to obtain employment away from Chinatown, or to apply for government jobs which require the knowledge of the English language.

In the reported interview, LING CHI WANG said that other aspects of the Chinatown Project include work at a Draft Counseling Center and work with delinquents. He indicated that students would be working with a street fair at the end of February, designed to raise money for youth work in Chinatown. WANG added that the Chinatown Project had sponsored public forums where the Chinatown community could discuss its problems and had sponsored a march on August 17, 1968 to bring these problems to the attention of municipal, state and federal agencies.



The article quoted LINGCHI WANG as stating that Chinese: "grow up ashamed of Chinese culture, because they don't know anything about it." He said that therefore the Chinatown Project is concerned with promoting knowledge about Chinese culture through Asian studies on all educational levels and in cultural programs in the Chinatown community.

An article which appeared in the May 9, 1969, issue of the "Daily Californian", was entitled: "Asians Move from Deference to Self-Determination." This article indicated it was written by JOHN CHANG, described as a member of the Senate of the Associated students of the University of California at Berkeley. (JOHN CHANG has also been identified by SF T-1 as an active member of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB).) In this article, CHANG indicated that among the 2,300 Asian students at the UCB, constituting almost ten percent of the student population, the overwhelming majority have fitted comfortably into a passive social role. CHANG declared that : " the stereotyped image of the Oriental as quiet, acquiescent and peaceful" derives from the deference to the Caucasian majority which Asian immigrants to America developed as a "defense mechanism". CHANG declared that self-expression by Asian students is a recent development, coming in the wake of the civil rights movement and the student protest movement in America. CHANG stated:

"The recent Third World Liberation strikes at S.F. State and Berkeley have set precedents for Asian students in terms of breaking out of the traditional deference role." Further on in the article CHANG stated: "Two characteristics are associated with this Asian activism: 1.) the spread of social awareness and 2.) political organization. . . Last year this awareness boiled into social action with the establishment of the Chinatown Tutorial Program which referred U.C. students into San Francisco's Chinatown. This act was a response to a need; this need was discovered by an awareness, not only of specific problems, but also the problems of inequities of the society at large." In the article,

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CHANG states further that "The second characteristic of Asian activism, political organization, has arisen along with social awareness. With members of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) in the lead, many Asian students have been organized politically, not only in the sense of radical activism, but in the sense of utilizing the established political process of voting in student elections."

Regarding this tutorial activity in Chinatown, it is noted that FLOYD HUEN's father advised on November 25, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN assured him that his Asian-American group, the AAPA, is only interested in making Asian-Americans proud of their racial heritage and in helping them to learn things such as the English language. He added that FLOYD HUEN had mentioned some sort of program for tutoring uneducated Chinese, which he and his friends were conducting in the San Francisco Chinatown. FLOYD HUEN's sister and brothers who were contacted in early December, 1969, likewise stated that FLOYD HUEN has indicated to his family, that he and his friends at the UCB are doing constructive things to help people in Chinatown, such as painting the Senior Citizen's Center and conducting a tutoring program there.

An article which appeared in the "Daily Californian" issue dated November 6, 1969, is entitled: "SAC Teaches English; Aids Chinese Students". This article states: "Teaching English to China-born adults, tutoring Chinese-American students, and conducting mobile chest X-ray programs for San Francisco's Chinatown residents are some of the programs being undertaken by the Chinese Student Association Social Action Committee (SAC) here." The article indicates that one of these student projects is at the English Language Center (a social service agency at San Francisco) where adults are taught basic skills of English grammar. According to the article, some forty members of the SAC are involved in tutoring young students in Chinatown and about 60 youngsters, ranging from five to fifteen years old, are given help in their schoolwork. The article indicates that MARK LI, a junior at the UCB, is involved in the tutorial program and has stated this work gives him great satisfaction. (No information has been received indicating MARK LI belongs to the AAPA.) The article states that

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the SAC maintains a telephone exchange for Cantonese speaking Chinese who need help in expressing themselves in English. (This telephone exchange at the English Language Center in San Francisco is a part of that agency, but is largely staffed by volunteers, including students.) The article further indicates that the SAC had conducted a campaign to inform residents of the San Francisco Chinatown of benefits they may receive under various government social service programs such as Social Security and Medicare.

The article concludes with remarks concerning SAC plans to conduct a survey among the garment workers in Chinatown, to find out about their living and working conditions. According to the article, a panel discussion was to be held November 14, 1969, in the Student Union building at the UCB concerning the problems of Chinatown garment workers, at which the panelists would be : PAUL WONG, Assistant Professor in Asian Studies at the UCB; LING CHI WANG, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers; and Mr. SHIH SHUNG QUON, member of that committee. (It is noted that these three panelists all have been identified by SF T-1 as members of the AAPA.)

In April, 1969, SF T-3 furnished a copy of a newspaper with the heading "MAY 4 1919 1969", which newspaper according to SF T-3 was being circulated in the San Francisco Chinatown, by ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at the UCB. This newspaper, which advertised a rally at the Portsmouth Square, May 4, 1969, in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement (Chinese national movement which began on May 4, 1919, in protest to Versailles treaty provisions which would have given Japan concessions in China), also devoted considerable space to protest the impending demolition of the International Hotel, in the San Francisco "Manilatown", which had served as an inexpensive residence for many persons of Filipino descent.

The front page of this newspaper had a letter by FRANK CELADA entitled: "AN OPEN LETTER". This open letter stated that a crisis existed at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco. The letter described the hotel as "a low rent dwelling unit" and stated that the residents include elderly people, disabled veterans, and other persons who cannot afford higher rents elsewhere. The article indicated that some residents

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of the hotel were Chinese, but more were Filipinos. The article stated demolition proceedings were scheduled to begin June 1, 1969, deplored what was called: "...the collaboration of the City and the hotel owner to destroy this residence for a parking lot." The article declared: "Individuals and groups have mobilized to protect the people's rights; they are striving to fend off the invasion of big business in this area of Manilatown." The center part of the above mentioned May Fourth Newspaper featured a large cartoon showing the International Hotel being demolished with a Chinatown playground clubhouse next in line. Below this cartoon was an article signed by FRANK CELADA, entitled: "FORGET MANILATOWN!" This article describes the San Francisco "Manilatown" as the "home of the forgotten Filipino", states the average age of residents is around 63 years and declares that although "Manilatown" is a part of the Chinatown-North Beach target area of the Economic Opportunity Council, that agency has failed to allocate adequate funds or personnel to its problems. The article indicates that CELADA and other interested Filipino students from the UCB, saw the need to focus attention on "Manilatown", and the need for a program to help its residents in the four problem areas of education, recreation, health, and housing.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated May 5, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Students Protest Demolition of Internat'l Hotel". This article stated that students from the Asian Studies courses at the UCB joined with members of the San Francisco Filipino community to protest the demolition of the International Hotel. The article reported that both groups participated in an informational picket line outside a testimonial dinner being given for the San Francisco Recreation Commissioner, whose firm was alleged to be the owner of the International Hotel. The article indicated that according to STEVE WONG, a student in Asian Studies at the Berkeley campus, the group of 20 to 25 pickets included Filipinos, Chinese, Mexican-Americans and black people. The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating: "The hotel is like a little community, a little family. They have their restaurants next door and their pool hall across the street. ...The Filipino community is going to be dispersed just like the Japanese Community when they tore down buildings to build the Japanese Cultural Center."

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The "Daily Californian" article of May 5, 1969, went on to quote a second picket, STEVE KADENS, another student in Asian Studies at the UCB, as saying: "The concept of community is important to Third World people because they are a minority." The article further indicates that FRANK CELADA, described, was organizer of the Manilatown Project sponsored by students in Sociology 198V at the UCB.

The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating that although "The International Hotel compares favorably with many boarding houses in Chinatown", the owners decided to tear it down instead of meeting the city's safety regulations, feeling "it would be more profitable to have a parking lot in place of the International Hotel.

Issue No. 6 of the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969, carries an article entitled: "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL". This article indicates that through pressure from the community, students and service agencies, in conjunction with the United Filipino Association, (UFA) a lease was secured from the owners of the hotel, but the UFA then faced the dilemma of raising funds and refurbishing the hotel. The article states that a fund-raising project was initiated with the cooperation of government officials and community people and that various groups responded to the call for volunteers to help repair the hotel. The article states however that: "the bulk of the load was carried by students. Besides members of the AAPA, contingents from the Davis campus came several times to paint the hotel while others came from Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose, and as far away as Fresno." The article indicated that the commercial spaces abandoned when the owner threatened to demolish the hotel were also renovated and indicated that most of these spaces had been re-rented. The article concluded with the reminder that the problems of the International Hotel had not been solved, since the lease from the owner stipulates the hotel will be torn down in two or at most three years.

In November, 1969, SF T-3 advised that the International Hotel is becoming a gathering place for members of the Red Guard, particularly at the space being used as a Draft Counseling Center by AAPA people from the Berkeley campus of

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the University of California. SF T-3 stated he had noted several Red Guard people at that location, making use of a "pad" or hippie style living quarters in an area partitioned off from the main office of the Draft Counseling Service. SF T-3 advised that the Draft Counseling Service, which was formerly located at a city-owned community center, moved to the International Hotel after students from the UCB, believed by source to be AAPA people, were successful in helping the United Filipino Association secure a lease of the hotel from the owners.

It is further noted that in August, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised that BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco.

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, carried an article signed LJK entitled: "Draft Help in Chinatown", which stated that Chinatown had a "new Draft Help center." The article alleged that many young Chinese in the San Francisco Chinatown are in extreme hardship situations supplying up to two-thirds of the family income, but are unaware of their right to a deferment. The article adds:

"Besides supplying information on rights and alternatives, we also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men. The immigrant who has just arrived is submitted to a system which uses him to fight greedy wars while others who have been here for decades remain 'free'. Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America. Chinatown Draft Help is being formed by Asian brothers who intend to provide information and assistance to all Chinese young men and to put an end to the Draft's racism."

As indicated above, AAPA members LING CHI WANG and SHIH SHUNG QUON were identified in the "Daily Californian" of November 6, 1969, as members of an Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers. SF T-2, SF T-3 and SF T-9 all advised during November, 1969, that AAPA from Berkeley, California, had been taking a special interest in the efforts being made to unionize the Chinese women who work in the small garment factories of San Francisco Chinatown. SF T-9 stated that LING CHI WANG and STEVE WONG, both of whom are AAPA

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people. had indicated to him that an ad hoc committee had been set up, headed by LING CHI WANG, to investigate working conditions in the little sewing shops which in the aggregate, employ hundreds of Chinese women.

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, numbered Vol. 2, No. 1, devotes most of Page 4 to an article entitled: "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative for GARMENT FACTORY WORKERS". This article discusses the rival efforts by the Teamster's Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) to organize the Chinese women who work in the sewing shops and/or garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown; and recent efforts to rezone the Chinatown area to exclude these little garment factories. The article states in part:

"The situation of the garment factories in San Francisco Chinatown has been a political issue for years. In an atmosphere of conflict amongst power and interest groups such as the Six Companies, ILGWU, Teamsters, City Council, contractors, and the Human Rights Commission, the welfare of the garment workers has been ignored and neglected. The struggles going on in Chinatown now indicate an attempt to unionize in the main interest of the ILGWU and Teamsters; to re-zone under the guise of integration; to strengthen the stronghold economic position of the contractors; and to maintain the subordination of the workers to the dictates of the Six Companies. These attempts have shown little or no concern for the woman worker's needs or the feasibility of letting her have control of her own life and lifestyle. The re-zoning issue has tried to obscure the real problems of exploitation which exist in Chinatown. "

The AAPA Newspaper article indicates that the efforts to have the garment factories re-zoned out of Chinatown, results from efforts of ILGWU organizers who persuaded the San Francisco Labor Council and the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco, to advocate that such re-zoning take place. The article claimed that "The ILGWU's real interest is money. If the Chinese garment workers were part of a white market and shops, they would more than likely be forced to unionize and pay the \$5.60 dues sought by the ILGWU." The article blamed

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the failure of the organizing efforts of the ILGWU on communication and cultural difficulties and a "basic distrust of whites and their institutions (which) exists in Chinatown." The article reasons that if an all-Chinese union local were formed in Chinatown, such a local would probably be forced to affiliate with AFL-CIO or the Teamsters, and the article describes the former as "racist" and the latter as "notorious for being a powerful bossism trade union, with tendencies to negotiate with management and employers and not for workers". The article states that Asian Studies 130 class at the UCB has studied the problems of the women working in the Chinatown garment factories and proposes "to initiate and build a cooperative." The article claims:

"This would be a progressive, self-perpetuating and revolutionary alternative. In this type of organization, the workers will have the chance to partake in operations and administrative processes of the co-op . . . The cooperative will serve to educate the workers to some understanding of the intricacies and contradictions of the American economic system. The cooperative will provide the workers with a consciousness of political, social and economic problems in American society. They will be aware how they are exploited and suppressed in their community and job."

The article goes on to state:

"This article has been written to solicit help from fellow Asians. We cannot implement the idea discussed above without adequate resources, including social and political commitment and funds. We are starting by getting and gathering all information on sewing, cutting and financing that we possibly can. We are still on a low level stage in that there are a lot of areas with which we are not familiar. We need at this time a person who has had years of experience as a tailor. We need people who are well versed in the legal proceedings for getting into business. We need people who know how to cut material. We also



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need people who have connections in getting sewing and cutting machines, at minimum prices. All persons interested and willing to help please contact Steve Wong in the Asian Studies Office, 3405 Dwinelle Hall, U.C. Berkeley."

The article further indicates that any ideas for fund raising to promote the project of a workers cooperative for Chinatown garment workers should be brought to the attention of STEVE WONG at the Asian Studies Office at the UCB, and adds: "We are forthrightly sponsoring films on November 14 and 16 to raise funds." It is noted that page 3 of this same November, 1969, issue of the AAPA Newspaper carries a notice of films that will be shown by the AAPA on November 14, 1969, and November 16, 1969. These films are titled: "CHINA, 1/4 OF HUMANITY" and "HANOI 13". The notice indicates these films will be shown November 14, 1969, at 4 Le Conte and on November 16, 1969, at the UMCA, 2400 Bancroft, both Berkeley, California. Donation of \$1.25 to the AAPA was requested of persons coming to see these films.

It is further noted that on July 22, 1969, SF T-3 made available a copy of a handbill which advertised the showing of a free film called: "THE CHINA STORY, ONE FOURTH OF HUMANITY", to be shown on the evening of July 25, 1969, and on the afternoon and evening of July 26, 1969, at the United Filipino Association Hall, 832 Kearney, San Francisco, under the sponsorship of the AAPA. The film was advertised as a feature length documentary, consisting of footage collected by the well-known China correspondent, EDGAR SNOW, outlining Chinese history and concentrating on SNOW's most recent trip to China. The handbill indicated it had been prepared by The Neighborhood Arts Program. SF T-3 stated he had received this handbill from the AAPA leader FLOYD HUEN and added that other AAPA people who were distributing the handbill included VICCI WONG, ALVIN JA and SHIH SHUNG QUON. SF T-3 stated The Neighborhood Arts Program is directed by a LONI DING and is staffed by students, including AAPA people from Berkeley.

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Information from SF T-10, received on September 22, 1969, disclosed that the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) and the Neighborhood Arts Program of San Francisco also cooperated in an "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" held at San Francisco on July 25 - 29, 1969. SF T-10 made available a printed flyer which indicated this "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" would be held at the Commodore, Stockton Elementary School, 855 Sacramento Street, in the San Francisco Chinatown, and that it was sponsored by the San Francisco Art Commission's Neighborhood Arts Program and by the AAPA. The flyer indicated that films would be shown starting at 7:00 p.m. and that admission was free. Films to be shown on each date were set out and are listed as follows:

September 25, 1969	IKIRU (dealing with Japan); TET OFFENSIVE (dealing with Vietnam).
September 26, 1969	TIMELESS TIMBERIA (dealing with Malasia).
September 27, 1969	SONG OF CHINA (dealing with China); CITY OF CATHAY (dealing with China).
September 28, 1969	SPRING FRAGRANCE (dealing with Korea); THEATRICAL FESTIVAL (no country of reference listed).
September 29, 1969	LOWER DEPTHS (dealing with Japan); STOLEN CHILDHOOD (dealing with Vietnam).

SF T-3 advised in October, 1969, that he had attended some of these film showings, and had noted that while some were more or less travelogues, other, such as the "TET OFFENSIVE", were little more than anti-American propaganda. SF T-3 said he had talked with LONI DING, Director of the Neighborhood Arts Program, and learned DING is her maiden name, that she is married to caucasian named DAVID WELSH, and formerly was married to FRANZ SCHURMANN, professor of Asian History at the University of California, Berkeley.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH THE RED GUARD AND  
WITH MAY FOURTH RALLY, 5/14/69

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

In April, 1969, SF T-3 made available a newspaper consisting of four folio size pages, entitled: "MAY 4 1919 1969," which indicated it was published by the Bay Area Asian Students Coalition (BAASC). (SF T-1 has advised this paper was a joint effort of the AAPA and other Bay Area Asian-American groups, including the Red Guard which operates in the San Francisco Chinatown.) SF T-2 and SF T-3 have advised the BAASC appears to have been set up solely to promote the May Fourth rally, May 4, 1969, and does not exist as a regular organization.

SF T-3 advised he had received this newspaper from ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, who invited him to attend a rally at Portsmouth Square in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, which would honor the fiftieth anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. Source added that ALVIN JA told him that the rally was being organized by Asian-American students from various campuses in the San Francisco Bay area, who had joined in a coalition for this purpose. SF T-3 remarked that the May Fourth Movement is an honored episode in Chinese history, when a movement started by university students at Peking, China, opposing provisions of the Versailles Treaty which would have given to Japan the German concessions in China, grew from a student protest on May 4, 1969 to a nation-wide strike which forced the Chinese government to order its delegation to refuse to sign the treaty. SF T-3 said that although the Chinese communists' (Chicoms) connection with the May Fourth Movement was negligible, the Chicoms now claim credit for it. Source pointed out that an article in the above-mentioned newspaper, signed by the initials L.K., quotes the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, as stating, "You are powerless until you are supported by the masses," adds that MAO learned the lesson of May Fourth in his youth and contends that the most important effect of the May Fourth Movement, was not the rejection of the Versailles Treaty, but that "May 4th ushered in a revolutionary spirit and a new bond between the students and the people."

A tentative schedule for the May Fourth rally on May 4, 1969, was set out in the mentioned newspaper and indicates that the speakers would include: Prof. CHEN, who would speak on

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the May Fourth Movement; a Chinese Consulate speaker who would discuss Literature and Art, GORDON LAU, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG, and PAM LEE, last being identified as an AAPA speaker. The tentative schedule further indicated that a band and also the "Guerrilla Theatre" would offer entertainment.

(According to SF T-1, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG and PAM LEE all are affiliated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California.)

The "MAY 4 1919 1969" newspaper carried an article over the name DAN LI, entitled: "May 4th is coming," which devoted a paragraph to the Cultural Revolution in Communist China and declared: "The only way we can successfully relate to the Cultural Revolution IS by studying its real beginning, namely, the May Fourth Movement which took place exactly half a century ago." The article discussed the historical events surrounding the May Fourth Movement and indicated that the Movement profoundly changed the intellectual mood in China, teaching of classics giving way to the Chinese vernacular. The article added that: "the memory of the Western democracies... betrayal of China at the Paris Peace Conference reminded Chinese intellectuals of the hollowness of the so-called democratic ideals. All of a sudden it dawned on them, not the least of whom were students like CHOU En-lai...that not only was a revolution needed to overthrow the oppressive Confucian order in China; but that there was an equally pressing -- if not more so -- necessity to destroy the ruthlessly exploiting imperialistic society as well. With that kind of realization Chinese intellectuals ... were out for real revolution."

This May Fourth Newspaper also indicated that the rally on May 4, 1969 at Portsmouth Square would propose that square be renamed to honor Dr. SUN Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China. A petition to rename the square was printed in the newspaper and an article signed by STEVE WONG contended that Americans should not have named the square after the battleship that was used to conquer the Spanish and the Indians, (latter being described as "our Asian relatives" and as real owners of the land). STEVE WONG's article declared that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen, who is honored by all Chinese, regardless of political or religious beliefs. Other articles were set forth over the names: PAULA LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, and over the initials, R.T., which SF T-1 states represents ROY TAKAI, editor of the AAPA Newspaper. SF T-1 has added that STEVE WONG, PAULA LI and SHIH SHUNG QUON are all connected with the AAPA. SF T-3 has advised that SHIH

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SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco.

On April 29, 1969, SF T-10 made available a flyer which described a "May 4 Commemorative Rally" to be held May 4, 1969, in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California. The flyer indicated there would be cultural events and listed the following speakers:

"JOSEPH CHEN, Professor of History;  
GORDON LAU, Senior Consul of the Republic  
of China;  
FRANKLIN CHOW, etc."

(JOSEPH CHEN is a professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles. GORDON LAU is an attorney, active as a Chinatown leader of one of the major political parties and was recently an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Supervisor of San Francisco. FRANKLIN CHOW is a social worker, employed by the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Development Agency.) SF T-2 stated he had contacted a friend at the Chinese Consulate and learned the Consulate had received an invitation from ALVIN JA, a student at Berkeley, California, requesting the Consul General to appear and speak at a rally, but that the latter would not be able to accept. SF T-2 later advised that none of the scheduled speakers appeared at the rally on May 4, 1969, and that the affair appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard, a small, militant, pro-Maoist group in the San Francisco Chinatown, largely composed of American-born Oriental youth with a history of juvenile delinquency.

It is noted that the "Daily Californian," published by the ASUC at Berkeley, in its issue dated May 2, 1969, carried an article titled "asian cultural revolution," which advertised a rally May 4, 1969, at Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement in China. The article, commenced with a discussion of the historical significance of the May Fourth Movement, in which a protest started by Chinese students on May 4, 1919, grew to a Chinese national movement which prevented the Chinese Government from signing the Versailles Treaty which would have given Japan the territorial concessions which Germany had held in China. Then the article indicated the May Fourth Movement had relevance to Asian student movements today, first in that the May Fourth Movement led students to insist upon an "education that related beyond the security of jobs," so they "abandoned the isolation

of classics" in favor of "the study of human problems." Second, according to the article, "their protests evoked a self-examination of the structure of their society, just as the Vietnam war provokes intellectuals to re-examine American Society."

The article further declared: "May 4th is also symbolic to Asians in their assertions of cultural identity and heritage. Fifty years ago Asian students moved to liberate themselves from the control of Western political domination; today Asian American students seek psychological liberation from the mass media image of the apathetic; insensitive, and unchanging Oriental." This article indicated the rally was planned by the "Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action," and that it would include "live music, free food, and speakers from the Taiwan consul (sic) and Chinatown."

(According to SF T-2 and SF T-3, the Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action does not appear to have been an organized group but simply included any youth of Oriental descent who were interested in helping with the rally.)

In May, 1969, SF T-3 advised he had observed the rally at Portsmouth Square on May 4, 1969, and noted that it appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard of San Francisco. SF T-3 said the rally had been advertised as an activity of Asian students at Bay Area colleges, but the principal speakers were Red Guard leaders and Red Guard members stood around in North Korean Army style "uniforms" holding Chicom flags. He added that Chicom posters were spread around and the whole rally appeared to be propaganda in favor of the Chicoms. SF T-3 said that several persons were introduced as guest speakers, including FLOYD HUEN of the Asian-American Political Alliance, and that he also noted two or three other AAPA members taking part in a skit intended to show how Chinese students began the downfall of foreign intervention in China through the May Fourth Movement. SF T-3 said that none of the persons advertised as speakers appeared, and the whole affair appeared to be a Red Guard rally. SF T-3 described the Red Guard as a relatively small group of Oriental-Americans, most of whom were born or raised in America and most of whom have been in trouble with the police. He said the group has patterned itself after the BPP and has printed up a political program that follows the BPP program with a few minor changes, such as the substitution of "Yellow Power" for "Black Power." SF T-3 said the Red Guard has almost no support in the Chinatown community of San Francisco, being disliked by

almost all Chinese, whether conservative or liberal in background. SF T-3 could not recall any specific remarks by FLOYD HUEN but said they were brief and mostly amounted to a call for Asian-American youth to follow the pattern of the students who initiated the May Fourth Movement long ago in China.

SF T-3 noted that a short skit was presented by a group introduced as the Guerrilla Theatre, which purported to show Asians resisting American imperialism. SF T-3 stated the people taking part in this skit were described as students and he recognized VICCI WONG (VICTORIA DIANA WONG) who is active in the AAPA at Berkeley and who had been present at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco on several occasions when he visited there in March and April, 1969. Source further advised that WAI KIT QUON and his younger brother, SHIH SHUNG QUON, both of whom are in the AAPA at Berkeley, were both present at the May Fourth rally and that the latter was attired in a North Korean style army coat and hat and was holding a Chinese Communist flag.

SF T-3 commented that ALEX HING, a leader of the Red Guard, spoke at the Red Guard rally and seemed to be more-or-less like a master of ceremonies. SF T-3 commented that ALEX HING formerly attended the University of California and has friendship with a number of AAPA members. SF T-3 expressed the opinion that most of the Red Guard members at San Francisco were delinquents, and school dropouts who would not be capable of organizing a rally such as this May Fourth rally. He stated he believes it was actually organized by ALEX HING and some of his friends from the University of Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, VICCI WONG and SHIH SHUNG QUON, and that some of the work may have been done by Asian students who did not even know it was to be a Red Guard rally with display of Chinese Communist (ChicomO flags and posters. SF T-3 added that ALEX HING appears to be friendly with FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUAN, whom source considers leading personalities in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and added that PATTY HIROTA, whom he saw at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco, describes herself as a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California.

In May, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-8 furnished comments similar to those of SF T-3 concerning the Red Guard rally held on May 4, 1969, at San Francisco, and both identified FLOYD HUEN as having been introduced as a guest speaker. Both added that in the writeup of the rally, which appeared in the "Chinese Times," a Chinese language daily newspaper published at San Francisco,

FLOYD HUEN was mentioned by his Chinese name, as one of the speakers. SF T-2 commented that shortly before the May Fourth rally, he heard rumors among Chinese-American students that the rally might turn out to be a pro-Chicom affair dominated by the Red Guard. He said that he warned his friend, GORDON LAU, an attorney of Chinese descent who had tentatively accepted an invitation to speak, that he had better not make an appearance if he wanted to preserve a good political reputation. SF T-2 added that he noted many college students of Asian descent present when the rally was starting on May 4, 1969, including many who are active in the AAPA. Source added, however, that quite a few of them left the area when it became evident the affair was being run by the Red Guard and he declined to make any attempt at listing the names of persons in the audience, because he pointed out that many probably came thinking the rally was simply to be in honor of the May Fourth Movement and had no idea it would be pro-Chicom in nature. SF T-2 said that to the best of his recollection, the remarks by FLOYD HUEN were brief and had mostly to do with the idea that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen.

Regarding the appearance of AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, as a speaker at the May Fourth Movement rally on May 4, 1969, it is noted that his family members, during interview, have advised this came to their attention at the time and was quite disturbing to the family. FLOYD HUEN's brother, TONY HUEN, advised on December 10, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN told his parents the rally was supposed to be a student rally honoring the May Fourth Movement and calling for a campaign to rename Portsmouth Square in honor of the Chinese statesman, SUN Yat-sen. Mr. TONY HUEN added that according to FLOYD's account, he did appear at the rally, but left when he saw it was a Red Guard affair with Chicom flags and posters. FLOYD HUEN's mother on that same date, December 10, 1969, stated that when they learned that FLOYD had been present at the Red Guard rally in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, she had FLOYD's father demand that FLOYD tell them what this meant and whether he supported the Red Guard's communist ideas. Mrs. HUEN said FLOYD HUEN told them he was opposed to violent revolution and does not support the Red Guard. According to Mrs. HUEN, FLOYD said the rally was supposed to be a student affair and he went there to make a speech praising the May Fourth Movement and the value of student action and to suggest that the name of the Chinatown square be changed from Portsmouth, which honors a United States warship, to SUN Yat-sen, in honor of the Chinese statesman who worked both in China and in the United States to bring about the Chinese Republic.



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The issue of "Red Guard Community Newspaper," dated June 25, 1969, designated Volume I, Number 3, bearing a picture of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, on its first page, carried an article on page 5 entitled, "May 4th Rally." (According to SF T-2 and SF T-7, this paper is published by the Red Guard at San Francisco.)

The Red Guard newspaper article stated as follows:

"On May 4th 1969, the Red Guard held a rally in Portsmouth Square commemorating the May 4th Movement of 1919 in China.

"On May 4th 1919, 3000 students in Peking started a seven-day strike in opposition to the Versailles Treaty, which gave up the Shantung Peninsula to Japan. Demonstrations and strikes spread to other cities as the people became in favor of students. This movement was successful because it had the Power of the People! China never signed the treaty. This was basically what the May 4th movement was.

"The rally started with the National Anthem of the Peoples Republic of China. The purpose of this Rally was to meet and communicate with our people in the community and to let them know that the Red Guard is the Vanguard Party for all Asian and Oppressed people; that the Red Guard is going to lead Asian and Oppressed people into the struggles of revolution, and that we are going to win because we will have the Power of the People; all Oppressed people, and that the pigs and racist dog oppressors will go down in defeat..."

The article then went on to discuss the speakers, naming three Red Guard leaders as principal speakers and naming as guest speakers a leader of the Black Panther Party and three leaders of a militant Mexican-American group. The Berkeley AAPA is also listed as a "guest speaker" and it is obvious that something, possibly a name, was deleted at that point, after the article was set up in type, but before it was printed.

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Regarding above indication from SF T-3 that the Red Guard leader, ALEX HING, was friendly with some AAPA leaders, it is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, was one of the speakers at a symposium sponsored by the AAPA at San Jose State College on April 5, 1969.

On May 29, 1969, SF T-3 remarked he has had a growing concern about the possibility that leaders of the AAPA may have an interest in the development of the Red Guard. Source stated he is sure that with the exception of ALEX HING, there are no Red Guard leaders who would have been capable of organizing and sustaining a revolutionary program, but he warned that because of the friendship that exists between ALEX HING and some of the leaders of the AAPA, there is a danger that the latter could make use of the Red Guard as the open or surface element of a revolutionary movement. SF T-3 stated that the Guerrilla Theatre dramatization given at the May Fourth rally of the Red Guard on May 4, 1969, was undoubtedly put together by AAPA members, such as VICCI WONG who took part in it. He added that he felt it was significant that WAI KIT QUON, ALVIN JA and FLOYD HUEN, who are AAPA leaders, were present and in the company of ALEX HING on that date. Source pointed out, however, that he had no information to prove any agreements had been made between AAPA leaders and Red Guard leaders, but only wished to note the possibility that with AAPA leadership, the Red Guard could become a possible threat to the peace of the San Francisco Chinatown.

On July 15, 1969, SF T-1 reported that on July 9, 1969, a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard was held at 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, and was attended by 12 to 15 persons. SF T-1 indicated the purpose of the meeting was to jointly discuss the manner in which Asian Americans would relate to the forthcoming United Front Against Fascism Conference being sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP). (The BPP is described in an appendix page to this report.) According to SF T-1, AAPA leaders present included BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE from Berkeley and PENNY NAKATSU and NEIL GOTANDA from San Francisco, while Red Guard leaders present included ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO.

SF T-1 reported on July 28, 1969, that a second joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guards was held at 202 4th Avenue on July 16, 1969, to further discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the above-mentioned BPP sponsored United Front

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Against Fascism Conference. According to the source, it was decided to make no formal plans, but to arrange that legal defense would be available to any members of the "Asian Coalition" of AAPA and Red Guard people who might be arrested during the conference. SF T-1 indicated that 12 to 15 persons were present, including ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, the AAPA members present included: NEIL GOTANDA, BARRY CHANN, PENNY NAKATSU, RICHARD AOKIE and BRYANT FONG.

According to SF T-1, representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969, after the above mentioned BPP sponsored conference, to have a critique of that conference and to discuss plans for picketing during Japan Week festivities in September.

(Japan Week demonstrations are discussed under that heading in this report.)

On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 advised that an Asian-American coalition, composed of the AAPA and the Red Guard, would participate in demonstrations against the Japan Week festivities, starting with a demonstration at the pier on September 4, 1969, protesting the arrival of the Japanese warship bringing the Japanese dignitaries to participate in the ceremonies and programs scheduled at San Francisco from September 5 - 20, 1969.

On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theatre, 622 Broadway, at which time it was announced that an Asian Coalition had been formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA to protest the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. The four persons giving the press conference were identified by SF T-3 as CLIFFORD TOM, Red Guard President; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, and NEIL GOTANDA and GERALDINE KUTAKA, both members of the AAPA. SF T-3 pointed out that the Committee Revue Theatre was being utilized by the Red Guard as a sort of headquarters since the Red Guard was evicted from its former location.

On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was acting in a liaison capacity between the AAPA and the Red Guard.

(Further information regarding KUTAKA and NEIL GOTANDA is set out in the section of this report dealing with Japan Week demonstrations.)

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SF T-1 and SF T-3 both advised in September, 1969, that AAPA members and Red Guard members participated jointly in a demonstration at Pier 39, when the Japanese warship carrying dignitaries arrived there on September 4, 1969.

Later in September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard, meeting as an Asian Coalition, was held on September 14, 1969, at the home of NEAL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969 protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with the Japan Week, and that ALEX HING would speak at the rally, representing the Asian Coalition. SF T-1 further advised that later on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the Asian Coalition with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, with ALEX HING present as the chosen representative of the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, there were 35 to 40 persons present and AAPA members included: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE. This joint meeting was to coordinate strategy for a protest rally and march on September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference.

In November, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated on November 20, 1969, that to the best of her knowledge, there was no plan for the AAPA and the Red Guard to participate in demonstrations against the Japanese Premier SATO during his visit to San Francisco over November 23, 1969. According to SF T-11, Miss KUTAKA stated that the AAPA and the Red Guard can't seem to cooperate any longer.

In December, 1969, SF T-3 reported that the Asian Coalition between the Red Guard and the AAPA is no longer in existence and had been formed only to strengthen demonstration efforts during Japan Week.

It is noted that in December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning a conference which had been held at Mills College in Oakland, California, on December 5, 1969, under the sponsorship of the Mills College AAPA. According to SF T-1, this conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN of the Berkeley, California, AAPA and there were six workshops, one of which, concerning the Asian Students movement, was directed by ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, ALEX HING was also

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one of the speakers at the conference, and there were several other Red Guard people, including DARWIN (LEE), among the approximately 100 persons who attended the conference.

During December, 1969, SF T-3 advised that the Red Guard is frequenting the AAPA's Draft Counseling Center at 842 Kearney Street, in the International Hotel building. SF T-3 stated that this center is staffed by ARNO KAWANO, who has been active in the Red Guard, and by BARRY CHANN, who is active in the AAPA, and by a Japanese-American, whose first name is LARRY and who has indicated to source that he is a college student and connected with the AAPA. SF T-3 remarked that at the rear of this Draft Counseling Center, a room has been fixed up with a sofa, chairs and a rug and added that the Red Guard reportedly congregates in this room. SF T-3 added that although the Draft Counseling Center has been operating at 842 Kearney Street for some time, ever since the AAPA campaign to delay demolition of the International Hotel was successful, it is only recently that the building has been renovated sufficiently to comply with city building codes. SF T-3 said that now the Draft Counseling Center plans a "formal opening" soon and he added that ARNO KAWANO had charge of getting the refreshments for that occasion. SF T-3 said he has learned that KAWANO is attempting to secure these refreshments by the same methods which the Red Guard used in gathering food which it used in its ineffective breakfast program for children, which, according to SF T-3, the Red Guard copied from the children's breakfast program of the Black Panther Party.

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RELATIONS WITH BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND  
ACTIVITY RELATED TO UNITED FRONT  
AGAINST FASCISM CONFERENCE  
JULY 18-20, 1969

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is appended to this report.

An article entitled: "UNDERSTANDING AAPA," which appeared in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, includes as a past activity of the AAPA, "Free Huey Rallies at the Oakland Courthouse."

It is noted that the "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." The article concerned a demonstration led by the BPP in vicinity of the Alameda County Courthouse at Oakland, California, protesting the trial of the BPP leader, HUEY NEWTON, on trial for the killing of a police officer and the wounding of another. The article indicated the demonstrators included members of the AAPA, who carried signs demanding: "FREE HUEY," printed in Chinese, Japanese, English and Tagalog. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a UCB student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA, described as a Japanese-American from San Francisco, was quoted as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

Mrs. KATHLEEN CLEAVER, wife of the Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, gave an interview over Radio Station KNEW on January 3, 1969, during which she responded to the question as to whether the BPP accepts other non-white people as members. In her answer, Mrs. CLEAVER stated in part as follows:

"...every colonized group has its own specific community and its cultural inherit...uh, historical backgrounds and it's best for these people to organize their own political party with a program directed toward their own organization, and then we form a coalition with them, such as with the Asian American Political Alliance..."

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The "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated February 17, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Newton's Message At Berkeley Party," which carried an account of a rally held by the BPP at the Berkeley Community Theatre on the evening of February 16, 1969, as a birthday party for its imprisoned leader, HUEY NEWTON. The article indicated that more than 2000 persons crowded the theatre and that BPP Chairman BOBBY SEALE made a call for donations to a defense fund for NEWTON and for BPP leader ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. The article indicated donations were given by a number of persons and organizations, including the AAPA.

As indicated above, in the section on relationship with the Red Guard, SF T-1 advised in July, 1969, that joint meetings were held by representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard, at the home of AAPA member NEIL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, on July 9, 1969 and July 16, 1969 to discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the United Front Against Fascism Conference which was being sponsored by the BPP at Oakland, California, on July 18-20, 1969. According to SF T-1, the representatives decided that the groups should operate in a unified fashion under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA. SF T-1 said plans were made to have legal defense available to any members of this "Asian Coalition" who might be arrested during the conference.

During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that it was planned that an Asian bloc would attend the United Front Against Fascism Conference, consisting of ten delegates from the Berkeley chapter of the AAPA, ten delegates from the San Francisco chapter of the AAPA, and seven delegates from the Red Guard, with the entire Asian bloc to be under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE. According to source, AOKIE indicated he had declined an invitation from the leaders of the BPP, to appear as a speaker at the conference.

According to SF T-1 and SF T-3, PENNY NAKATSU, of the AAPA at San Francisco State College, appeared as a member of a panel which discussed the subject: "Role of Women Against Fascism" on July 18, 1969, before the United Front Against Fascism Conference on July 18, 1969 at the Oakland Auditorium.

During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that in addition to Miss NAKATSU, other AAPA people who attended sessions of the United Front Against Fascism Conference, at Oakland, California,

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included NEIL GOTANDA, RICHARD AOKIE, PATRICIA TIYAMA, SHIH SHUNG QUON, JOHN CHANG, BRYANT FONG, JAMES HIRABAYASHI, BARRY CHANN, LALENT LICON, FLOYD HUEN and SHARON URATSU. SF T-1 added that Red Guard members who attended these sessions included: ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO.

Later in July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969 to have a critique of the BPP sponsored United Front Against Fascism. According to SF T-1, it was decided that the new coalition between the BPP and Communist Party elements, arising out of that conference, could be detrimental, and that Asian-American involvement should be very limited.

RELATIONS WITH STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
SOCIETY (SDS) AND THE SDS REGIONAL  
CONFERENCE, AUGUST 2-3, 1969  
AT RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

(A characterization of the SDS is appended  
to this report.)

In July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that AAPA people attended a meeting of the SDS which was held at 1925 Grove Street, Berkeley, California, and which was attended by from 20 to 30 persons. SF T-1 identified BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, NEIL GOTANDA and FLOYD HUEN as among the AAPA people who were present. According to SF T-1, the purpose of the SDS meeting was to discuss plans for a Regional SDS Conference that would take place early in August. SF T-1 stated that the AAPA spokesman advised the SDS people that an Asian-American coalition intended to engage in protest activity during Japan Week in September, 1969, and suggested that since SDS elements were reportedly planning to demonstrate in protest against the role of the Stanford Research Institute in the International Industrial Conference being held in connection with Japan Week, a united working front might be built between SDS and the Asian Coalition.

During August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the SDS Regional Conference was held at 560 Bissel Street, Richmond, California, on August 2-3, 1969. SF T-1 stated that Asian Coalition people were present on both dates and he identified these as including NEIL GOTANDA and RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA and ALEX HING of the Red Guard. SF T-1 added that RICHARD AOKIE, representing the Asian Coalition, spoke to the conference



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on August 2, 1969, concerning the Japan Week, with its Japanese Trade Fair.

As is indicated below, in the section of this report dealing with demonstrations during Japan Week, in September, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information which disclosed that SDS elements joined with the Asian Coalition (consisting of the AAPA and the Red Guard) to coordinate activity in protest of the Japan Week ceremonies and conferences. SF T-1 advised in September, 1969, that a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, on September 14, 1969, to coordinate plans for a protest rally and march which SDS elements planned for September 15, 1969 to protest the sponsorship of the International Industrial Conference by the Stanford Research Institute of Stanford University.

It is noted that in October, 1969, SF T-1 advised that SDS elements planned to march down Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley, California, on October 15, 1969, without benefit of a police permit to show their support for the Vietnam Moratorium. SF T-1 said that the AAPA at Berkeley would not become involved in such activity but would support the Vietnam Moratorium through a symposium which would be held at the UCB on October 15, 1969. (Details of this symposium are set out below in the portion of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.)

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PRESIDENT OF KOREA,  
AUGUST 21, 1969

On August 7, 1969, SF T-12 advised that on August 6, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) was contacted at 2940 16th Street, San Francisco, California, the headquarters of that committee. According to SF T-12, BARRY DAVID stated that the SMC was basically an anti-war student organization which supports strikes and demonstrations by other such organizations. SF T-12 indicated that the AAPA was one such group and that the AAPA was calling for demonstrations in September during the Japanese Cultural Week when the President and Vice-President of the United States are supposed to visit San Francisco. According to SF T-12 BARRY DAVID mentioned two names as those of AAPA leaders and indicated both were also associated with the Red Guard at San Francisco. SF T-12 stated these two were NEIL GOTANDA and BARRY CHANN.

SF T-13 has advised BARRY DAVID is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and that the SMC was developed by the SWP.

The SWP has been designated as  
subversive pursuant to  
Executive Order 10450.

On August 13, 1969, SF T-12 advised that the SMC held a press conference at San Francisco on that date, at which BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN of the AAPA acted as spokesmen, to announce a demonstration on August 21, 1969 at San Francisco, in connection with a scheduled meeting that date between President NIXON and President CHUNG HEE PARK of Korea. The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue for August 13, 1969 reported this press conference and noted that HARRY CHAN of the AAPA said the protest is born out of belief that the Foreign policy of the United States in Korea is the same as South Vietnam, namely, to suppress the struggle for liberation.

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In its issue dated August 22, 1969, "The Militant," official newspaper of the SWP, carried an article entitled "Bay Area Action to Welcome NIXON, S. Korean Puppet," which was dated August 13, 1969, and listed GEORGE JOHNSON as author. (SF T-13 has advised GEORGE JOHNSON is a member of the SWP.) This article reported that at a news conference in San Francisco on August 13, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN, spokesman for the AAPA, announced a demonstration to be held August 21, 1969 protesting the scheduled meeting that date at San Francisco between President NIXON and CHUNG HEE PARK, the President of Korea. The article indicated the demonstration would demand removal of American and Korean troops from Vietnam and the removal of American troops from Korea and further indicated this was part of the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war in Vietnam. According to the article, a "so-far nameless Bay Area coalition for the fall offensive" had endorsed the August 21, 1969 demonstration at a meeting on August 12, 1969.

The article in "The Militant" reported that BARRY CHANN, as spokesman for the AAPA, stated his organization had chapters on most California college campuses and that it was joining the action on August 21, 1969 because "the struggles of the Korean, Japanese and Okinawan peoples are inseparably tied with the Vietnam war...". According to the article, CHANN further stated that the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war will also include demonstrations during September 5 and 20, 1969 when Japanese and American officials will be in the Bay Area "as part of a public relations job for renewal of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which expires in 1970."

On August 20, 1969, SF T-12 advised that GEORGE JOHNSON, as chairman of the SMC, had indicated the SMC expected 2000 people would participate in the demonstration on August 21, 1969 in Union Square in front of the hotel where President NIXON and President PARK would meet.

Observation by Special Agents of the FBI on August 21, 1969 disclosed the crowd gathered at Union Square to see the dignitaries attending the state dinner was so large it was not possible for the SMC leaders to get picket lines

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formed and moving, and it was apparent the crowd was more interested in the arriving dignitaries than in the demonstration speakers. After BARRY DAVID announced the SMC rally was over, the crowd dwindled to about 300 demonstrators who began to engage in rowdy activity and then were dispersed by the police.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated August 22, 1969, reported that the anti-war protest against the conference between President NIXON and President PARK of Korea, consisted of "hours of disorganized demonstrations" and indicated there was only a "brief flurry of violence" after the SMC's permit to use Union Square expired and most of the demonstrators had left the area.

During August 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised that BARRY CHANN recently appeared in the San Francisco Chinatown as organizer of a Draft Counselling Service, which was set up first at the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Center and then was moved to the International Hotel, after that hotel was renovated by students. These sources indicated they considered CHANN an intellectual advocating orderly protest, rather than an agitator advocating violent confrontation.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST JAPAN WEEK,  
SEPTEMBER 5 - 20, 1969

The Summer 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, devoted considerable space to Japanese-American relations and called for demonstrations against Japan Week and the International Industrial Conference, during the period September 5 - 20, 1969, when Japanese officials were scheduled to be in San Francisco and to meet with the President and the Vice-President of the United States. The articles in the AAPA Newspaper indicated that the demonstrations against Japan Week would be under the direction of the Asian Coalition and would include a demonstration on September 4, 1969 to meet a Japanese warship which would arrive at San Francisco carrying Japanese dignitaries. Articles in the Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, mentioned in more detail in the section of this report which describes the various issues of the

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newspaper, attacked the present government of Japan as "running dog of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam," and declared that Japan has "become the mainstay of U.S. military operations in the Far East." The claim was made in the AAPA newspaper that the Japan Week emphasis on cultural and trade linkages between Japan and the United States was "a mere sham" and that the "true purpose is to further cement the relations between U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism." The AAPA Newspaper declares that the U.S. imperialists are very anxious to retain Japan as a faithful running dog" and adds that "this arrangement is also very profitable to the Japanese ruling class." The newspaper indicated that during 1970 the governments of Japan and the United States will attempt to renew their Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, but adds that "the (Japanese) people" have vowed their struggle will intensify "to prevent this evil deed from transpiring, (and) We, in this country, must also participate in the struggle."

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper declares "The forthcoming 'Japan Week' is merely another example of the running dogs and their master's attempts to hide the nefarious nature of their world wide imperialist system. The people here must be informed ... and they must take positive action. For further information, please contact the Asian American Political Alliance, 509 Eshleman Hall, University of California, Berkeley."

On August 15, 1969, THOMAS CAYLOR, Manager, World Trade Department, Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, advised that the Japan Consulate in San Francisco, the Japanese External Trade Organization, and the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, were jointly sponsoring Japan Week in San Francisco, from September 5th to September 20th, 1969. Mr. CAYLOR provided literature which reflected the purposes of Japan Week were to feature a Japanese trade fair, to preview Expo 70 (a world's fair scheduled for 1970 in Osaka, Japan), and to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Japanese immigration to the United States.

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On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 reported that plans were being made by an Asian-American Coalition to participate in demonstrations at ceremonies relating to Japan Week activities in San Francisco, California. SF T-1 stated this Asian-American Coalition was composed of the membership of the AAPA and the Red Guard.

SF T-1 further advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) would be participating in demonstrations during the International Industrial Conference portion of Japan Week, scheduled for September 15 - 19, 1969, because of its opposition to the defense contracts held by the Stanford Research Institute which is sponsoring that conference.

A characteriztaion of the  
SDS is appended to this  
report.

On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theater, 622 Broadway, San Francisco, at which time it was announced that the Asian Coalition was being formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA, and would demonstrate during Japan Week against renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. On September 2, 1969, SF T-3 identified CLIFF TOM, Red Guard Chairman; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education; NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA member; and GERALDINE KUTAKA, AAPA member, as those persons who conducted this press conference.

On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE N. KUTAKA, residing in Oakland, California, but employed in San Francisco, had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was functioning in a liaison position between the AAPA and the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown. SF T-11 further advised that NEIL GOTANDA identified himself as a graduate of Stanford University and as a graduate student at the UCB. SF T-11 further advised that the AAPA and the Red Guard planned to picket at the pier on September 4, 1969, when the Japanese destroyer arrived at San Francisco, bringing Japanese dignitaries to Japan Week, and to pass out leaflets opposing the renewal of the mutual defense treaty between Japan and the United States.

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During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 4, 1969, between 35 to 50 persons participated in the demonstration sponsored by the Asian Coalition at Pier 39 in San Francisco, when the Japanese destroyer carrying Japanese officials arrived at that pier. SF T-1 identified the following persons as among the AAPA members participating in this demonstration: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG, FLOYD HUEN, NORMAN WONG, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE and JEANNE QUAN. Source also identified ALEX HING as among the Red Guard members who participated in that demonstration.

The September 8, 1969 edition of the "Red Guard Community Newspaper," official publication of the Red Guard, contained an article concerning the formation of the Asian Coalition. This article stated: "The Red Guard is working with a group of Asian students in an Asian Coalition to expose Japan Week ceremonies to be held in San Francisco between September 5th and September 20th." The article also listed the following Asian Coalition demands for Japan Week: (1) end the Asian war at home and abroad; (2) death of the U.S.-Japan Security Pact, and (3) community control of police.

The September 1969 edition of the "GIDRA," an Asian-American student publication in Southern California, described the Asian Coalition as a newly formed group made up of Asian American and student organizers including the AAPA and the Red Guard. The Asian Coalition, according to this publication, announced its intention to stage "peaceful protests" at events to be held during the Japan Week Festival in San Francisco, September 5 to September 20, 1969.

During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 10, 1969, the Asian Coalition sponsored a picket line demonstration in front of the Masonic Auditorium where the Governor of California had been scheduled to appear at a Japan Week banquet-luncheon. According to SF T-1, some 35 to 45 persons took part in this demonstration, and the following were among the AAPA members who participated: NORMAN WONG, LALENT LICON, JEANNE QUAN, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and FLOYD HUEN. SF T-1 further indicated that Red Guard members including the Red Guard leader ALEX HING, also participated in this demonstration.

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SF T-1 has advised that a meeting was held September 14, 1969 at the residence of NEIL GOTANDA, 202 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969, in San Francisco directed against Japan Week activities. SF T-1 reported that ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, was selected to speak at the rally as representing the Asian Coalition.

SF T-1 further advised that on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, in San Francisco with ALEX HING of the Red Guard present and officially representing the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, NEIL GOTANDA and BRYANT FONG were among the AAPA members who attended this joint meeting. SF T-1 said the purpose of this meeting was to coordinate the SDS-Asian Coalition demonstration rally and march scheduled for September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with Japan Week. SF T-1 indicated 35 to 45 persons attended this joint conference.

On September 15, 1969, a rally was held at Washington Park Square in San Francisco. Speakers were identified by organizations they represented and not by their individual names. One of the speakers was identified as representing the Asian Coalition. The speaker urged those in attendance to march from the park to the Fairmont Hotel to demonstrate their opposition to the International Industrial Conference being held there in conjunction with Japan Week activities. This march subsequently took place that date.

On December 30, 1969, SF T-3 reported that the Asian Coalition is no longer in existence and was merely formed for the purpose of strengthening the Asian-American protesters in the demonstrations connected with Japan Week.



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PARTICIPATION IN VIETNAM MORATORIUM ACTIVITIES

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam," which stated:

"Dissatisfaction with the current Anti-War movement and its orientation toward saving American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives, led to the symposium 'Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam,' sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15. The theme of the symposium was that the Vietnamese are a noble and gracious people who have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression."

The article stated that about 600 people, including about 100 Asians, attended the symposium at the UCB on the UCB campus, many coming from a noon-time rally sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, in support of the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium. According to the article, the symposium consisted of speeches by Professors MASAO MIYOSHI, FRANZ SCHURMANN and ISAO FUJIMOTO, a musical piece dedicated to the Vietnamese people by SHERLYN CHEW, a film, and a student panel representing various Asian groups.

The article reported that following MIYOSHI's talk about personal experiences with "war-time hysteria," SCHURMANN spoke against what was termed "NIXON's War Plan For the Conquest of Southeast Asia," and praised the Vietnamese people for their resistance, while FUJIMOTO discussed chemical and biological warfare and the effects of the Vietnam War on American economy. The film, "Good Times, Wonderful Times" was described in the article, as portraying the contrast between trite remarks at a cocktail party and the "brutality" displayed in the American bombing of Hiroshima and in Nazi concentration camps. The student panel was reported as featuring representatives of the AAPA, of Chi Nu Omega sorority, and of the Asian Studies Division of the UCB. The article stated that each representative read a statement from his group, opposing the war in Vietnam and that the AAPA opposed both American manpower and American technology in Vietnam and "cautioned against a cessation of the Anti-War movement with Vietnamization -- the pullout of men, but not of American technology and all its evils."

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According to the AAPA newspaper, a workshop was held following the symposium, with FRANZ SCHURMANN discussing with students concerning the "possibilities of future action in the community concerning the Vietnam War."

Another article in the November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper entitled "Vietnam Workshop," reported that growing out of the symposium and workshop on the war in Vietnam held October 15, 1969, a series of workshops were being held each Monday evening at Dwinelle Hall on the campus of the UCB, under the sponsorship of the Asian Studies Division. The article indicated these workshops "will emphasize the humanity of the Vietnamese people, and how it was that they came to such a war not only against the American forces, but also against the French colonialists after World War Two." The article further indicated that as the workshop progresses, information will be assembled into a syllabus looking toward the possibilities of an Asian Studies course on the Vietnam war during the winter quarter at the UCB, and community education classes to educate people, particularly Asians concerning the Vietnam war.

The AAPA Newspaper for November 1969 included an article entitled "ASIANS TO MARCH FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE," which announced plans for Asian-Americans to gather as a group on November 15, 1969, to participate in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco. This article called upon Asian-Americans "to express solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the NLF (Viet Cong), and to demand an end to imperialism, political repression, and exploitation of Third World people," by making a strong showing in the Vietnam Moratorium March. The article urged "all determined Asian sisters and brothers" to assemble at the Japanese Trade and Cultural Center in San Francisco, and to march together to join the main march to the Polo Field in Golden Gate Park, where a "massive" rally would demand an end to the war in Vietnam. The article declared "Asian-Americans have arranged a march specifically for Asian-Americans to come together and condemn this filthy, racist, imperialistic war, which is killing thousands of our Asian sisters and brothers." The article claimed that "the United States is committing genocide on Asian peoples," and added that most anti-war groups calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam fail to recognize that Vietnamese lives and not only American lives are at stake. The article states "American presence in Vietnam in the perpetuation of the white man's war of colonial exploitation and the bloodletting of Asian peoples."

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SF T-s, who participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March on November 15, 1969, advised in November 1969 that there were very few persons of Asian ancestry among the many thousands of persons who marched to the Polo Grounds at Golden Gate Park where a series of speakers spent the afternoon in denouncing the war in Vietnam and in calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from that country. SF T-3 stated that the AAPA group from Berkeley, although joined by a few other Asian-Americans, did not amount to more than about fifty persons, and was a negligible factor in the march. SF T-3 added that the AAPA group included militants like ALVIN JA and WAI KIT QUON, as well as people who advocate peaceful protest as the proper means of bringing social change. As examples of Asian-American participants of the latter nature, SF T-3 cited himself and Professor PAUL TAKAGI of the UCB.

Newspaper and police reports indicate that as many as 100,000 people may have participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March and the rally at Golden Gate Park in San Francisco on November 15, 1969 and that the overwhelming majority of the participants were of caucasian racial descent. Only a relatively very few appeared to be of Asian-American descent. The march and rally were orderly and the only incident of unusual nature occurred when DAVID HILLIARD, speaking as representative of the Black Panther Party, made a threat against the life of the President of the United States.

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PREMIER OF JAPAN,  
NOVEMBER 23, 1969

The Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised on November 10, 1969 that EISAKU SATO, Prime Minister of Japan and his party would arrive at San Francisco International Airport, November 23, 1969, would stay at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and would depart San Francisco early on November 25, 1969, enroute to Japan.

On November 20, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA advised that as of that date, the AAPA had no plan to hold a demonstration against Premier SATO, and added that to the best of her knowledge, the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown also has no plans for a demonstration. SF T-11 indicated Miss KUTAKA continues to live in Oakland, California but has taken employment in San Francisco as a "topless" waitress to earn money for a trip to Japan.

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper carried an article entitled "SATO-NIXON TALKS," concerning the meeting between Premier SATO of Japan and President NIXON, at Washington, D.C. on November 19, 1969. The article alleged that SATO's visit is not one of "friendship," but of "desperation" because "the SATO government cannot survive the political ramifications eminent in reversing the Security Treaty." The article hints that SATO might not live to meet NIXON, since "Japanese students vow to stop him at Tokyo International Airport on November 17, by any means necessary." The article contends that the Mutual Security Treaty between the United States and Japan has given the latter a "privileged" position, the loss of which would force Japan into the socialist camp. The article states that "The SATO government, for its own survival, and that of the 'zaibatsu' - Japan's own monopoly - capitalists, must hold back the Japanese people while it negotiates with the U.S. ...". The article contends that two major unions in Japan plan economic disruption if the treaty is renewed in 1970 while "a radical alliance, the Zenkyoto, is ready for revolution."

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On November 21, 1969, SF T-14 and SF T-15 advised that a rally was held that date at the Sprout Plaza of the UCB at which one of the speakers was FLOYD HUEN, who stated he was representing the AAPA. According to these sources, HUEN read a statement which he stated was from "AMPO," a Japanese New Left paper. The sources reported that this statement as read by HUEN contained background information regarding the Japanese New Left Movement and the efforts by Japanese New Left students to oppose the security treaty between Japan and the United States and to prevent the Japanese Premier SATO from coming to the United States. The sources indicated that as read by HUEN, the statement from the Japanese New Left students declared in effect "we in Japan were unable to prevent SATO from leaving Japan for his trip to America and were unable to prevent SATO from entering the United States. Therefore it is up to our brothers in the United States to prevent SATO from leaving the United States." According to SF T-14 and SF T-15, HUEN at this point, without further comments, invited those present, who numbered about 150, to come to the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco on November 23, 1969 for a demonstration against Premier SATO.

Observation in the vicinity of the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, on November 23, 1969, disclosed that approximately 100-125 persons, including 25-30 persons of Oriental descent demonstrated on the sidewalk outside the hotel, protesting the arrival of Premier SATO and his party.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated November 24, 1969, carried an article concerning the demonstration on November 23, 1969 in front of the hotel where Premier SATO was staying in San Francisco. The article indicated the demonstration was generally orderly and listed the AAPA and the Red Guard from the San Francisco Chinatown, as among the participating groups.

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#### AAPA NEWSPAPER AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

SF T-1 has advised that other than leaflets and flyers, the only publication of the AAPA, to the best of his knowledge, is the AAPA newspaper which is published at Berkeley, California at irregular intervals.

SF T-1 stated on January 12, 1970 that the AAPA newspaper is edited by ROY TAKAI, who is on the Central Committee of the AAPA at the UCB in Berkeley, California. Copies of the AAPA newspaper have been furnished by SF T-1 and/or SF T-2 and each newspaper has been found to consist usually of four folio pages. The contents of each issue of the AAPA newspaper are discussed as follows:

Issue Number 1 dated November - December, 1968, on Page 1, set forth an article entitled, "ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES AT UCB". This article indicates that the UCB campus, with over 27,000 students, has minority group representation as follows: about 10%, or 2,700, are oriental; 1/2%, or about 100, are Mexican American; while 2 - 3% are black; and there is a small handful of native Americans. The article indicates that the AAPA is working for the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968; namely, Basic Asian American History I in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI. The second course is a study of student movements which will be concerned with student movements in Asia and which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ???)". This article, which goes on in length concerning the contents and purposes of Asian American studies, is signed WONG. SF T-1 has indicated he believes this article was written by the PAUL WONG who is particularly interested in Asian American studies.

Page 1 of Issue Number 1 also carries an article entitled, "CHINATOWN AND THE CHINESE IN THE US" by L. LING-CHI WANG (Mr. LEANDER LING-CHI WANG, usually known as LING CHI WANG, is a graduate student at the UCB and was formerly Director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council at San Francisco).

In his article, Mr. WANG indicates that Chinatown is a ghetto resulting from cultural and language barriers. He points out that economic and cultural problems exist in the San Francisco Chinatown, speaks of historical injustice against Chinese in the United States and makes the accusation that Chinese who have achieved success have maintained a "hand-off 'Uncle Tom' attitude" which permits the exploitation of the Chinese by their own "war lords" and by the white majority to continue.

Page 1 of the first issue also set forth a Balance Sheet on the cost of the Vietnam War as against the cost of various worthwhile programs and in addition advertises a six week study course on the "Thoughts of MAO", starting November 27, 1968 at the Yen'an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Page 2, in addition to continuations of the first page articles, sets out an article entitled, "STUDENTS AND THE MAY 4th MOVEMENT" by A. JA. According to SF T-1, this person is ALVIN JA who is active in the AAPA at the UCB. This article discusses the movement that began May 4, 1919 when students at Peking, China protested the Versailles Treaty provisions which would have given German concessions in China to Japan. The article states that the May 4 movement proved a turning point in Chinese history in that it began the mobilization of people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China.

Page 2 carries a poem entitled, "REVOLUTION" by BRYANT FONG and also a poem by WEN I-to who is described as a revolutionary poet. It is indicated that this poem was translated by W.K.Q. According to SF T-1, these initials are those of WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a leader of the AAPA.

Page 2 also carries an advertisement of the Yen'an Bookstore, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, California, indicating it is a place to buy books, posters and magazines of "today's China".

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Page 3 is devoted to an article entitled, "WOULD YOU BELIEVE CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR AMERICANS?" by YUJI ICHIOKA (ICHIOKA was a founder of the AAPA and signed an article announcing the formation of the AAPA, which article appeared in the May 31 - June 6, 1968 issue of the "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is self-described as a member of the "underground press". ICHIOKA received a MA Degree in 1968 and in the fall of 1968 took employment with the Japanese Consulate in New York City. According to SF T-1, he subsequently went to Los Angeles where he was employed by the University of California at Los Angeles.

SF T-1 states that the AAPA hopes that YUJI ICHIOKA can teach Asian American studies at the UCB.

This article by ICHIOKA discusses the relocation of Japanese Americans in internment camps during the Second World War and expresses concern that minority elements in the United States may again experience relocation in "concentration camps" unless the emergency detention camp provision of the Mc CARRAN Act is repealed by the United States Congress. The article mentions a report issued May 6, 1968 by the Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee entitled, "Guerilla Warfare Advocates in the United States" and expresses concern that American militants are in danger of being placed in concentration camps.

Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AAPA IS". This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA and is signed W. and Q. According to SF T-1, W. may refer to PAUL WONG and Q. to WAI KIT QUON. Another article entitled, "HOW AAPA WORKS" is signed L. This article purports to be by an individual who was invited to attend a meeting of the AAPA. The author indicated that prior to attending this meeting it seemed to him that the AAPA objective of increasing the political awareness of Asians at the UCB was remote but that when he attended the meeting he was inspired by the varying political attitudes and ideas that were expressed.



A short article on Page 4 of Issue Number 1 entitled, "MELLOW YELLOW?" advertised a symposium on the question of yellow identity of the Asian American in the United States which was to be held January 11, 1970 by Oriental groups on the UCB campus. This article indicated that further information was available from ALAN FONG and GREG MARK, in care of the Chinese Students Club of the UCB.

Another short article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSEL" stated that a draft counseling center was being organized in the San Francisco Chinatown and that persons interested in helping should contact the Asian Draft Counseling at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, Berkeley, California. (It is noted that this is the address listed as the address of the AAPA at the UCB.)

A third article is entitled, "JOHNNY IS RUNNIN'". This article requests support for JOHN CHANG. He is one of the candidates running for Student Senator in the student elections at the UCB on November 25 - 27. The article states that JOHN CHANG is a member of AAPA, the Chinese Students Club, that he is Coordinator of the Chinatown Tutorial, and that he is a recent staff member of the "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB. The article further states that the election of JOHN CHANG was important since FLOYD HUEN, another member of the AAPA, was the only non-white already in the Student Senate.

Two advertisements appeared on Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper, one for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, and one for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969 on Page 1 sets forth the agenda of a symposium to be held at the UCB on January 11, 1969, entitled "The Asian Experience in American/Yellow Identity". Page 1 of this issue also carries an article entitled, "EDITORIAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO STATE" by HSIEH Yu-hsien (contact with the father of ALVIN JA at San Francisco, California disclosed that this is the Mandarin translation of the Chinese name of ALVIN JA). This article discusses the student strike at San Francisco State College and the actions of the Acting President, S.I. HAYAKAWA. The article supports the strikers at San Francisco State and declares "HAYAKAWA.... looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog".

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Page 1 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES 100X". This article indicates that the AAPA, as a part of a projected program, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

Page 1 of Issue Number 2 also carries an advertisement for the Yenon Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Page 2 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AREA MOVEMENTS--AAPA". This article discusses the fact that four AAPA Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War, in Montreal, Canada on November 28 - 31, 1968 and indicates that they joined with others as a radical caucus and were instrumental in demanding that the thrust of the conference change from a "peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U.S. imperialism organizing session". This article indicated that delegates of the North Vietnamese and of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) were present and states that for AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus. This article declared "the one unifying factor was the presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented, the struggle, the long, long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry of U.S. imperialism". Information from SF T-1 and other sources reveals that the four AAPA people who attended the conference in Montreal, Canada, were WAI KIT QUON, FLOYD HUEN, VICTORIA WONG, and LILLIAN FABROS.

Under Area Movements, another item discussed activities at the Los Angeles Center in the University of Southern California, while a third item discussed activities at Sacramento, California, where members of the AAPA, Berkeley, attended the Young Buddhist Workshop.

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Page 3 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper sets forth the full text of the statement entitled, "THE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTH VIET-NAM PROBLEM". This statement issued by the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front (NLF) is dated November 3, 1968. It denounces Americans as imperialist aggressors, declares the NLF to be the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people, and calls on progressive peoples of the world, including those of the United States, to support the stand of the NLF.

Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSELORS NEEDED IN CHINATOWN". This article states that a draft counseling center will begin operation in the San Francisco Chinatown on January 4, 1969 and asks for volunteer help. The article indicates draft counseling is needed because language barriers and cultural isolation has deprived many Chinatown youths of deferment opportunities.

Page 4 also carries advertisements for the Dynasty Restaurant and the Kapok Restaurant and a notice that a subscription to the AAPA newspaper (ten issues) can be secured for \$1.00 and that larger donations would be appreciated.

A notice on Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA paper declares that the Boalt Hall Minority Student Association is recruiting minorities for admission into the Boalt Hall School of Law and that interested students should write to BENSON LEE, 570 Union, Number 203, San Francisco, California.

Another notice on Page 4 indicates that AAPA recommends support for the Free University for Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, located at 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, and that the AAPA recommends attendance at a movie, the "Red China Diary", to be shown January 13, 1969 and January 15, 1969 on the campus of UCB. The announcement of this movie includes the statement, "S.F. Newsreel Films: Good".

Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper, dated February (1969), deals primarily with the student strike at the UCB by the Third World Liberation Front. (This strike ran from

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January 22, 1969 to March 14, 1969.) The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled; "3RD WORLD POWER". The article states in part: "The Planet Earth is divided into three worlds: The First World is composed of America and all her 'allies', the Second World is made up of the Soviet Union and all her 'satellites', the Third World is the World of all peoples of COLOR--all nonwhite people. The people suffering from economic, political, psychological, and educational exploitation at the pale hands of the first two worlds." (sic).

The article declares that in California, students are in revolt and describes the strike at San Francisco State College is a prime example of the "dynamic struggle of Third World People in America." The article says that at the UCB the struggle recently took the form of a campus-wide strike. According to the article, the strike at UCB arose after the Academic Senate turned down the proposals of the Afro-American Student Union (AASU) for an autonomous Black Studies Department.

The article indicates that precedent for an autonomous college existed in the Boalt Law School at the UCB which is "run by students who hire, fire, and plan curriculum." The article declares that the Third World groups on campus, the AASU, the AAPA and the MASC (Mexican-American Student Confederation) decided to go on strike as the best means of gaining demands for a Third World College.

According to the article, the AAPA joined the strike to show solidarity with the Black students and to create an Asian Studies Department within a Third World College. This article on the student strike is over the initials F., Q. and W. SF T-1 believes these initials may refer to ALAN FONG, WAI KIT QUON and VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.

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The other article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled, "HOLY (OBSCENE)!!" and is signed W.K.Q. The article tells of a trip which the author and his girl friend, PATTI, made to Hong Kong. It complains about the attitude of the immigration checkpoint officer, a Chinese woman, and calls her "a running dog of British Imperialism". A photograph of the author and his girl friend accompanied the article. (The father of WAI KIT QUON identified this as a photograph of his son and latter's girl friend, whom he described as a Chinese from Hong Kong now studying art at some college in Berkeley, California.)

Pages 2 and 3 of this third issue of the AAPA newspaper is chiefly devoted to photographs of student strikers of Asian descent. Small articles complain about the arrest of three AAPA people, namely, SHIH SHUNG R. QUON, arrested February 4, 1969; STANLEY ABE, arrested February 11, 1969; and JEFFREY LEONG, arrested February 13, 1969. Persons who witnessed these arrests are asked to call Third World Legal Defense, 143 Boalt Hall, telephone 642-1629.

Another short article indicates AAPA is active at Los Angeles, at San Jose State College, as well as at San Francisco State College, and that the AAPA is getting started at City and State Colleges in Sacramento and at the Davis, California campus of the University of California.

Page 4 of Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper continues the lead article from Page 1 and has a short untitled article signed "VWONG", which uses a stream of consciousness method of describing American movie and television ideas about Oriental women and then has the "quiet, gentle, docile, clean" Oriental take a gun and shoot for "political power". Article ends by stating, "Oriental woman annihilated; Asian woman well and alive, smiles." According to SF T-1, "VWONG" is VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.

A small note asks for housing for a female coming from Chicago at the end of March and requests contact be made with SHO ARAI at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, or by phoning 845-7156 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, California.

The balance of Page 4 of Issue Number 3 prints a picture, a North Vietnam poster, and advertisements for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California; and for the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is numbered Volume 1, Number 4, but is undated. However, articles on Page 1 discuss a rally already held March 22, 1969 in the San Francisco Chinatown by the Red Guard and a coming Easter Symposium to be held by the AAPA Chapter at San Jose State College, April 4 - 6, 1969.

The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 discusses a Statewide Asian-American Conference held March 8, 1969. This article indicates groups from the University of California at Davis, from the San Francisco Bay Area and from Southern California were represented. According to the article, this conference was "nowhere near as successful as it might have been", because of the diversity of interests and the lack of organization. The article discusses the need for state-wide organization and presents ideas to make a state-wide conference more useful. The author indicates that Asian-Americans "are working to establish a presence on campus" at Mills College (in Oakland, California) and at the University of California at Santa Cruz. Possibly referring to the activity of the Red Guard, the author of this article states, "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities." This article is signed with initials N.G., identified by SF T-1 as NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA leader at San Francisco.

Another article that starts on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is entitled, "RED GUARD RALLY". This article states, "The recently formed Red Guard Party, which is organized along lines similar to that of the Black Panther Party, held a rally at Portsmouth Square on the afternoon of Saturday, March 22."

See Appendix for characterizations of the Red Guard (RG) and the Black Panther Party (BPP).

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This article, which is unsigned, discusses the projects of the RG and reports remarks of DAVID HILLIARD of the BPP who was last speaker at the RG rally. According to the article, HILLIARD accused the Chinese of having been the "Uncle Toms" of the non-white peoples of the United States and called upon the Chinese to show solidarity with the BPP and to "unite against the oppressor".

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "THIRD WORLD ROOTS: BANDUNG". This article declares the Bandung Conference of April, 1955 was "one of the major impetuses in the development of Third World consciousness...." The article then quotes excerpts from the speech which the Chinese Communist (Chicom) leader, CHOU EN-lai, made at the conference.

At the top middle of Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is set forth a quotation from the Chicom leader MAO Tse-tung.

Another article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4, entitled, "EASTER SYMPOSIUM", discusses an "Easter Symposium" hosted by the AAPA of San Jose State College, "to provide a place and a situation where Asian people can participate in a...experience relating to yellow identity and Third World."

According to the article, after registration on April 4, 1969, participants were to view "the debut of the first Asian Guerilla Theatre." The article indicated that on April 5, 1969 there would be speakers and "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers' topics, with a dance at the end of the day, and on April 6, 1969 the traditional Easter egg hunt would be replaced by a "Christ hunt", meaning of which term could not be further discussed because "San Jose State AAPA is small enough...(it) can't afford to lose any members behind the Wrath of God."

Page 2 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled, 'HAYAKAWA AND THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN; DIV IS ION IN THE COMMUNITY', which article was signed by ROGER OYAMA and TOM MAYEHARA. This article discussed a speech given on February 21, 1969 by Dr. S.I. HAYAKAWA, Acting President of San Francisco State College, before about 200 members of various Japanese-American communities at a dinner sponsored by Japanese-Americans who have formed the

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"Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi (Japanese town)". This article attacked Dr. HAYAKAWA's speech and indicated the sponsors backed the latter's strong position against the student strike at San Francisco State College. The article declared Dr. HAYAWAKA "is an Uncle Tom of Grade A class" and said he did not speak for the authors or many other Japanese-Americans.

The other article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "LETTER TO A SCAB:" This article is addressed to the Asian-American students who refused to get involved in the student strike at the UCB. The letter tells of social problems in Chinatown and warns the Asian-American student who had ignored the student strike: "white people might slit your throat someday--if not your own people." This article is signed TENG Jen-ming (possibly identical with HARVEY DONG).

Page 3 of Issue Number 4 carries an article entitled, "THE STATUS OF ASIAN SCHOLARSHIP: SLANTS & BIASES". This article, signed by FELICIA OLDFATHER, MARTHA KENDALL, JACK NICHOLL, "and others in the Asian Scholarship Study Group". It complains that the writing of scholars about Communist China "portrays Communist leaders as manipulative and deceitful... (and) depicts the Chinese peasant as a passive personality...." The article further complains that "the Red Guards have been consistently analyzed as if they were mere automatons in a power struggle between MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-ch'i". The article expresses the fear that viewing "the Chinese as 700 million people easily manipulated by a calculating elite" is only a step from the "image of 'yellow hordes'" crossing the Pacific with H-bombs.

Page 4 of Issue Number 4 consists mostly of continuations of articles, but carries also a "letter to reader" which requests that financial support and written contributions for the AAPA newspaper be directed to:

"Asian-American Political Alliance Newspaper,  
509 Eshleman Hall, University of California,  
Berkeley 94720".



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Advertisements appear on this page for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for E. CHANG, Chinese and Japanese groceries, 2515 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California; for the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California; and for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, California.

On Page 4 of Issue Number 4, there also appears a "papercut" with the caption, "A PLA (Peoples Liberation Army) SOLDIER HELPS RED GUARDS STUDY CHAIRMAN MAO'S WORK".

The next issue of the AAPA newspaper consists of eight pages instead of the usual four pages. Page 1 shows a full page photograph (possibly of a riot situation in Japan) and a headline "JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER 5 - 20". Nothing else appears on Page 1 except words declaring this to be the Summer Issue, Volume 1, Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper.

Articles on Page 2 of this issue all denounce Japan Week. One article entitled, "RUNNING DOGS MEET THEIR MASTERS" denounces the present Japanese Government as "a running dog of U.S. aggression in Vietnam". The article states that during Japan Week ceremonies in San Francisco, September 5 - 20, 1969, Japanese dignitaries will arrive from Japan to meet with U.S. dignitaries, including the Vice President and later the President of the United States, so that "Running dogs will meet their masters".

The article declares that the "true purpose" of Japan Week is "to further cement the relations of U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism". The article states that the Japanese bourgeoisie, described as "a lackey of U.S. imperialism", has also "extended its own nefarious neo-colonialist tentacles into the Third World". After citing several alleged examples of such activity in Korea, Brazil and Africa, the article indicates the people of Japan are rising in protest and that Asians in America must also participate in the struggle. This lengthy article is signed by R.A., who is identified by SF T-1 as RICHARD AOKIE, a militant leader of AAPA.

Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue entitled, "JAPAN WEEK" declares: "The Asian Coalition, whose goals in the Japan Week 'festivities', are best exemplified by its slogans--'Death to the Security Pact' and 'End the Asian War', needs your help." This article lists a schedule of events at which readers are asked to appear in protest. The article is not signed.

Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue, likewise unsigned, denounces the Treaty for Mutual Cooperation and Security concluded in 1960 between Japan and the United States, and indicates that "death to the Security Pact" will be heard in San Francisco as the Asian Coalition and its allies plan for Japan Week.

All of Page 3 of the Summer Issue is devoted to an unsigned article entitled, "REVOLUTIONARY FIRST AID". This article denounces police as "pigs", and warns: "It can be expected that the further the movement spreads, the further the revolution progresses, the frequenter (sic) the pigs will beat and intimidate the people". The article tells what people should do to protect themselves, how they should act when they are being arrested, and what first aid should be given for various injuries which police might inflict upon them.

Pages 4 and 5 carry an article entitled, "ON WOMEN'S LIBERATION", signed by G.L., who is identified by SF T-1 as an AAPA member named GRACE LEE. This article declares that despite the freedom and the rights which women are supposed to have in the United States today, women still suffer discrimination and subjection in subtle forms. The article indicates there is much hypocrisy in this regard within the Third World, with women being asked to let themselves be exploited by "a Third World brother" instead of by "whitey", or being permitted to "do all the dirty work of the movement while men make the decisions". This article declares that women want progress without new styles of subjection. The article concludes: "It is freedom for everybody or freedom for nobody."

The upper half of Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper is devoted to an article entitled, "COMBAT LIBERALISM", which article lists MAO Tse-tung as its author. This article states that "liberalism negates ideological struggle and advocates unprincipled peace,...." The article concludes that "all loyal, honest, active and staunch Communists must unite to oppose the liberal tendencies shown by certain people among us, and turn them in the right direction."

An article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 5 is entitled, "GAS ON OKINAWA". This article indicates that the United States removed its stockpile of nerve gas from Okinawa to placate the people of Okinawa and Japan, but alleges the United States can bring such weapons back to the island "whenever an 'emergency' situation arises". The article adds that according to a recent television essay, the United States has also produced a rice-killing disease and hints this is designed for use against Asians. This article is signed by A.J., who according to SF T-1, is ALVIN JA.

Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "BOMBS IN JAPAN" signed by R.S.T. According to SF T-1, this article was written by ROY S. TAKAI, the editor of the AAPA newspaper. This article discusses the effects of the two atomic bombs dropped on Japanese cities during World War II, and alleges that the anti-United States sentiment is growing in Japan, but is ignored by the Japanese Government officials who fear losing profitable trade with the United States. The article predicts that violent mass demonstrations in Japan will increase in 1970 and hints that the Japanese officials coming to San Francisco (for Japan Week) will be greeted with appropriate protest action.

Page 7 of Issue Number 5 lists "AAPA PERSPECTIVES" in five short paragraphs and set out AAPA principles, structure, and objectives in an article entitled, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA". (These are mentioned elsewhere in this report.)

A short article on Page 7 entitled, "DRAFT HELP IN CHINATOWN" is signed L.J.K. This article states that Chinatown

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has a new Draft Help Center and declares: "We also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men.... Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America".

Another short article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES", lists the three primary courses established in the Asian Studies Department of the Third World College at UCB.

An advertisement appears on this page for the University Nursery operated by Y. SATO at 1132 University Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, dated October, 1969 at Berkeley, California, consists of four pages. As the lead article, starting on Page 1, it sets forth the "WILL OF PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH". Another article on Page 1 is an unsigned article entitled, "AAPA POSITION ON VIET-NAM". This article briefly reviews events in that country and declares: "America is conducting a war of technological genocide in Vietnam". The article claims that: "the Paris Peace talks are just a maneuver by the U.S. Government to give the proper facade for its senseless war." The article ends with the statement: "The Asian-American Political Alliance supports the ten demands of the National Liberation Front and recognizes the Vietnamese as people". Page 1 is also decorated with a picture of the late President HO, and with photographs of Vietnamese injured or killed in the struggle there.

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "JOIN THE NLF THROUGH YOUR LOCAL RECRUITER". This article alleges that secret operations are being launched in Vietnam to capture American deserters fighting for the Viet Cong. The article concludes that: "The deserters have realized who the true oppressors of the people are and have refused to be their instruments of destruction and have turned against them."

Page 2 of Issue Number 6 has an article entitled: "CHRISTIANS-FAKING IT". This article warns that "jesus people" have taken to the streets in Berkeley, California, and tells readers to beware of the group calling itself The Christian

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World Liberation Front (CWLF). The article complains that this group interfered with the "Asian people's demonstration" against Japan Week in September and it adds: "Asian people have many more American problems: the Vietnamese burn, bleed, die and struggle for liberation; the Filipino people beg and starve under an unresponsive, corrupt government; the South Koreans are imprisoned with an oppressive and backwards (sic) warden-president, a self-appointed dictator. Asian people want to end their misery and dying and make the world fit to live. Jesus people want us to 'live' in heaven....The U.S. is killing all us Asian people and sending us down to heaven".

The article suggests that the "white jesus friends" should die themselves and "go down to heaven". The article cautions readers against having any "meaningful dialogue" with the CWLF, hinting such dialogue might be used in court trials. The article declares:

"... times are not revolutionary now and words without meanings can be thrown around. We can tolerate misuse now - by ourselves as well as by jesus people. We cannot tolerate co-optation nor can we tolerate it or them later. And later is coming and the whole Christian world...will decay as a malignant cancer that fed off and wasted the people of the world".

(The CWLF, 2490 Channing Way, Berkeley, California. according to its founder, JACK SPARKS, was established in May, 1969 to present the Christian Gospel to radicals and street people at Berkeley, California. Mr. SPARKS, formerly a professor of statistics in Pennsylvania, states his movement has gained converts who were former members of militant hate groups, such as the BPP and converts who were dependent upon drugs before conversion. Mr. SPARKS said that the radical elements in Berkeley seem to be particularly disturbed by "RIGHT ON", the newspaper of the CWLF, which uses New Left and "hippie" style and terminology to present Christian viewpoints.)

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Another article on Page 2 of Issue Number 6, entitled, "REALITY", muses on the question: "what is real". Scenes in Berkeley, California, are counterpoised against the Vietnam war. The kill ratio in Vietnam is mentioned and the accusation is made that Viet Cong bodies are not considered real because they are "Yellow, not white". Injuries which caused these deaths are mentioned with the statement: "How can even the Great White Invader justify that?"

A poem on Page 2 of this Issue indicates its author is GREG JUE. (It is noted that this is the only name or initial listed as writer or editor anywhere in Issue Number 6, except for one other poem on Page 4, which is ascribed to the late HO Chi-minh of North Vietnam.)

Page 3 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper prints the same list of AAPA "PERSPECTIVES" and the same article, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA", that appeared in Issue Number 5. Three other articles appear on Page 3. An article entitled, "new york chinatown" indicates the author has been in the New York Chinatown for three months but has accomplished little. Another article entitled, "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL" discusses efforts to keep the International Hotel in the Filipino area of San Francisco (near Chinatown), as a cheap place of residence for tenants and indicates the landlord in granting a lease has stipulated the hotel will nonetheless be demolished in two or three years. The article claims that the AAPA and other students were chiefly responsible for raising funds to delay demolition of the hotel and for repairing it to make it livable.

The other article on Page 3 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "10/10" and discusses the Double Ten Day which commemorates the founding of the Chinese Nationalist Government by SUN Yat-sen on October 10, 1911. The article indicates this is a legitimate holiday because "It was also the start of the Communist movements to complete the war, which Sun Yat-sen began..." and because the Chinese Communist Party still celebrates SUN Yat-sen's birthdate.

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Page 4 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper contains a lengthy article concerning "Asian Studies", which article is discussed elsewhere in this report, in a section concerning AAPA participation in development of Asian Studies at the UCB.

Another article on Page 4, entitled, "asian studies conference", reports that a two-day conference on Asian Studies was held at Berkeley, California on September 20 - 21, 1969, which was attended by more than 120 Asian-Americans, including representatives of 18 groups who gave reports and perspectives on the development of Asian Studies in their areas. The article indicates tentative plans were made to hold "a radical political session" in Stockton, California early in November, 1969 and to hold a Second Asian Studies Conference, December 20 - 21, 1969, at the Asian Studies Center at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA).

The other article on Page 4 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "STUDENT IN HIS COMMUNITY". This article indicates that a student who goes from the campus to work in Chinatown finds difficulty in relating to the vastly different social situation in Chinatown. Two examples of bad personal situations of persons living in Chinatown are described.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is numbered Vol. 2, Issue 1, and bears the notation that it is published by the AAPA at UCB. Subscriptions are priced at \$1.00 for a volume of six issues with notation that donations should be sent to: AAPA Newspaper, 509 Eshelman Hall, Berkeley, Calif., 94720.

Page 1 of the November, 1969 issue prints an article captioned: "Asians to March for the Vietnamese People," which calls upon Asian-Americans to come together and march as a group in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco on November 15, 1969. This article is discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Another article which starts on page one of this issue is entitled: "Sato-Nixon Talks" and contends that the talks between President NIXON and Premier SATO of Japan scheduled for November 19, 1969 at Washington, D.C., are designed to provide SATO with a timetable for the return of Okinawa to Japan so that he can hold off the Japanese people while a renewal of the treaty between Japan and the United States is negotiated, thus securing the survival of his own government and that of the "monopoly capitalists" of Japan. The article states that "Meanwhile, the U. S. pig media dupes the American people into feeling brotherhood (where it once peddled hatred)" toward Japan. This article is further mentioned in the section of this report concerned with the demonstration against Premier SATO at San Francisco on November 23, 1969.

The third article on page 1 is "Free All Political Prisoners" and is accompanied by a picture of BOBBY SEALE, captioned "BOBBY SEALE, Chairman, BPP, Political Prisoner." This article contends that the Chicago trial of the 8 persons charged under Federal Statute for activities related to the riots at Chicago during the last National Convention of the Democratic Party, is "the beginning of a new wave of oppression by the 'Man'" and alleges that what it terms "the blatant denial of BOBBY SEALE's rights" by the presiding Judge "can only be interpreted as a racist reaction by the White Mother Country." The article alleges that the latter "espouses Freedom and Justice for all and demonstrates that only the White bourgeoisie can enjoy such 'luxuries'." The article charges that since "the pigs in the Oakland community failed to oft BOBBY SEALE, the 'Man' is now attempting to railroad him through a kangaroo court."

This article goes on to declare: "The persecution of the White Mother Country Radicals by the power structure is beginning to heighten the contradictions in this country for White people. For the first time in recent years, pigs were brought to quell violence on college campuses by the use of excessive force." After mentioning incidents which occurred during confrontations between police and militants at Berkeley, California, the article tells "Third World People" that "if you cannot be bought off, the 'Man' will wipe you out."



The article adds: "If White Mother Country Radicals and Liberals are being persecuted by the racist power structure, do you honestly think you will escape the oppression."

A notice at the bottom of page 1 of the November issue is entitled: "Message to the Peace Movement" and quotes MAHATMA GANDHI as having declared his preference for "violence" over "cowardice" or "the emasculation of a whole race."

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969 carries an article on a "Vietnam Workshop" conducted by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB, which article is discussed further in the section of this report dealing with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Also on page 2 of the November, 1969 issue is an article captioned: "New York Chinatown," which declares that the New York Chinatown is geographically divided into tong-controlled areas and alleges that the youth of the New York Chinatown is divided into mutually antagonistic groups. The article contends that the cycle, one gang fight developing from another, "can only be broken by a violent confrontation with a third element that will force the youth to see beyond their immediate feuds." The article indicates that in the San Francisco Chinatown the police (termed "the pigs") constitutes such a third element, but claims this situation cannot happen in the New York Chinatown because the Fifth Precinct is controlled by the Chinese community and "most residents of Chinatown agree that the pigs receive supplementary salaries from the conservative Chinese establishment." The article suggests that "perhaps the White tourists" can be used as the third element and adds that: "If the merchants lost the tourist trade, they would be forced to concentrate on the Chinese community and the internal problems rather than externalize all this energy. Such is the case of Harlem which has no tourist trade to depend on; the businessmen are compelled to be community-minded."

Page 2 of the AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, reprints an article from the "Asian-Americans for Action Newsletter" of October, 1969, by MARY KOCHIYAMA, entitled: "ROBERT WILLIAMS." This article discusses WILLIAMS as the American "Black leader" who left the United States eight years ago to travel in Cuba, China, Vietnam and Tanzania, and who by returning to the United States "may be the motivating power and pivotal leader who may draw the large and fragmented Black movement into a flexible but united Black front." The article devotes considerable space to the remarks of MAO Tse-tung and WILLIAMS when they met in China, and prints a photograph of that meeting. The article describes WILLIAMS as opposing "U. S. imperialism" in Thailand and in Vietnam and mentions that a biography of WILLIAMS was recently published in Japan by YORIKO NAKAJIMA. The article indicates Miss NAKAJIMA was a Professor of Political Science at Oberlin College when she first heard WILLIAMS speak at the University of Michigan in 1960. The article states that Miss NAKAJIMA visited WILLIAMS in 1961 and 1962 and that after he fled the United States, WILLIAMS recommended her to FIDEL CASTRO so that she received a special invitation to the July 23rd celebration in Cuba.

Article on page 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, 1969, November, include an article on an "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam" held October 15, 1969 sponsored by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB on the theme that the Vietnamese people were "forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." The article indicates the Asian Studies personnel sponsored the symposium because they were dissatisfied with the emphasis of the "current anti-war movement" upon "the saving of American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives." This article is discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Another article on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue, entitled: "Third World College, Now!" calls for the establishment of an autonomous Third World College at UCB. Still another article on page 3 is captioned: "asian radicals" and discusses a gathering of "Asian political activists" to be held November 21, 1969 at Hayward, California, under the sponsorship of AAPA at California State College at Hayward. Both articles are discussed further, elsewhere in this report.

A photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung appears on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, over an announcement that the AAPA is sponsoring the showing of the films: "China = 1/4 of Humanity" and Hanoi 13" on November 14, 1969 in Berkeley, California. A statement of "AAPA Perspectives" appears on page 3 and also an article entitled: "Japantown a Sleeping Community." The article complains that the Japanese community is unresponsive to the problems of other Third World people and that Japanese have adopted and accepted "many of the racist attitudes which are held by the greater white majority." The article indicates that the job of Japanese activists is to start building a community consciousness.

The larger article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative For Garment Factory Workers." The article maintains that the sewing machine operators in the many little sewing factories in the San Francisco Chinatown have been "exploited and suppressed" and kept subordinate to the dictates of the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association). The article discusses efforts to unionize the garment workers and contends that even if an all Chinese local were created it would be forced to affiliate with "racist" union organizations. The article offers the cooperative as a solution arrived at by the students of Asian Studies 130 at UCB and indicates that this Asian Studies Class intends to initiate a cooperative which will "educate the workers" to "be aware of how they are exploited and suppressed." The article solicits help and financial support for this project, indicating interested persons should contact STEVE WONG in the Asian Studies Office at UCB. The article indicates that the funds raised by showing films on November 14, 1969 and November 16, 1969 will be used for this project.

The other article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned: "East Bay Chinese Youth Council." The article indicates captioned council was established last summer by community workers, mostly students, to meet the needs of Chinese youth in the Oakland-Alameda-Berkeley area but indicates it has been too loosely organized and "just another social gathering. The article further indicates that the council should be used as a vehicle to build unity first among Chinese youths and then should "evolve into an Asian Youth Council, and promote Asian unity and consciousness."

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The article indicates that the Education Committee of the East Bay Chinese Youth Council, working in conjunction with students from Asian Studies 130 at the UCB, is setting up a counseling and tutorial program for Asian students in the Oakland, California high schools.

The only advertisement in the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, which advertisement points out that writings of the Chicom leaders, MAO Tse-tung, LIN Piao are available there.

In April, 1969, SF T-3 made available a newspaper titled: "May 4 1919-1969," consisting of four folio pages, which is similar in format and appearance to the AAPA Newspaper. According to SF T-3, he received this newspaper from ALVIN JA of the AAPA, who was distributing it in the San Francisco Chinatown. (SF T-1 subsequently advised that this newspaper was produced by a coalition consisting of the AAPA and other Chinese youth in the Bay Area, including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown.)

This "May 4" newspaper was self-described as published by the Bay Area Asian Student Coalition (BAASC) and its staff were listed by initials only, as follows: MC, CM, BK, PL, PL, DL, FC, SSQ, DY, NW, MW, LK, RT, RAK, SK and WKQ. The layout personnel responsible for the newspaper were listed by initials as BK, CM, NW and MC.

SF T-1 and SF T-3 have both advised that the BAASC was a temporary coalition of Asian students and other Asian youth including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown, formed for the purpose of commemorating the May Fourth Movement which began May 4, 1919 in China.

SF T-1 has advised that although the "May 4" newspaper was not strictly an AAPA newspaper, it was largely put together by AAPA people. SF identified the following AAPA, Berkeley people as among those whose initials were listed as responsible for the newspaper: PAULA LI, DANIEL LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, ROY TAKAI, WAI KIT QUON and possibly PAMELA LEE, NORMAN WONG and STANLEY KADANI. SF T-1 added that the initials FC are those of FRANK CELADA, a UCB student of Filipino descent.

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SF T-3 advised he believed the above initials MW refer to MASON WONG and that the initials DY refer to DOROTHY YEE, both of whom were active as militants in the student strike at San Francisco State College and both of whom were active in leading the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, which was formerly active at SFSC and in San Francisco Chinatown. (SF T-3 identified DOROTHY YEE as one of the people who appeared on the platform on May 4, 1969 when a May Fourth Movement rally was held in San Francisco under sponsorship of the Red Guard)

The mentioned "May 4" newspaper contained two articles concerning the May Fourth Movement, one signed by the initials L. K. and another over the name, DAN LI, as well as another article over the name, STEVE WONG, which indicated one objective of students who published the newspaper, was to have Portsmouth Square in San Francisco renamed in honor of Dr. SUN Yat-sen. All three of these articles are discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerning AAPA relations with the Red Guard and participation in the May Fourth Movement rally which was sponsored by the Red Guard.

An open letter on page 1 and an article inside the paper appear over the name FRANK CELADA and discuss the student action to save the International Hotel in San Francisco's "Manilatown" as a low cost residence for elderly Filipinos. These items are discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA community projects.

Another article in this "May 4" newspaper is captioned: "Sociology 191V" and appears over the initials, R. T. According to SF T-1, these initials represent ROY TAKAI, who is the editor of the AAPA newspaper.

This article indicated that over 150 students were enrolled in the Chinatown Workshop being taught by Professor PAUL WONG as Sociology 191V, and indicated the course is aimed at developing in students a consciousness for community problems. Students are required to participate in some aspects of community life, performing some meaningful service in the Chinatown or Manilatown areas of San Francisco, in the Oakland Chinatown or in highschools. (SF T-1 has identified initials R.T. as those used to represent ROY TAKAI, who is editor of AAPA Newspaper.)

Another article, over the name, PAULA LI, discussed a "Delano Weekend" when Asian-American students traveled to Delano, California, as the center of the grape workers strike. In this article Miss LI stated that the students gained: "A greater consciousness of the need for worker-student unity," and she acknowledged that the background of academic success on the part of many of the students was "painfully inadequate" in the reality of attempting to communicate with the workers, but she added that "able labor organizers" assisted the students in learning about the problems. Miss LI declared: "The struggle for life and human dignity by the workers of America has been a sad epic," and she indicated that racial discrimination was a basic cause of the problems of workers in Delano.

It is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 reported that a meeting of the AAPA at the UCB on March 24, 1969, was devoted to a discussion of a recent trip which AAPA members had taken to Delano, California. SF T-1 added that judging from the discussion, a "wild party" must have taken place at Delano during this trip. SF T-1 mentioned that there were 15 to 20 persons present including: FLOYD HUEN, MELISSA WONG, STEVE WONG, LEMARR FURGESON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRUCE OCCENA, and BRYANT FONG, who served as chairman of the meeting.

The other article which appeared in the "May 4" Newspaper, was captioned: "High Schools Organize" and was over the name, SHIH SHUNG QUON. This article praises the historical May Fourth Movement as a student-created movement and indicates that Asian high school students in the San Francisco Bay Area are finally coming together to resolve their differences and unite against "racist" school policies, instructors and administrators. The article indicates, however, that oriental students at Lowell are not interested and should "wake up." (Lowell High School at San Francisco is open to any student with high academic achievement and is attended by many students of Chinese and Japanese descent.) SF T-1 and SF T-3 both identify SHIH SHUNG QUON as active in the AAPA at Berkeley, California. SF T-3 adds that SHIH SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco.

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Above mentioned Los Angeles publication "GIDRA", in its May, 1969 issue, carried a notice over the initials, AAPA, soliciting material for a new journal devoted to Asian-American interests. The notice indicated material concerning social and political activities should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, in care of Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

An article in the October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA", indicated this new Asian-American journal would be issued quarterly and was titled: "AION" (CTC 0337). The article stated the ideogram (CTC 0337) is a Zen Taoist term meaning wholeness, totality, universal harmony, the self. The article indicated the term "AION" means a new state of mind, a new psychic era. According to the article, the quarterly was conceived because there was no medium to contribute to and nurture the particular sensitivity of the Asian in America, and the article declares that the "AION" staff is cognizant of the need for all Third World communities to understand the truth about themselves in the context of American society. The article is signed by the "AION" Staff, San Francisco and adds that for further information and to submit manuscripts, contact should be made with JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER at 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

On January 12, 1970, Dr. and Mrs. SIDNEY ANDERSON, 60 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, retired missionaries from the China Mission Field, who are affiliated with Glide Memorial Church, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, advised that JANICE MILLER is the Secretary of the Reverend CECIL WILLIAMS, pastor of that church. Dr. and Mrs. ANDERSON said that several months ago, the church bulletin carried a discussion of a new Asian-American publication and they recalled the notice indicated JANICE MILLER had some connection with this proposed publication. However, they added they do not believe this Asian-American journal has yet started publication.

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On January 12, 1970, SF T-2 advised he is well acquainted with JANICE MILLER at the Glide Memorial Church and Urban Center, and knows she has been interested in the publication of a quarterly journal to be entitled "AION", which will be devoted to Asian- American interests. SF T-2, stated it is his understanding that this journal will be devoted to various aspects of Asian-American interests and that it will not be solely a publication of the AAPA, although, he added, MILLER, who is of Japanese descent, has indicated she is affiliated in some way with the AAPA. SF T-2 said he understands the new publication is supposed to represent a wide spectrum of Asian-American interests. SF T-2 added that "AION" has not yet reached publication, but is expected to come out sometime in February, 1970.

On January 12, 1970, SF T-1 advised he has heard that the AAPA chapter at San Francisco is interested in bringing out a quarterly publication which will be called "AION", but source added he is not aware of any details concerning the publication of this journal. SF T-1 said that the only AAPA publication he knows about, is the AAPA Newspaper, which is published at Berkeley, California, at irregular intervals, about six times a year, and which is edited by ROY TAKAI of the AAPA at the University of California, Berkeley.



BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka  
Black Panther Party for  
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

RED GUARD  
Also Known As  
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

1  
STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 29, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title	ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
Character	IS - MISCELLANEOUS
Reference	San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERIFF, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

November 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL  
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

On February 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) had been the subject of much discussion and dissension among the Asian-American students at the University. SF T-1 said that as a result of this dissension, the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) has become completely inactive. SF T-1 said that within the Asian Studies group FLOYD HUEN has been an advocate of a conservative position which looks for development of an Asian Studies program within the framework of the UCB, while others have espoused a radical position seeking the creation of a community college independent of and separated from the University. Subsequently, on April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at the UCB is totally inactive and appears to be defunct. SF T-1 said that FLOYD HUEN is the only individual who continues to claim a relationship with the AAPA and source expressed the opinion that this is due to the fact that HUEN has been excluded by other members of the Asian-American student group on account of his more conservative attitude.

According to SF T-1, HUEN was one of the organizers of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, and has been the leading personality in this organization which he described as a student alliance for protesting racism in America and "American imperialism," especially with respect to Asiatic nations and peoples.

SF T-1 indicated that as a member of the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at UCB, HUEN continues to be included in meetings of the teaching and administrative staff and was one of some 20 to 25 persons who attended an "invitation only" meeting held 89-10

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automatic downgrading  
and declassification

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*Miller*

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL  
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

for the staff, at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on April 6, 1970, at which the guest speaker was DAVID MILTON, who had recently returned to the United States after teaching in Communist China for several years.

On various occasions during 1964 through 1968, sources disclosed that DAVID HEPBURN MILTON was residing and teaching in Peking, China. Sources have advised that MILTON was a member of the Communist Party in New York City, East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, during the period 1944 to 1959, when he moved to San Francisco, California.

The April 10, 1970 issue of the "Daily California" published by the Associated Students of the University of California, carried an article entitled "Asians Sponsor War Teach-in." This article indicated that the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley would join with the Statewide Committee for Asian Solidarity to sponsor a symposium concerning the war in Vietnam, on Saturday, April 11, 1970, at the Committee Review Theatre, 622 Broadway, San Francisco. Various groups and individuals were listed as participating but no mention was made of the AAPA. However, FLOYD HUEN was listed as one of three persons, all at the Asian Studies Main Office on the Berkeley campus, who could be contacted for more information concerning the symposium.

On April 15, 1970, SF T-2 made available a copy of the April, 1970 issue of "Solidarity," a publication of the American Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese People (AMFSWVP), 4945 California Street, San Francisco. Included in this publication was an open letter or notice dated March 31, 1970, entitled, "This Is An Appeal for Help For the Vietnamese Patriotic Union in Canada." This two page notice indicates that the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada who demand "complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam," intended to hold a conference in July of 1970 at Montreal, Canada, to discuss plans to end what is termed "the war of aggression" in Vietnam. The notice indicates that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session

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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL  
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the AAPA agreed to sponsor the conference and planned to send financial help and delegates. The notice closed with a statement that letters of support and financial contributions could be sent directly to Tran Que Phuong, 4710 Fulton, Apartment "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada, one of the responsible leaders of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada or locally either to the ACFSWVP at 4945 California Street, San Francisco or to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308, Berkeley, California, representing the AAPA.

Regarding the ACFSWVP, it is noted it uses the address of its secretary, MARGARET DRIGGS. During interview by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, Mrs. DRIGGS advised that she and her husband became active in the Communist Party during the 1930's at Tacoma, Washington, and continued membership and activity in the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association, until they were expelled in 1964. When contacted on December 13, 1968, regarding the ACFSWVP, Mrs. DRIGGS advised she had initiated this group by putting out a leaflet in October, 1968, but had been unable to spend any time to develop it into a going organization.

During August, 1970, relatives of FLOYD HUEN, including his father, TAK PING HUEN of 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, were contacted to determine whether FLOYD HUEN might have travelled to Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970, to attend the above mentioned conference of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada. They advised they were sure that FLOYD HUEN did not travel to Canada during July, 1970, and expressed their conviction that the latter is opposed to violence and loyal to basic American ideals. All indicated that FLOYD HUEN's plans for marriage to JEANNE QUAN set to take place in September, 1970, has entailed family conferences at which any travel by FLOYD to Canada would certainly have become known.

On August 26, 1970, SF T-1 advised that he had no knowledge of any conference which FLOYD HUEN might have attended

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL  
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

at Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970. SF T-1 reiterated that the AAPA was entirely inactive on the Berkeley campus and added that FLOYD HUEN now appears to be about the sole member and the only person concerned with it. SF T-1 remarked that FLOYD HUEN has somewhat isolated himself from other Asian activists because of his moderate attitude. SF T-1 said HUEN is considered a moderate because he seems to feel that student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided.

On October 2, 1970, SF T-3 advised that on the previous evening, the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist (Chicom) Peoples Republic of China, pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Source indicated he had not been present at the film showing but added that according to persons who did attend, there was an audience of 75 to 100 people present, including persons of all ages. SF T-3 advised that as a student of Chinese descent he has some acquaintances with the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley, which operates the Asian Studies Field Office at 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. He said it is his understanding that the Asian Studies staff is now dominated by persons who consider the AAPA to be a dead issue and who look to revolutionary confrontations rather than political actions as the most potent way to advance an Asian-American program.

On October 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA, formerly headed by FLOYD HUEN, is now a dead issue and is not even mentioned by HUEN. SF T-1 stated that those who formerly were active in the AAPA for the most part are now active in the Asian Studies Program of the University of California at Berkeley.

On November 6, 1970, SF T-4 advised that FLOYD HUEN has changed his major course of study from Sociology and Asian Studies to Mathematics. He said he is certain HUEN was not involved in the showing of pro-Chicom films at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL  
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

on October 1, 1970, because HUEN was married during the latter part of September, and planned to be away from the area, on a trip with his bride. SF T-4 said that HUEN has indicated that the AAPA is no longer active at the University of California at Berkeley, and that Asian-American interests are now channeled into the Asian Studies Program there.

On November 17, 1970, [REDACTED] of the On-Campus YMCA in the San Francisco area, advised that the Asian-American students with whom he is in contact have advised him that the AAPA has died out. [REDACTED] who has been personally involved in the Asian-American Studies Program at San Francisco State College, stated it appears that persons who formerly had an interest in the activities of the AAPA, now are devoting their attention to the Asian Studies programs at their various colleges.

b7D

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*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
San Francisco, California  
November 30, 1970

Title                    ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL  
                                 ALLIANCE (AAPA)

Character

Reference                San Francisco memorandum  
                                 dated and captioned as  
                                 above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

S 3

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260) DATE: 11/30/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) (C)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)  
IS - AAPA

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/29/70 at San Francisco.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy each of this LHM is designated to the indicated offices for information in view of Asian-American activity in their territory. Enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since unrestricted dissemination could possibly lead to the identification of SF 2496-R who is continuing to furnish information of value. Copies of this LHM are designated to 115th MIG, OSI, 19th District, NISO, 12th Naval District and INS, San Francisco.

Sources mentioned in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
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SF T-1 is SF 2496-R	170-570
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SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
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b7D

SF T-3 is Former [redacted]	[redacted]
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- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (105-28089) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Honolulu (100-6563) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New Haven (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Sacramento (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 4 - San Francisco

CONSOLIDATED

SF 12-13-73

105-28089-11



5010-108-01

(2 - 105-New; Asian-American Field Office,  
832 Kearny Street, San Francisco)

JES/cmp

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(18)

[redacted] b6 b7C  
(info)

SF 100-61299  
JES/cmp

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-4 is

b7D

In view of the fact that pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on 10/1/70 and since, as indicated in enclosed LHM, sources have indicated that former interest in the now defunct AAPA has been channelized into Asian Studies Program, an investigative case is being opened at San Francisco entitled "ASIAN STUDIES FIELD OFFICE".

Enclosed LHM sets out all available information concerning the AAPA since date of last report, and indicates the AAPA is no longer functioning as an organization. San Francisco, therefore, considers the AAPA investigation closed with this communication.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (105-23350)

DATE: 3/25/69

FROM : SA

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: NATIONALITY COVERAGE  
IS - JAPAN

On 3/21/69, MASARU NAMBU, Executive Director, Japanese American Service Committee, informed that conditions in the Japanese community in Chicago have remained stable and constant.

He informed that he was not familiar with any individuals named SHOSHURA ARAI or J. KOMATSU, or with the Asian-American Political Alliance.

He translated a letter received at the Chicago Office of the FBI which was addressed to WALTER W. ASA, 4239 1/2 Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, and bore the return address H. ASANUMA, 338 Simsleara, Soja City, Okayarna, Jappan. (The letter was forwarded to the Chicago Office in an envelope bearing the above Chicago address as return address, but included no cover letter or explanatory memorandum.) The letter, as translated by NAMBU, contained a family tree, and the accompanying explanation and message indicated the writer was the nephew of the addressee. The writer is the head of the family in Japan, and most members thought the addressee was dead. In fact, a funeral had been held and a tombstone selected. Apparently the addressee had sent a letter to the family and included \$50. The writer said the money had been forwarded to his uncle (apparently the addressee's brother) on the island of Hokaido, the northernmost in the Japanese chain. The writer, who signed his name as HAJIME, and referred to the addressee as KAZUICHI, stated the family had not received word from the addressee since World War II. A Japanese notation on the envelope sent from Japan was to the effect "Personal Attention".

1 - 105-28089

JFM:mkp  
(3)



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan 11-CV-2131-4b-607

b7D

# Memorandum

REF 89 / 1034

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-97459-234)

DATE: 12/5/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-8064) (P)

SUBJECT: NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE -  
JAPAN

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 5/28/69.

A study made by the Division of Fair Employment Practices, California Department of Industrial Relations, indicated that in 1960 the population of Californians of Japanese descent totaled 157,317. The majority of California's Japanese population, 52 per cent, resided in the Los Angeles - Long Beach Metropolitan area.

The Japanese community has the following civic, service, and cultural organizations serving this group:

City View Hospital  
2711 Baldwin Avenue  
Los Angeles, California

Commodore Perry Post 525  
American Legion  
707 East Temple Street  
Los Angeles, California

Community Youth Council  
4133 Palmwood Drive  
Los Angeles, California

442nd Association of Southern California  
11203 South Benfield  
Norwalk, California

Japan American Society  
125 Weller Street  
Los Angeles, California

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles

REC-89

RQT/dmb  
(4)

REC-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-5-85 BY 9145 JFE/AS/CS

# 260,377

59 JAN 6 1970

NAT. INT. SEC.

LA 105-8064

Japanese American Citizens League  
125 Weller Street  
Los Angeles, California

Junior Japanese American Citizens League  
125 Weller Street  
Los Angeles, California

Japanese Chamber of Commerce  
125 Weller Street  
Los Angeles, California

Japanese Optimist Club  
5172 Mesmer Avenue  
Culver City, California

Southern California Gardeners Federation  
125 Weller Street  
Los Angeles, California

Southern California Women's Association  
953 Santee Street  
Los Angeles, California

Special Services for Groups, Incorporated  
2400 South Western  
Los Angeles, California

Unified School System, Incorporated  
1218 Menlow Avenue  
Los Angeles, California

Religious Organizations

Japanese Evangelical Missionary Society - Southern  
257 South Spring Street  
Los Angeles, California

Southern California Buddhist Federation  
2003 West Jefferson  
Los Angeles, California

Collegians for Committed Concern  
1287 West 37th Place  
Los Angeles, California

In addition, several community organizations serving all Orientals in the Los Angeles area have been created.

Asian American Experimental College (AAEC) *CAL.*

The AAEC was created during June 1969, to enable Asians to get together and discuss interesting and socially relevant subjects, such as social conflict and the process of change, movement exploration, creative writing, and the Chinese theater.

Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) *CAL.*

This organization has taken a stand to speak out on issues which have a direct bearing on Asians-Americans. The AAPA has established that the main purposes of this organization are "to take stock of our particular position in present-day society, to reassess our relationship to the dominant white majority, and to define our relationship to the Black, Mexican, and Indian liberation movements.

Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) *CAL.*  
University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)

A chapter of the AAPA has been formed at UCLA which declared that their main concern will be on issues concerning "law is power, not justice", the University must serve the people, abolish racism, abolish economic discrimination, abolish discrimination of women, serve the working class.

Asian American Student Alliance (AASA) *CAL.*

The AASA would meet the need for students to unite and actively take part in shaping the social and political issues that affect the students on the campus and in the community.

X Asian American Student Center (AASC)

The AASC on the California State College at Long Beach (CSCLB) campus was created to enable Asian American students to explore their identity as Americans of color and to deal with problems of their communities.

X Asian American Studies Center (AASC) *CAL*

The AASC has three principal areas of involvement: Asian-American community affairs, student affairs and curriculum reform, and student and faculty research on the subject of Asians in America.

X Council of Oriental Organizations (COO) *CAL*

The purpose of COO as defined in the organization's articles "Shall be to inform and to educate as well as to seek solutions to the needs and problems of the Oriental community."

Investigation at Los Angeles has determined that a newspaper entitled "Gidra", a monthly publication which began in Los Angeles in April 1969, described itself as the news magazine of the Asian American community. The paper was incorporated as a non-profit corporation on 6/6/69. *CAL*

"Gidra" is mildly militant (and sometimes obscene) in nature and espouses all yellow power issues. It reports regularly on Asian American activities on the California campuses as well as other areas of the country. This paper has proved to be a wealth of information concerning the identities of organizations and individuals concerned with these issues.

The Los Angeles Office has obtained a subscription under a fictitious name. This office will remain alert for additional information related to the various organizations concerning the Japanese people in the Los Angeles area.

LA 105-8064

This office will make a concerted effort to develop sources within these organizations.

At present, the Los Angeles Office has the following sources of information who can furnish information regarding Japanese nationality matters:

[REDACTED]

Japanese Chamber of Commerce

[REDACTED]

Japanese Cultural Institute  
Los Angeles, California

[REDACTED]

Los Angeles Bureau of "Saudai Shimbun"  
Tokyo daily newspaper

[REDACTED]

Gardena Buddhist Church

[REDACTED]

Japanese Buddhist Temple

[REDACTED]

Japanese American Citizens League

[REDACTED]

Koyasan Buddhist Temple

[REDACTED]

West Los Angeles  
Community Methodist Church

[REDACTED]

Henrikyo Mission

[REDACTED]

Japanese Consulate

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CAK

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[REDACTED]

Japanese Chamber of Commerce

[REDACTED]

Gedatsu Church

[REDACTED]

Bank of Tokyo

~~ROBERT KIKUCHI~~

[REDACTED]

Sumitomo Bank

[REDACTED]

Japanese Art and Cultural Institute

b7D

CHL.

In contacts with above sources, no information was obtained regarding possible infiltration of Japanese aliens as suspected Chinese Intelligence sources. Los Angeles will remain alert for development of additional sources in this program.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bolte \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Why I'm Marching to Free Huey'

Hilda Cowan is an elderly white Oakland housewife and yesterday she went to the Alameda County Courthouse to demonstrate.

She wore a flowered dress, carried one end of a huge "Free Huey" banner and identified herself as a member of the Western Mobilization Against War and of the Peace and Freedom Party. "I am here," she said, "because the black people are trying to defend themselves in this system."

"This country had better wake up, or it's in for a bad time," she continued.

# TEACHER

Howard Meeter, black and a science teacher at San Francisco's Balboa High School, was among the marchers too, as a Black Panther sympathizer.

"It's a matter of injustice that's been going on for many years . . . it's a sick, inhumane society," he said.

A few steps behind was a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance. They hoisted posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog and English.

"I see his struggle, as the same the Filipinos have had," said Lillian Fabros, 20-year-old University of California student from Salinas. "We believe Huey is a political prisoner," added Yuki Ichioaka, a Japanese American member from San Francisco.

## PETERS

At a side entrance of the

courthouse, barred by a pair of sheriff's deputies, Eldridge Cleaver, the Black Panther minister of information, paused to say:

"Huey Newton must be tried by his peers. We don't mean just age and color, we mean by those involved and coming from the community Huey comes from, or at least someone sensitive to the problems of black people."

Cleaver was asked whether he anticipated trouble with the police during the demonstration.

It's not a question of look-  
ing for trouble, he an-

swered, "but we're going to defend ourselves against onslaught and aggression."

It was difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain what the Black Panthers "Free Huey" demand meant specifically. Did they want him acquitted? Or did they want him set free now, even as the trial was starting?

Cleaver's beautiful wife, Kathleen, outfitted entirely in black, gave a typical and ambiguous response.

"It's up to them," she said, indicating those absorbed in the trial, the prosecution and the defense, the jury panel and the judge. "It's up to them," she repeated, adding emphatically, "But we'll be here as long as Huey's in the cage."

As new shouts went up from the demonstrators, a small group of on-lookers watched, as they had for hours, from the railing of a road carrying in-bound traffic past Lake Merritt and the courthouse.

"It's horrible. It's horrible," muttered a short, stout woman among the watchers. "To think Oakland has come

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 S.F.Chronicle

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 7-16-68  
Edition: Final Home  
Author: Dale Champion  
Editor: Cha's. deYoung  
Title: Thieriot  
HUEY PERCY NEWTON

Character: RM-BPP  
or SF 157-1203  
Classification: 157  
Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

EX-113

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NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 31 1968

55 AUG 5 1968

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to this!" A brooch with an American flag outlined in rhinestones flashed on her bosom.

An Oakland businessman, who like the woman declined to give his name, sounded the same sentiments. "It's a lot of hooey," he said. "If he did something, he ought to be punished for it. If he didn't, it's a different story. But I always thought the other way around."

Another white man, about 35 and standing nearby, said pointedly, "You're watching history. This was bound to happen. Oakland was overdue for this confrontation with some of the fundamental issues of today."

As he spoke, the orange "Free Huey" bus returned in another of its many rounds.

"We want our black political prisoner — Huey P. Newton — freed now . . . by any means possible," the loudspeaker blared again.



Panthers placed themselves at court house doors as sympathizers marched

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"East West (News)"

The Chinese-American Journal

Volume 2, No. 35

August 28, 1968

(Page 16), Item 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/3/87 BY SP-7 mac/198  
log # 87-89

288 STJ/08  
6-4-90

(Special News) At approximately 5:30 p.m. on August 25, (1968), Sunday, an Overseas Chinese named TOM Choy (ph.) was stricken at the intersection of Waverly Place and Washington Street, (in San Francisco), and was pronounced dead when the ambulance arrived belatedly.

Upon discovering the stricken man, JAMES YAN (ph.), a pedestrian on the scene, immediately telephoned the Central Emergency Hospital (lit.) and requested an ambulance. The ambulance was late in arriving. Mrs. WANG (M), 3769, (FNU), a pedestrian; Miss JANET SMITH (ph.), a tourist; and TANG Tan-no (M), 0781/0030/6179, (DONALD TONG?), a Community Relations Policeman, also telephoned the Oceanside Emergency Hospital (lit.) several times appealing for an ambulance but with no appreciable results. When the ambulance did arrive, the stricken man had stopped breathing.

According to an eyewitness, someone discovered an ambulance was proceeding slowly on Kearney Street as if nothing had happened. A pedestrian rushed to the ambulance and demanded the ambulance attendant to turn on the siren, but the latter refused to do so.

Following the incident, an Overseas Chinese named LIANG (M), 2733, (FNU), Mrs. WANG (M), 3769, (FNU), and Miss JANET SMITH went to the Oceanside Emergency Hospital

SUMMARIZED BY:

October 14, 1968

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and inquired about the late arrival of the ambulance and the ambulance driver's failure to use the siren. The hospital staff produced a directive from the City Health Department stating that the siren is to be used only if it is absolutely necessary.

WANG Ling-chih (M), 3769/7227/2535, Director of the Summer Youth Program, has written to MORRISON, member of San Francisco's Board of Supervisors, requesting that a thorough investigation of the incident and of the emergency hospitals involved be made so as to insure that similar incidents will not happen again in the future.

(Page 16), Item 2

The photographs concerning the first demonstration in (San Francisco) Chinatown were taken by LI Shao-yin (M), 2621/1421/0692. The placard holders appearing in the photograph on the left were identified as LI Chao-hsiang (M), 2621/0340/4382, (PIUS LEX?), and HUANG Tso-shu (M), 7806/0155/6615, (ALAN WONG?).

(Page 16), Item 3 (Full Translation)

On August 17, (1968), a group of young students and social workers of San Francisco Chinatown staged a demonstration march to bring to light the crisis in Chinatown. They carried scores of signs, each revealing a problem of Chinatown. Judging from these signs, there are indeed quite a few problems in Chinatown.

Prior to the march, there were rumors to the effect that the stores on Grant Avenue would be closed; but the situation was really not so serious. Only a few street-corner stalls closed for business a little earlier than usual.

Demonstration is something very common in the United States, but for it to happen in Chinatown is quite unprecedented. No wonder it caused such a stir for a while.

This "peaceful demonstration" proceeded within the limits of the law. The demonstrators were well-behaved, but their voices were rather boisterous. These are the "new voices" of Chinatown. They wanted to accomplish something; to abolish Chinatown's "Monroe Doctrine;" and to make the derelict leaders vacate their "chairs."

Many people had the wrong impression thinking that the march was organized by the Wah Ching, but it actually played only a very small part in the demonstration. Their slogan read: "We Are All Very Good Overseas Chinese Youths" with the Chinese characters Hua (M), 5478, and Ching (M), 7230" written in extra bold letters.

At the beginning of the march, HUANG Mei-sheng (M), 7806/5019/3932, (MASON WONG?), President of the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, announced thirteen rules for the march and thirteen demands from the community.

Among the rules for the march were: do not carry weapons; do not clamor; do not use abusive language; do not use alcoholic beverages; obey orders of the police, carry draft cards, etc.; if arrested, explain that your bondsman is (Room?) 210, Police Headquarters, Telephone 552-2202.

Some demonstrating youths wore arm bands bearing the numeral "13." They selected the number "13" as a manifestation of their opposition to the old tradition.

Many spectators, young and old and of both sexes, gathered to watch the demonstration and they whispered to one another expressing their own views. An old Overseas Chinese remarked, "The present-day youths are brave; they have no fear; and they have rebelled." Another said, "To revile the 'rice tubs' in public is an unprecedented move in the history of Chinatown."

Page 15, Item 1 (Full Translation)

**"CHINATOWN YOUTH PROBLEM  
DESERVES SERIOUS CONSIDERATION"**

The demonstration march staged by the (San Francisco) State College's Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action on August 17, (1968), was to protest against the apathetic attitude/both of the organizations in Chinatown and the City Hall. This was an unprecedented move in the history of Chinatown and it was for the first time that young intellectuals of Chinese descent had openly challenged the antiquated Establishment. The manner in which the Overseas Chinese leaders react to the challenge will undoubtedly affect the future of the Chinatown community.

The signs carried by the demonstrating youths included: "Chinatown has a large population and a small land area; it is unhealthy." "Low salary and extra long working hours in Chinatown." "Demand for minimum basic wage." "Rice Tubs, we are human beings too!" and others. This time the young intellectuals of Chinese descent again pointed out the seriousness of the poverty condition in Chinatown and the possibility of riots by the youths. They again submitted their thirteen demands to the organizations in Chinatown and to the City Hall, including the discontinuation of the Double Ten celebration and Chinatown's (Lunar) New Year Festival carnival which is usually run by Westerners, an investigation of the alleged persecution of Chinatown youths by local police, and the re-organization of the Chinatown-North Beach EOC. We believe that the protest and demands of the young students absolutely cannot be ignored. A sound solution must be found to improve the existing ills of Chinatown in accordance with the degree of urgency so as not to allow the matter to expand in magnitude.

The general impression of the demonstration march by the youths was that it was orderly, the marchers were properly attired, the proposals were moderate and their attitude peaceful. This was unprecedented in Chinatown and this development has created a new image in the minds of the town's people. The young intellectuals were born and brought up here. They have been exposed to the problems of Chinatown with personal experience. They are also members of the great environment of the American society who are fully aware of the rights and obligations of a citizen. For this reason, they are not restricted by their status and personal interest; can make objective and far penetrating observation; and can see what the antiquated "preservers of the old ways" cannot see. To them interests of the Overseas Chinese come first. They dare to say things that fame and profit seekers dare not say and they are willing to do what do-nothing talkers are not willing to do.

These young students are not the same as those who stir up trouble for no reason at all but just for the fun of it. They were looking after the interests of Chinatown and acted. With the long-term interest of the Overseas Chinese



in mind, this demonstration was indeed a great event worthy of rejoicing because they were able to boldly uncover the ills of Chinatown so that remedial measures could be promptly applied.

The Chinatown economy is falling behind in every respect and there is danger everywhere. Actually we cannot conceal the existing situation. Those who are interested (in civic affairs) and the authorities concerned should face the reality and act accordingly. This is indeed an urgent matter which can no longer be procrastinated. If the various circles in Chinatown, the City Hall and Federal agencies continue to knowingly ignore the existing conditions in Chinatown and allow the crisis to further deteriorate, then it is truly not a blessing for the Chinese people. Therefore, it is imperative for us to further consider and react to the various appeals voiced by the youths in the demonstration.

Page 14, Item 1

It is an article contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342, concerning the impression of a middle-aged man. He believed that the social scientists have neglected to do research on people of middle age although they belong to an important segment of the society. He described the heads of household, who are mostly men of middle age, as the "helmsmen" whose actions, if misdirected, could either strongly influence the younger generation or create serious social problems.

Page 14, Item 2

It is an article contributed by an unknown author describing the customs of engagement in various parts of the world.

**"BEACH AREA STUDENTS STAGED  
DEMONSTRATION IN CHINATOWN  
YELLOW POWER ?"**

By WU Shang-ying (M),  
0702/1424/7751

More than three hundred students of Chinese descent from various local high schools, universities and social workers jointly staged their first demonstration in Chinatown on August 17, (1968). The signs they carried included: (1) Chinatown is a large poverty area which needs immediate aid; (2) Overseas Chinese leaders maintain narrow and filthy streets in Chinatown to attract tourists; (3) The economy of Chinatown and its social organizations must be thoroughly reformed; (4) Chinatown has the highest rates of suicide and tuberculosis cases in California, living conditions need immediate improvement; (5) Drifting youngsters on streets need help and immigrants need practical education in the English language; (6) Chinatown workers have low wages, long working hours and illegal standards for minimum wage. In addition, there was a Chinese sign which had attracted special attention and it read: "Rice Tubs, we are human beings too!"

The demonstrators seemed to aim at the leaders of various organizations in Chinatown and at the American authorities. They submitted many demands for the immediate improvement in the fields of English language training, employment and health, etc., for Chinese youths and immigrants. City Supervisor MORRISON (ph.), who participated in the demonstration, indicated that he would request the Board of Supervisors to put these matters on its agenda for discussion. The demonstrating youths also stated that the construction of an arch in Chinatown was tantamount to adding another cordon around the Chinese in Chinatown and thus keeping them further from the Westerners.

To me this demonstration signifies the first awakening of Chinese in a new epoch. The signs they carried and the demands they voiced might not have encompassed all the problems, their feasibility is worth considering. But the demonstrators' spirit and motive to work for the good of all Chinese are in the right direction and deserve our

sympathy and encouragement. The American people and the Administration certainly realize that the term "John Chinaman era" used in referring to Chinese living in the United States was a historical joke of the past. We Chinese and Americans should receive equal treatment and enjoy the same rights without the slightest discrimination. We Chinese, of course, should also assume equal responsibilities. In the past, the average Overseas Chinese was restricted in many ways because of their different background, education and way of life. After enduring for a hundred years for the sake of the country, they have now awakened to jointly assume the responsibilities and to share in the prosperity and benefits. How wonderful it is! (?) In view of the historical background and environment, the various Overseas Chinese organizations have reasons to continue for the sake of tradition. But they must realize that time moves on, circumstances change and the waves of the Yangtze River push on. With the common interest of the entire Overseas Chinese community in mind, these organizations must fundamentally change their attitude and viewpoints, unite regardless of age and sex, and strive for the infinite good of all Overseas Chinese. How wonderful it will be. (?) In response to many inquiries concerning my opinion, I have made these sincere but unworthy observations. It would be fortunate for us if the worthy and well-informed gentlemen would offer us their advice.

Page 12, Item 1

It is a column written by LIU Chih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342. A portion of a letter from an unidentified reader was published. The subject matter centered on the recent meeting between Overseas Chinese leaders of Chinatown and high officials of the Police Department. It was reported that the Overseas Chinese leaders had requested the Police Department to put all the young violators behind bars.

LIU Chih-kuang (M) pointed out that the police are kind of restricted in what they can do, but to seek help from the outside to suppress the youths is not a good solution to solve the problem. LIU criticized the Overseas Chinese organizations for their indifferent attitude.



Page 11, Item 1

It is a column contributed by an unidentified author. It contained two short stories and a Chinese word puzzle.

Page 11, Item 2

It is an installment of a serialized story by an unknown author. This installment dealt with the results of a private detective who was hired by Old CHIANG (M), 3068, to investigate the background of his wife.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 1

It is a report concerning a theft in New Chinatown.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 2

It is a report concerning a stolen safe of the Shek Tong Sin Restaurant in Chinatown.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 3

It is an article concerning the crime statistics released by the FBI in its annual (Uniform) Crime Reports for the United States. The recently released annual report indicated an overall increase in criminal activities in the United States in 1967.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 4

The Chinese Dramatic Society of Los Angeles (lit.) gave a performance at the Ibell (ph.) Theatre (?) on September 7, (1968). The costumes for the cast, totalling more than twenty members, were ordered from Hong Kong by Mrs. CHAO (HSU) Wen-hsiang (M), 6392/(1776)/2429/3276, wife of the former director of the Society.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 5

It concerns the recent marriage of HUANG Chin-tien (M), 7806/6930/3240, and the former CHENG Shao-chen (M), 6774/1421/4176.

HUANG Chin-tien (M) was identified as the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. HUANG Lan-an (M), 7806/5695/1344. HUANG Lan-an (M) is the owner of the Wan An (M), 5502/1344, Company in Los Angeles and the President of the HUANG (M), 7806, Family Association in Los Angeles.

CHENG Shao-chen (M), was identified as the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHENG Jui-yao (M), 6774/3843/1031.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 6

It is an article reporting on the trial of CHOU Ping-chang (M), 0719/3521/2490, of New Chinatown in Los Angeles, who was accused of having murdered his son CHOU Li-pen (M), 0719/4539/2609.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 7

It is a report concerning the transfer of CHAI Yin-shou (M), 5049/0936/1108, Consul General of the Republic of China in San Francisco, California, to Taiwan to assume the post as chief of the Treaty Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The San Francisco post will be assumed by CHOU Tung-hua (?), Consul at Los Angeles. The vacancy in Los Angeles will be filled by LIU Pang-yen (M), 0491/6721/1750, a counselor at the (Nationalist) Chinese Embassy in Colombia, South America.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 8

The item reported on the fire in the suburbs of Los Angeles.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 9

It is a notice published by the "East West (News)" recruiting for a correspondent in Los Angeles, who is proficient in both the Chinese and English languages, to report on the activities of Overseas Chinese and to represent the newspaper in the Los Angeles area.

Page 9, Item 1 (Full Translation)

(Undated)

Mr. CHOU Tung-hsien (M),  
0719/2767/6343:

With reference to your letter of inquiry concerning various problems, I too am not familiar with the details of these problems. Therefore, I am afraid to give you any answers without the proper information. However, according to my information, a Chinese Immigrants Association has recently been formed in San Francisco. Its function is to assist new arrivals from Overseas Chinese in solving their immigration, naturalization, employment and English language training problems, etc. The Association was founded by the following personages: LI Chao-hsiang (M), 2621/0340/4382; WENG Shao-chiu (M), 5040/4801/5941; CHEN Yao-lin (M), 7115/5069/7792; Attorney TANG Lien-po (M), 3282/6647/3134; and LI Chien (M), 7812/6197, etc. Overseas Chinese compatriots are welcome to make inquiries concerning immigration problems. The Association is located at 705 Columbo (ph.) Street, (San Francisco, California). The Association has made plans to publish some immigration data and pointers on how to make the necessary preparation and send this material to the (Chinese) compatriots in Hong Kong who are waiting there to come to the United States, and also to assist them to adapt themselves to the new environment following their arrival in the United States. You may wish to write or pay a visit to the Association in order to obtain further details on the matter.

The Editor

Page 9, Item 2

It contains two stanzas of verses contributed by LU Pin (M), 4151/1755, concerning a nocturnal traveller.

Page 9, Item 3

It is a column contributed by an unknown author entitled "Notes on Important News."

The American electronic monitoring machines had recorded between 120 to 150 flights of Soviet aircrafts several days before the Czechoslovakian invasion by Soviet troops, but the same machines were unable to pinpoint the destinations of those flights.

The intelligence circles of the United States were caught completely off guard by the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union.

Congressman WILLIAM MINSHALL (ph.) declared that the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia had seriously threatened the security of the United States.

Communist China described the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia as a fascist crime.

Thousands of people have demonstrated on the outside of Russian embassies in various countries protesting against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Thirty  
Recent of this  
According to the "U. S. News & World Report," thirty percent of the college students in the United States are drug users.

The Federal Government had confiscated almost thirty-five tons of narcotics in 1967.

According to an investigation of the United Nations, most of the "opium" was planted in Turkey and it was smuggled into Syria where it was processed. Then it was shipped to Marseilles via Lebanon. It was then illegally manufactured into heroin in a chemical plant in Marseilles. It was then transported to Italy, Sicily or Algeria before it was smuggled into the various cities in the United States.

Another route of drug traffic was described as follows: "Opium" is planted in Burma and then processed into a drug. The material is then packed in plastic bags and dropped by a plane into the sea where a waiting ship will pick up the material and drag it under water to Hong Kong. Then the material is smuggled into Canada from Hong Kong and then to the United States.

There are 50,000 known drug addicts on record and also an undetermined number of unreported addicts and drug users.

Page 8, Item 1

It is an article contributed by YU Mu (M), 0151/3668, dealing with poverty areas in the United States.

FILE

105-177944

SERIAL

9

## COVER PAGES

☐ AIRTEL  
☐ REPORT  
☐ LETTER

## REPORT

☐ LHM  
☐ TELETYPE  
☒ MEMO  
☐ OTHER

PAGE	COPIES	PAGE	COPIES
ALL		ALL	
A		1	1
B		2	
C		3	
D		4	
E		5	
F		6	
G		7	
H		8	
I		9	
J		10	
Other		11	
Over		12	
All		13	
1		14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
Other		Other	
Over		Over	

## OUTSIDE AGENCIES TO BE NOTIFIED:

( ) Action (Peace Corps)

( ) AID

Air Force ( ) OSI ( ) AFIS

Army ( ) ACS ( ) Other

( ) BATF ( ) Bu Prisons

( ) CIA ( ) CAB

( ) OPM ( ) Customs

( ) DEA ( ) DIA

DOJ ( ) Criminal Div.

( ) Security Div.

( ) DOE ( ) FCC

( ) HHS ( ) HUD

( ) ICC ( ) INS

( ) IRS

Navy ( ) NIS ( ) ONI

( ) NRC ( ) NSA

( ) Postal Service

( ) State Dept.

DOT ( ) Coast Guard

( ) FAA

( ) USSS

( ) VISTA

( ) Bufiles ( ) Others

306119

105-19701

# Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944) DATE: 8/30/68  
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722) -P-

SUBJECT: EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH

DECLASSIFIED BY 20257108  
ON 6-4-90

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau, 8/12/68.

Enclosed for the Translation Unit are two (2) copies of captioned publication, the issues dated August 14, 1968 and August 28, 1968. No copy was printed August 21, 1968.

It is requested that the article concerning the Wah Ching Club on the first page of the Chinese Section of the issue of August 14, be translated in full. The article on page 14 of that issue, which deals with Overseas Chinese History should be closely scanned and well summarized since it is authored by Security Index Subject MARK LAI, under his pen name, Tung Hu (M) CTC 5516/0342. (X)(M) *See full translations handled*

In the issue for August 28, 1968, it is requested that the lead article on the first page of the Chinese Section, page 16, which concerns the Demonstration in Chinatown on Saturday, August 17, 1968, be translated in full. It is also requested that the article on page 15 which deals with Chinese Youth problems be translated in full. Likewise, the article on page 13, which concerns the "Yellow Power" advocated by the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) (SF file 100-61299), a new militant student group headed by YURI ICHIOKA (SF file 105-23611) and FLOYD HUEN (SF file 105-23692), both of whom are students at the University of California, Berkeley (UCB), California. In addition, the article on page 10, dealing with the formation of the Chinese Immigrants Association should be translated in full. It is noted that this new organization is headed by PIUS LEE (SF file 105-22596) and that JOHN S. CA ONG, (SF file 105-7541; Bufile: 105-18045) is the Treasurer, while Security Index Subject

REC:

- 5 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)  
(1 - 105-19681 - MAURICE CHUCK)  
(1 - 105-19701 - MARK LAI)  
6 - San Francisco  
(1 - 100-61299 - ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE)  
(1 - 105-1493 - MAURICE CHUCK)  
(1 - 105-1494 - MARK LAI)  
(1 - 105-22969 - WAH CHING CLUB)  
(1 - 105-23750 - CHINESE IMMIGRANTS ASSOCIATION)

JES:jal  
(11)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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9-3-68



SF 105-22722  
JES:jal

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAURICE CHUCK (SF file 105-1493; Bufile 105-19681) is on the Board of Directors. Another person on the Board of Directors, ~~HENRY LAI~~, may be identical with another Security Index Subject, of that name, (SF file 105-2592; Bufile 105-36183) (S/)

*OK*  
The Translation Unit is requested to scan all other Chinese language articles and to furnish a summary of each article together with a transliteration of any Chinese names appearing therein. Special attention should be given to any articles mentioning activities of youth groups, especially the Wah Ching Club.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)

October 14, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944)

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY 20320 Jlg

Attached <sup>a portion of</sup> is the translation which you requested by letter  
dated 9/24/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported  
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative  
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in  
this connection is set forth below:

Issues 9/4/68 and 9/11/68 are being returned herewith.

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- [ ] (Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),  
sent direct with enclosures (2).

CKK:trs  
(4)  
Enc. (6)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

19 OCT 15 1968

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OCT 17 1968

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b7c

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 36

Date: September 4, 1968

Page 16 Concerned Chinese for Opening Vietnam  
for Opening Vietnam

It is noted that the [redacted] is covered thoroughly in the English section (page 1) and that Gordon Lau's Chinese name is LIU Hui-ming (M), 0491/1920/2494, and Mason Wong's Chinese name is HUANG Mei-sheng (M), 7806/5019/3932.

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Page 16

The wedding photograph shows a bride, TAI Hui-chun (M), 2071/1979/0689, and a bridegroom, LAN Kuo-hai (M), 5663/0948/3189.

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Page 16

New York Girl Wins \$1800 Scholarship

LIANG Lu-ling (M), 2733/7216/3781, daughter of LIANG Shan-ju (M), 2733/0810/0320, of New York Noodles Factory, has been awarded a \$1800 scholarship by the Sara Lawrence College.

\*

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DATE 6-4-90 BY [signature]

Page 15

Labor Council Rejects Plea from Chinese Community  
Citizens' Survey and Fact-Finding Committee

It is noted that the same news is covered more thoroughly in the English article on page 1.

SUMMARIZED BY:

[redacted] mal

October 11, 1968

ENCLOSURE

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Page 14

### Devil at Heart

by KUAN Yu

President Johnson has just signed a bill which appropriates \$150 million for rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles, improvement of schools, and relief for the poor. The writer does not believe that poverty is the root of delinquency and crime, as many delinquent juveniles come from families of high income.

Hippies and yuppies in university demonstrations against the Vietnam War. Write that they have gone into riots, and vandalized their own schools. These are violations of the law. Their schools did not want them and, on the contrary, are training them to get rich. And they are rich enough to pay for college. The writer asserts that all these trouble-makers are victims of the devil at their heart.

Page 13

LI Huang (M), 2621/3552, a reader, writes in defense of the Chinese Pavillion at the California Exhibition, replying to a Mr. YU (M), 0151, who published in an earlier issue of the "EAST-WEST" an adverse criticism of the Chinese Pavillion. In fact, the Chinese Pavillion acquitted itself so well that it was awarded "First Prize."

Page 13

A poem on love by CHEN Chen (M), 7115/4176, who asserts that every lover is egoistic and selfish, expecting the beloved to reciprocate in kind.

Page 12

A reader says that his wife, a new arrival from Hong Kong, is becoming nervous and is clamoring for return to Hong Kong rather than living in a neighborhood of Negroes, where he has been operating a small prospering store. LIU Chih-kuang advises the reader to find another house in a Chinese community before sending his wife back to Hong Kong.

\* \* \*

Page 11

A reader states is a democratic country. As a candidate who has won a majority of votes, he must cater to a majority of the voters. The majority of voters are the ordinary and workingmen, other poor people, and even the clever politicians, often without any principles. Moreover, both major parties justify what is known as the spoils system. Neither would give any priority to the greatest good of the greatest number of people. A political system like this must eventually defeat the original high purposes embodied in the American Constitution.

\* \* \*

Page 10

#### Los Angeles News

Los Angeles school authorities are greatly worried about possible racial riots, now that the schools reopen. During 1967, Los Angeles schools reported 42 riots against 131 during the first half-year of 1968. And beginning with September, the schools will have even many more students, which will increase the probabilities of racial frictions.

\* \* \*

Page 9

#### On November Election

by WENG Shao-chiu

Writer does not predict whether Humphrey or Nixon will be the winner, but he believes that there will

be no significant change in America's foreign policy under Humphrey or under Nixon. The Vietnam War will drag on, while the peace talks in Paris may be switched off and on again. America will continue to give Nationalist China (Taiwan) limited support, although it may try a detente with Red China.

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 37

Date: September 11, 1968

Page 16

**EOC Meeting Smells of Gunpowder**

**Dapen Liang's Position Shaken**

It is noted that the same news is more fully covered in the English section, page 1. Dapen Liang's Chinese name is LIANG Ta-peng (M), 2733/1129/7720, who is shown standing in the picture on page 1. The picture on page 16 shows an accusing director HUANG Tso-shu (M), 7806/0155/6615. Steve Jeong refused to release the fund of \$2300; his Chinese name is CHANG Wen-wei (M), 1728/2429/5898.

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Page 15

Please note that this page carries two open letters to the editor: one from reader HO Meng-hua (M), 0149/1125/5478, and the other from readers Mu-yuan (M), 1970/1238, Nien-tzu (M), 1819/1964, HUANG Hsien (M), 7806/2009, and I-nan (M), 3015/0589.

Both letters maintain: (1) that the Six Companies had no base for their statement that the recent demonstrations had been instigated and led by outside rascals, for there were Christian ministers, lawyers, social workers, college students and even City Councilman Morrison participating in the demonstrations, and (2) that the Six Companies should work for or with the Chinese youths who had vowed to turn over a new leaf. The writers recognize the great service rendered by the Six Companies

SUMMARIZED BY:

October 11, 1968

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105-17794-4

11-CV-2131-4b-630

to the Chinese community, and condemn such vandalism as smashing the front windows of the Six Companies headquarters.

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Page 14

### Six Hours at San Diego

by CHOU Ching (M), 0719/2417

San Diego is a wonderful place to visit, for its beautiful sky and water front, for its good sea-food restaurants, and for the best zoo in the world. Writer says that San Diego reminds him of Tsingtao, a clean, cool harbor in North China. He likens Los Angeles to a rich worldly woman, San Francisco to a young lady of noble birth, and San Diego to a beautiful maiden of an ordinary family.

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Page 13

### Crossing the Ocean to America

By TUNG Hu

Please note that the Chinese article on this page is a shorter version of the English article on page 5, entitled "Pilgrimage to the Golden Hills" by H. M. LAI.

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Page 12

An unnamed reader asked how is a man to confront his former sweetheart who is about to arrive in San Francisco from Hong Kong, as he is already married to another Chinese girl in America? LIU Chih-kuang advised that the best policy is to break the news to the first girl, and the sooner the better.

To another inquiry, LIU said that the public schools do not admit any youth who is a tourist in California. The youth must first establish his student status with the Immigration and Naturalization Service before he can stay here for school.

\* \* \*

Page 11

A Page from My Diary  
by A Chinese in America

This page is about the difference between taking a haircut in America and taking one in China. An American barber roughs you up, cutting your hairs as if mowing his lawn; a Chinese barber gently soothes everyone of your nerve ends on your head sending a pleasurable wave all the way down your spinal cord, whether he is cutting your hairs, or shaving your face, or picking your ears, or massaging your head, neck, shoulders and back.

\* \* \*

Page 10

Los Angeles News

As the original Chinese section is being overpopulated, some Chinese families are establishing themselves at Monterey Park. Recently some Chinese at Monterey Park received bomb threats over the telephone. The matter has been reported to the police and also to the Council of Oriental Organizations, which, according to Mrs. LEE An (M), 7191/1344, adopted, at a membership meeting, a resolution declaring its stand for good interracial understanding and friendship, and upholding the civil rights of all minority groups.

\* \* \*

CHOU Ping-chang (M), 0719/3521/2490, facing a murder charge, has been ordered by court to take a psychiatric examination.

\* \* \*

Opera singer LIANG Shao-hsin (M), 2733/1421/1800 and her colleagues are going to give four performances from September 21 to 24 at the Victory Theater.



\* \* \*

A digest of the U. S. Labor Department statistics on inflation and the depreciated dollar.

\* \* \*

The International Public Service is operating an office in the Chinese American Citizens' Alliance building with MEI Wei-hsien (M), 2734/2429/3759, in charge of it. Mr. MEI speaks Mandarin, Cantonese, and dialects of the Four Districts. All service will be rendered free of charge.

\* \* \*

Page 8 - 9

### On How to Pass Away from this World

by Rev. YU Cho-hsiung

All men are mortal. Yet a man has his right to choose how he shall pass away from this world.

It is futile to provide for his body a palatial mausoleum or an immense pyramid with servants and food store and whatever as an ancient Pharaoh did, for his physical body will rot and disintegrate. Nor after death, he can reincarnate, as some Indians absurdly think, in the body of a pig or a horse; if any existing animal had a human being as its antecedent, it should have human intelligence and rationality. Yet no such animal exists in life. If one's life ceases at and with death, then let one eat and drink one's fill today before one dies tomorrow. But life is eternal. One's life will continue after one's physical death, to enjoy everlastingly or to suffer eternally. Here lies one's privilege to choose the kind of everlasting life to follow after one leaves this world.

Jesus says that everyone who believes in Him will have eternal life after death.

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)

September 19, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944)

*SL*

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH**

a portion of

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/30/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

**Retained until completion of translation.**

MAILED 22  
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Enc. (2)

(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosure. b6 b7C

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19 SEP 20 1968

11-CV-2131-4b-634

MAIN ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

59 SEP 24 1968

TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE

"East West (News)"

The Chinese-American Journal

Volume 2, Number 33

August 14, 1968

(Page 16), Item 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 6-4-90 BY 288517

"HOME OF WAH CHING" COFFEE HOUSE  
SHUTS DOWN AFTER EXCESSIVE LOSS

(Exclusive report for this newspaper) Il Piccolo Coffee House, the so-called "Home of Wah Ching," was compelled to close its door last Saturday because of excessive debts.

\$30,000 IN THE RED

The Il Piccolo Coffee House opened for business in the early part of last year, spending more than \$20,000 in its remodeling and business was not too bad at the early stage. But since February of this year, the juvenile crime problem in Chinatown has become increasingly more serious and the Overseas Chinese associations have adopted an indifferent attitude. Mr. and Mrs. BARKLEY, owners of the Coffee House, offered a helping hand to the Wah Ching (Club). For the sake of helping the Wah Ching (Club) to solve its problems, they endeavored to enlist support from all sides. The Coffee House then became a meeting place for (members of) the Wah Ching (Club) and thus keeping them off the streets and out of trouble. But the Coffee House suffered a considerable loss of business on account of this. It was reported that the Coffee House sustained a financial loss to the extent of \$30,000 at the time of closing.

TRANSLATED BY:                     

drv

September 18, 1968

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11-CV-2131-4b-635

## **SERIOUS AND UNFAVORABLE CONSEQUENCES TO FOLLOW**

On the eve of the Coffee House's closing, owner Mrs. BARKLEY made a statement to a reporter of this newspaper. She emphasized that henceforth the members of the Wah Ching (Club) would be loitering at street corners because "they do not have a home to return to;" and that law and order in Chinatown could turn for the worse if this trend were to persist. Unless the Overseas Chinese associations take immediate and effective steps to offer timely assistance to the Wah Ching (Club), serious and unfavorable consequences will follow. She even believed that it would not be a strange coincidence if riots should break out in Chinatown.

## **PROMISES ARE MERELY EMPTY WORDS**

HU Yu (M), 5170/5940, (GEORGE WOO?), spokesman for the Wah Ching (Club), also stated, "The Wah Ching (members) began to ask the various Overseas Chinese organizations for help at the first meeting held at the Chinese American Citizen Alliance Hall (?) in February of this year, so that they could have an opportunity for a new start in life. The Chinese Six Companies and other Overseas Chinese organizations made many promises, but after the lapse of six months there is still no sign of their making good on any of their promises. This outcome is most discouraging. Help for the Wah Ching (Club) has come almost entirely from organizations outside of Chinatown."

## **APPEAL TO THE MAYOR FOR HELP**

In connection with the closing of the Il Piccolo (Coffee House), WANG Ling-chih (M), 3769/7227/1807, Summer Youth Program Director of the EOC Chinatown North Beach Area Board, was compelled to write to the Mayor for help. He stated that "the Coffee House has become a place of trust and understanding for (members of) the Wah Ching (Club)." He

severly criticized the Overseas Chinese organizations in Chinatown for thinking only of clan interest; and that Chinatown, though with adequate financial resources and is capable of solving its own problems, is "not willing to pluck one hair for the benefit of the entire Overseas Chinese community."

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)  
(105-1493)

September 19, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) (105-19681)

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH**

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DATE 6-4-90 BY SP8 BTJ/lop

Attached is <sup>the final portion of</sup> the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/12/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

**Issues of 7/31/68 and 8/7/68 returned herewith.**

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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**SUMMARY FROM CHINESE**

**"EAST - WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"**

**July 31, 1968**  
**Page 16, Columns 1 - 3.**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 6-4-90 BY 28571af

**HUMPHREY IN SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN**

To canvass for nomination at the coming Chicago Democratic Party convention as a candidate for the high office of the Presidency in America, Mr. Humphrey, the present Vice President, came to San Francisco for a day's campaign activities. Within the span of only eight hours, Mr. Humphrey made his speech on the television, received the leaders of the Negro community, and went to Chinatown to meet with the Chinese students and their parents.

At the meeting with the Chinese, the Vice President made a short speech in which he praised the Chinese for preserving and perpetuating the traditional Chinese culture in America. Such preserving and perpetuating activities prove their contribution to American society.

**ARTS COMMITTEE OF SAN FRANCISCO**

An Arts Committee was appointed by Mayor Alioto of San Francisco. It includes such local celebrities as the Governor of the Bank of America, and Mr. Pantachi (phon.), Chairman of the Board of Directors of De Young (phon.) Museum. The Chinese on this Committee are LI Sung-kuang (M), 2621/2646/0342, and LIN Teng (M), 2651/4098.

It is the hope of this Committee to borrow Mr. Pantachi's collection of Oriental art objects for an exhibition at the

SUMMARIZED BY:

pjn jfu  
September 18, 1968

ENCLOSURE

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Golden Gate Museum. Meanwhile, Mayor Alioto would see to it that funds be located to enable the museum to add more such Oriental items to its catalogue.

### LABOR UNION TROUBLE NOT YET SETTLED

The labor trouble of the Marguerite Rubel Company, Chinatown Branch, at one time seemed to have been settled; but, in fact, it is not. The strikers were dropped by the Rubel Company from employment. Hence, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has accused the Rubel Company at the National Labor Relations Board to the effect that its shutdown of the Chinatown branch is a kind of illegal "runaway" measure to rob the labor union of its right to form organizations and to discriminate against the strikers in Chinatown. What the result will be remains to be seen.

At the left-hand side bottom corner of page 16 is the news that a Prof. HUANG Yu-hou (M), 7806/5124/0186, would preach at the Bible Study Conference in both Oakland and San Francisco.

#### Page 15

(This page is all taken up with advertisements.)

#### Page 14

### THE ROOT OF POVERTY

This article bearing the above caption is contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342.

The writer said that in the richest country of the world, America, there is still the anti-poverty program. What is meant by poverty, however, is really the problem of the relatively lower incomes received by people. Or it is really the problem of a large family, which, because of its size, cannot make both ends meet.

Be this as it may, America is still the place where one can seek one's fortune.



Many Chinese people came to this country for this purpose. In general, the Chinese in this country can be divided into three categories: those who are physically fit for manual labor and who can make enough to have and to hold through frugality; those who are well-educated but are unable to find the kind of employment for which they are trained, nor are they physically capable of performing any kind of manual work; and those who are born and educated in America and who can eke out a living here without any great difficulty. It is the second category of the Chinese who are leading a miserable life and cannot shake off the shackles of poverty, the writer concluded.

### THE DREAM OF PANNING OUT GOLD

by

TUNG Hu (M),  
5516/3698

It is said in this article that as the enthusiasm of the gold rush in California gradually wore off, gold ores were discovered in the Cascade Range and the Nevada mountains. They were also found later in Washington State and in Canada.

As people rushed toward the fields of the new discoveries, the Chinese were there too. Only because they were the minority of the minorities, they were not allowed to work on the rich productive mines. Oftentimes, they merely did their panning on the abandoned fields, where there was only low-yielding for them.

Page 13

### TRIBUNAL OF THE "EAST -WEST."

#### TWO OR THREE WORDS

by SHIH Mei (M),  
0670/5019

The writer of this item said that in the past, college students often raided the girls dormitories on the campus for

personal objects as souvenirs. Now, both the boys and the girls join forces and train their guns on the school management: they raid and occupy the school buildings.

The writer also said that when the erstwhile Chinese educator SUN Ch'i-meng (M), 1327/0796/1322, criticized the Manchu Dynasty's stereotyped style of composition-writing in the form of the eight-fold paragraphing method, he often concluded with this sentence: "The dawn is not far and democracy is just around the corner." This habit of SUN's reminds the writer of the stereotyped jargons used by the San Francisco Chinatown writers when they conclude their writings.

Furthermore, the writer said that San Francisco Chinatown is over-crowded. Frequently the pedestrians cross the streets on a red light.

#### I AM BORN THIS WAY

This captioned article on the left-hand side of page 13, is the regular column of the Rev. YU Cho-hsiung (M), 0151/0587/7160.

Rev. YU said that people often use this expression, "I am born this way," to shield their shortcomings. True, people have their original sin. But, through the teachings of Christianity, they can be reborn.

#### Page 12

This page is the regular column of LIU Ch'ih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, about "questions and answers."

Worried about her widower father's planned remarriage, a girl wrote and asked the columnist for advice.

#### Page 11

#### AMUSEMENT GROUND

The right-hand side column of page 11, is the usual column about jokes and jigsaw puzzles.

The left-hand side of page 11 is the regular column on the "Diary of a San Francisco Sojourner."

In this column, the writer maintains a severely critical attitude toward the delinquent youths of San Francisco Chinatown. As recently reported in the newspapers, some Chinese youths have often molested the Caucasian tourists visiting Chinatown. The writer takes it to be an impairment of the dignity of the Chinese people.

Page 10

LOS ANGELES EDITION

Page 10 is almost entirely devoted to the account of a Chinese songstress, Miss SUN Moon, aka., SHEN Meng (M), 3088/1125.

At the left-hand side bottom corner, are three short items as follows:

1. Chin Lung (M), 6855/7893, Restaurant was broken into by thieves, and more than two hundred dollars were stolen from the coffer.

2. Prof. HUANG Wen-shan (M), 7806/2429/1472, is going back to Taiwan on a lecturing tour.

3. The Chin Hai (M), 6855/3189, Restaurant of Los Angeles has been auctioned off, lock, stock, and barrel.

Page 9

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE

IN ARIZONA

by

WU Shang-ying (M),  
0702/1424/7751

This installment of the serial article discusses the difficult conditions in which the Chinese people came into the

United States from the Mexican borders. Since Arizona is bordering on the territories of Mexico, many Chinese entered Tucson from Mexico by fair means or foul. Some of the smugglers were shot to death by the frontier guards; others were reported when they were caught later.

At the beginning of the present century, Mexico at the death of President Diaz, fell into a period of political upheaval, in which, the Mexican bandits struggled for power with the ruling war lords. During the shuffle, many Chinese lost their property and lives because of persecution. General Pershing afforded refuge to some of them in the United States and saved them.

Page 8

DON'T DO TO OTHERS WHAT YOU DON'T WANT TO

BE DONE TO YOU

by

WENG Shao-ch'iu (M),  
5040/4801/5941

The writer of this article cited the fact that a Chinese language teacher at the Monterey Army Language School refused to rent the apartment he owns to a Negro couple. The writer said the Chinese are also one kind of the colored races and have been discriminated against by people before; and hence, they should sympathize with the Negroes. They should remember the word of Confucius that, "do not do to others what you do not wish to be done to you."

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST - WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

Volume 2, No. 32  
Page 16

August 7, 1968

ECONOMIC AID ASSOCIATION CHIEF SEVERELY CRITICIZED

The Chief of the San Francisco Chinatown Economic Opportunity Council, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, was severely taken to task by the majority of the Board members.

It all started about a year ago when the Board of Directors instructed the chief executive of the Council to employ two health workers for the two stations maintained by the economic aid project. But the chief executive dragged his feet in that. That led to the recent decision of the Board to the effect that if the proposed health workers were not engaged within two weeks, the chief executive of the Council would be sent packing.

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SUMMARIZED BY:

                     pjn *10/11*  
September 18, 1968

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY 60321/af

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11-CV-2131-4b-645

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944) DATE: 8/12/68  
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722)

SUBJECT: EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY 28857/88

Re SF letter to Bureau 7/23/68.

Enclosed for the Translation Unit are four (4) copies of captioned publication, being the issues dated July 17, July 24, July 31 and August 7, 1968.

The Translation Unit is requested to scan the Chinese language articles in captioned publication and to furnish a summary of each article, together with transliteration of any Chinese names which appear.

Particular attention should be given to articles dealing with Chinatown youth problems and any which may relate to the Wah Ching Club (SF file 105-22969) should be translated in full. It is noted that Security Index Subject, MARK LAI (SF file 105-1494) has both an English language article and a Chinese language article in the issue for 7/31/68. Both articles appear to deal with the same phase of over seas Chinese history in California, but it is requested that the Chinese version be closely scanned for any evidence of pro-Chicom sentiment.

Enclosed publications carry an advertisement in the Chinese language, for the Dragon Fountain Restaurant (see page 15 of issue for 8/7/68). This restaurant is operated by Security Index Subject MAURICE CHUCK aka HWONG Chung-man (SF file 105-1493) who is Managing Editor of captioned publication. It is requested that one of these advertisements be translated.

ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (encs. 4) (RM)
  - (1 - 105-19681 - MAURICE CHUCK)
- 4 - San Francisco
  - (1 - 105-1493 - MAURICE CHUCK)

JES:ay  
(8)

105-177944-  
NOT RECORDED

14 AUG 14 1968

Let to San. Fr.  
w/enc. (4) (3 tr.) (1 FLM)  
TGH:mas  
9/12/68  
(Part. Subm.)  
Issue 7/17/68 w/ h/w  
Rem FLM int.  
mt. comp. of tr.

Let. to S.F.  
w/encs. (4) (3 trans.) (1 FLM)  
TGH:mas  
8-30-68  
Part. Subm.  
Issue 7/17/68 returned  
w/encs. with  
remaining FLM retained  
until complete translation

T-8/500  
TGH:tra  
8-15-68

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.  
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Let to S.F.  
w/enc. (4) (3 tr.) (1 FLM)  
TGH:mas  
Issues of 7/31/68 not h/w  
9/19/68  
4 tr. Subm.  
NAT. INQ. SEC.

11-CV-2181-46-652

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)  
(105-1493)

September 19, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) (105-19681)

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Attached is the final portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/12/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

**Issues of 7/31/68 and 8/7/68 returned herewith.**

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - [Redacted Box]  
TGH:mal  
(6)

(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),  
sent direct with enclosures (2).

b6  
b7C

Enc. (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**DUPLICATE YELLOW**

11-CV-2131-4b-653

## SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

### "EAST - WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

July 31, 1968  
Page 16, Columns 1 - 3.

Volume 2, No. 31.

### HUMPHREY IN SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN

To canvass for nomination at the coming Chicago Democratic Party convention as a candidate for the high office of the Presidency in America, Mr. Humphrey, the present Vice President, came to San Francisco for a day's campaign activities. Within the span of only eight hours, Mr. Humphrey made his speech on the television, received the leaders of the Negro community, and went to Chinatown to meet with the Chinese students and their parents.

At the meeting with the Chinese, the Vice President made a short speech in which he praised the Chinese for preserving and perpetuating the traditional Chinese culture in America. Such preserving and perpetuating activities prove their contribution to American society.

### ARTS COMMITTEE OF SAN FRANCISCO

An Arts Committee was appointed by Mayor Alioto of San Francisco. It includes such local celebrities as the Governor of the Bank of America, and Mr. Pantachi (phon.), Chairman of the Board of Directors of De Young (phon.) Museum. The Chinese on this Committee are LI Sung-kuang (M), 2621/2646/0342, and LIN Teng (M), 2651/4098.

It is the hope of this Committee to borrow Mr. Pantachi's collection of Oriental art objects for an exhibition at the

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Golden Gate Museum. Meanwhile, Mayor Alioto would see to it that funds be located to enable the museum to add more such Oriental items to its catalogue.

#### LABOR UNION TROUBLE NOT YET SETTLED

The labor trouble of the Marguerite Rubel Company, Chinatown Branch, at one time seemed to have been settled; but, in fact, it is not. The strikers were dropped by the Rubel Company from employment. Hence, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has accused the Rubel Company at the National Labor Relations Board to the effect that its shutdown of the Chinatown branch is a kind of illegal "runaway" measure to rob the labor union of its right to form organizations and to discriminate against the strikers in Chinatown. What the result will be remains to be seen.

At the left-hand side bottom corner of page 16 is the news that a Prof. HUANG Yu-hou (M), 7806/5124/0186, would preach at the Bible Study Conference in both Oakland and San Francisco.

#### Page 15

(This page is all taken up with advertisements.)

#### Page 14

#### THE ROOT OF POVERTY

This article bearing the above caption is contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342.

The writer said that in the richest country of the world, America, there is still the anti-poverty program. What is meant by poverty, however, is really the problem of the relatively lower incomes received by people. Or it is really the problem of a large family, which, because of its size, cannot make both ends meet.

Be this as it may, America is still the place where one can seek one's fortune.

Many Chinese people came to this country for this purpose. In general, the Chinese in this country can be divided into three categories: those who are physically fit for manual labor and who can make enough to have and to hold through frugality; those who are well-educated but are unable to find the kind of employment for which they are trained, nor are they physically capable of performing any kind of manual work; and those who are born and educated in America and who can eke out a living here without any great difficulty. It is the second category of the Chinese who are leading a miserable life and cannot shake off the shackles of poverty, the writer concluded.

### THE DREAM OF PANNING OUT GOLD

by

TUNG Hu (M),  
5516/3698

It is said in this article that as the enthusiasm of the gold rush in California gradually wore off, gold ores were discovered in the Cascade Range and the Nevada mountains. They were also found later in Washington State and in Canada.

As people rushed toward the fields of the new discoveries, the Chinese were there too. Only because they were the minority of the minorities, they were not allowed to work on the rich productive mines. Oftentimes, they merely did their panning on the abandoned fields, where there was only low-yielding for them.

Page 13

### TRIBUNAL OF THE "EAST -WEST."

#### TWO OR THREE WORDS

by SHIH Mei (M),  
0670/5019

The writer of this item said that in the past, college students often raided the girls dormitories on the campus for



personal objects as souvenirs. Now, both the boys and the girls join forces and train their guns on the school management: they raid and occupy the school buildings.

The writer also said that when the erstwhile Chinese educator SUN Ch'i-meng (M), 1327/0796/1322, criticized the Manchu Dynasty's stereotyped style of composition-writing in the form of the eight-fold paragraphing method, he often concluded with this sentence: "The dawn is not far and democracy is just around the corner." This habit of SUN's reminds the writer of the stereotyped jargons used by the San Francisco Chinatown writers when they conclude their writings.

Furthermore, the writer said that San Francisco Chinatown is over-crowded. Frequently the pedestrians cross the streets on a red light.

#### I AM BORN THIS WAY

This captioned article on the left-hand side of page 13, is the regular column of the Rev. YU Cho-hsiung (M), 0151/0587/7160.

Rev. YU said that people often use this expression, "I am born this way," to shield their shortcomings. True, people have their original sin. But, through the teachings of Christianity, they can be reborn.

#### Page 12

This page is the regular column of LIU Ch'ih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, about "questions and answers."

Worried about her widower father's planned remarriage, a girl wrote and asked the columnist for advice.

#### Page 11

#### AMUSEMENT GROUND

The right-hand side column of page 11, is the usual column about jokes and jigsaw puzzles.

The left-hand side of page 11 is the regular column on the "Diary of a San Francisco Sojourner."

In this column, the writer maintains a severely critical attitude toward the delinquent youths of San Francisco Chinatown. As recently reported in the newspapers, some Chinese youths have often molested the Caucasian tourists visiting Chinatown. The writer takes it to be an impairment of the dignity of the Chinese people.

Page 10

LOS ANGELES EDITION

Page 10 is almost entirely devoted to the account of a Chinese songstress, Miss SUN Moon, aka., SHEN Meng (M), 3088/1125.

At the left-hand side bottom corner, are three short items as follows:

1. Chin Lung (M), 6855/7893, Restaurant was broken into by thieves, and more than two hundred dollars were stolen from the coffer.

2. Prof. HUANG Wen-shan (M), 7806/2429/1472, is going back to Taiwan on a lecturing tour.

3. The Chin Hai (M), 6855/3189, Restaurant of Los Angeles has been auctioned off, lock, stock, and barrel.

Page 9

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE

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by

WU Shang-ying (M),  
0702/1424/7751

This installment of the serial article discusses the difficult conditions in which the Chinese people came into the

United States from the Mexican borders. Since Arizona is bordering on the territories of Mexico, many Chinese entered Tucson from Mexico by fair means or foul. Some of the smugglers were shot to death by the frontier guards; others were reported when they were caught later.

At the beginning of the present century, Mexico at the death of President Diaz, fell into a period of political upheaval, in which, the Mexican bandits struggled for power with the ruling war lords. During the shuffle, many Chinese lost their property and lives because of persecution. General Pershing afforded refuge to some of them in the United States and saved them.

Page 8

DON'T DO TO OTHERS WHAT YOU DON'T WANT TO

BE DONE TO YOU

by

WENG Shao-ch'iu (M),  
5040/4801/5941

The writer of this article cited the fact that a Chinese language teacher at the Monterey Army Language School refused to rent the apartment he owns to a Negro couple. The writer said the Chinese are also one kind of the colored races and have been discriminated against by people before; and hence, they should sympathize with the Negroes. They should remember the word of Confucius that, "do not do to others what you do not wish to be done to you."

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Volume 2, No. 32  
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August 7, 1968

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*Cotter*

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)  
(105-1493)

September 12, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944)✓  
(105-19681)

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
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*Ref*  
Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/12/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

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Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Issue of July 24 returned herewith. ~~Remaining foreign language material retained until completion of translation.~~

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - [ ] (Attn: Nationalities Intelligence Section),  
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
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SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

July 24, 1968  
Page 16, columns 1 - 3.

Volume 2, No. 30.

SEAMSTRESSES STRIKE ENDED

The upper section of page 16 is the news which reports that the seamstresses strike in San Francisco Chinatown has come to an end. The strikers have already located themselves in the jobs of some other companies. Thus far, the effort of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to enlist the Chinatown's seamstresses in their membership has failed.

FAREWELL PARTY FOR CHINESE CONSUL

The Chinese Consul General, TI (or CHAI) Yin-shou (M), 5049/0936/1108, is being called back to Taiwan to be the Chief of the Treaty Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The picture at the top left-hand side corner shows Mr. and Mrs. TI who were honored at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. LEI Fa-t'u (M), 7191/3127/0956, owners of the Li Yuan (M), 9448/0954, Restaurant.

WORD FROM CHINATOWN

The lower section of page 16 is about some miscellaneous news concerning Chinatown, such as:

1. The monthly meeting of the Chinatown Social Service Association, which will be held at 104 Grant Avenue, on July 24, at 7:00 p.m.
2. For a period of 6 weeks, some conversational English lessons would be given on television, Channel 5, every day from 10:30 to 11:00 a.m.

SUMMARIZED BY:  
[redacted] mal  
September 11, 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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3. The insurance agent, Jack Fong Lee, aka., FANG Ch'uang-chieh (M), 2455/0482/0267, will be out of town in August. During his absence, there would be somebody to act in his stead.
4. Mr. YANG Heng-hua (M), 2799/0077/5478, is made the Assistant Chief Manager of the California United Bank of San Francisco (sic).
5. A group of overseas Chinese youths are planning to organize a "Service-to-the immigrants Association."
6. Summer Youth Training Camp of Chinatown.

Page 15

LET THE DISCRIMINATION CASE BE STOPPED

An Army Language School teacher, one Dr. SU t'ing (M), 5685/1656, refused to rent an apartment to a Negro. The Negro brought the matter before the court.

Thus, this article warned all the property-owning Chinese not to follow SU's step, lest the Negroes might direct their attacks against the Chinese.

Printed in the right-hand side top corner of page 15, this captioned article is the only write-up appearing in this page.

Page 14

In this page are 3 write-ups as follows:

- (1). See the world eye to eye.  
This is an article advising the new Chinese immigrants to be realistic and learn what is good of their adopted country. Meanwhile, they should make up their mind to take up some work -- work of even the manual character -- in order to build up a bright future.
- (2). Chinese sued for discrimination.  
This is an augmented restatement of the case about the Army Language School Chinese teacher who refused to rent an apartment to a Negro couple.
- (3). Dr. Laubach's new method to wipe out illiteracy.  
Being a restatement of an article in a previous issue, this item elaborates on Dr. Laubach's tutorial method of teaching

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non-English-speaking immigrants to speak English -- in this case, the Chinese in San Francisco Chinatown.

Page 13.

THE PERPLEXITIES OF AMERICAN YOUTHS

by WENG Shao-ch'iu (M),  
5040/4801/5941

This item said that, since the United States proper has not at any time been directly placed under the destruction of a shooting war, the life pattern of the great masses of Americans falls into the rut of their father's or grandfather's: namely, to get educated, to make money, and to enjoy life. This stereotype continued on for generations. Now the young people are awakened to the changes of the world. They want a change, too -- but what? The Hippies have not found out the answer; the others are perplexed in this regard.

WITH YOU THERE, THERE'S NO PLACE FOR ME

At the lower left-hand side corner of the upper horizontal column of page 13, is the editorial of the "East-West."

The writer of this editorial said that at the time of each and every war in the history of man, there was the proclamation that "with you there, there is no elbow room for me." But in the end, coexistence prevailed.

This item was written by one K'o-leng (M), 0344/2807.

Page 13.

This page is LIU Ch'ih-kuang's (M), 0491/3069/0342, regular column about questions and answer.

An elderly person learned that her married daughter -- married for 7 years with two children already -- and son-in-law quarrel all the time with divorce looming up prominently for the near future. She asked the columnist if it would be advisable for her to talk to the son-in-law about the whole matter.

LIU advised her not to do anything of the kind but just to remain reticent about it.

Page 11.

Page 11 contains two sections, the first of which is the regular space allowed for jokes and jigsaw puzzles.

The left-hand side of page 11, is the regular column conducted by one whose pen name is known as "a sojourner of San Francisco." The writer in this item recounted his story of going out for a picnic with his girl friend, Chieh-fang (M), 3381/5364, and a married couple, Mr. CHIANG (M), 3068, and CHIANG's wife, Lien-tai (M), 5571/7818.

Page 10.

Los Angeles Edition

SERVICE TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

In regard to the idea of rendering service to the overseas Chinese, the top-column captioned article suggested that the China Benevolence Association should have taken the initiative to place itself in the van for this responsibility. As the new Immigration Act went into effect on the first of July, some of the relatives or immediate families of some of the Chinese already here would crowd in on the shores of America. These newcomers would need assistance in every respect.

Just now, the International Service Association (sic) in cooperation with the Association of the American-born Chinese, has set up an information service center in Los Angeles for this purpose.

Since the China Benevolence Association, this item further commented, has lost out in seizing upon the opportunity to lead in this regard, it should, at least, cooperate with the organization already set up by the International Service Association for the new Chinese immigrants.

The rest of page 10 contains such headings as (1), Mr. and Mrs. HUANG Chung-liang (M), 7806/1813/5328, to present classical Chinese dances at the University of California. (2) The trial of the two narcotics running sailors, TENG Yin-ti'en (M), 6772/5593/3944; and TU Mu-hsing (M), 2629/2606/5281, to be postponed, and men and women involved in the other drug cases are apprehended. (3) Melee in the kitchen of a well-known Chinese restaurant in Los Angeles.

Page 9/

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE IN ARIZONA

by  
WU Shang-ying (M),  
0702/1424/7751

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

In this article, the writer gives an account of the Chinese in Arizona -- particularly Phoenix and Tucson -- who went into the restaurant, grocery, and horticulture businesses.

Page 8 .

WHAT IS THE POLITICAL PLANK OF MR. NIXON

Written by one Mu-fu (M), 3668/1133, this article started out by quoting the word of a certain American scholar (no name given) who said that Mr. Nixon is a man without any principle; and that any one elected into the White House could do better than Mr. Nixon could. Thus, Mu-fu (pen name) said how sound this appraisal is, could be seen from the following advocacies of Mr. Nixon,

1. In regard to the war in Vietnam, Mr. Nixon advocates a military victory through the superiority of American navy and airforce.

2. Concerning the Paris peace talks, Mr. Nixon entertains no undue hopes, and opposes a coalition government in Vietnam, to be participated by Viet Cong.

3. With respect to American foreign policy, Mr. Nixon wishes to have a re-appraisal of America's heavy responsibility for the world and a re-estimation of the amount of weight America could throw around in international affairs.

4. As for the problem of national defense, Mr. Nixon wants to insure security by maintaining a military strategic superiority vis-a-vis the rapid development of nuclear weapons in Soviet Russia and Communist China.



SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)  
(105-1493) (105-12409)

August 30, 1968

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Director, FBI (105-177944)  
(105-19681)

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
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the final portion of  
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The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported  
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Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in  
this connection is set forth below:

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(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),  
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**SUMMARY FROM CHINESE**

**"EAST-WEST"**

**Vol. 2 No. 27**

**Date: July 3, 1967**

**Page 16      White Eagles and Flying Dragons, Youth Gangs in  
New York Chinatown**

(It is noted that a more complete and more systematic report is given in English on pages 1-2 of the July 10 issue and that no original Chinese name is given in the Chinese article.)

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**Page 15**

**An Editorial**

**We Do Not Find Fault with the Municipal Council**

Recently we criticized the membership of the Chinatown Survey and Fact-Finding Committee for its failure to include some non-Chinese but active social workers. We maintained that the committee should attempt to do something for Chinatown rather than the Chinese residents. The Mayor should not rely solely on the words of a few Chinese whom he takes into his confidence about other good, public-minded citizens irrespective of their liberalism and their unpopularity among the so-called Chinese leaders. The Mayor is hereby urged to visit Chinatown, to establish contacts with the various social strata of the Chinese community.

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**Page 15**

**Firearms Control**

**Why legislate for the control of firearms? Because a gun may be used to commit murder?**

**Certainly, someone used a baseball bat, another used an iron bar, still another used a nylon hose. Many other useful tools were, in fact, used as effective weapons to kill. Shall we**

**SUMMARIZED BY:**

**mal**  
**August 27, 1968**

**105-177944-**

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**

**HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE 6-4-90 BY 8888 8573/08**

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also legislate to control these useful articles? Clearly no! The point is to enforce the many existing statutes. What is the use for another new statute, if we neglect those in the book?

\* \* \*

Page 14

### Attitude toward Money

by KUAN Yu

Many a good Chinese looks on money as dirty and unworthy of the attention of his good soul. This is an old attitude which is as false as it is impractical.

A sane and practical attitude is to recognize the importance of money and to work hard to make more money in an honest and lawful way. When you have the money, you may spend it in such a way as to benefit your fellow citizens.

\* \* \*

Page 14

### Rancho Calaveras A New City in Northern California

This is a new city to be built according to blueprints. It is to rise on the north bank of the Calaveras River, in the neighborhood of three beautiful lakes. Curiously, a road is named Wong Court, in honor of Mr. HUANG Tien-sheng (M), 7806/3329/3932, who has contributed a good deal of time to the planning and building of this new city.

\* \* \*

Page 13

### Vacationing in Yosemite National Park

by WENG Shao-chiu

The Yosemite National Park is simply beautiful. It makes a holy, balmy retreat for all who want to know and embrace Nature. This and other national parks were very worthwhile investments made by the Federal Government for the health and enjoyment of all Americans. They were built mostly by the U.S. Army Engineering Corps. What a wonderful world America would be if we could only divert the money spent on war to build more parks and more reservoirs and dams?

\* \* \*

Page 12

LIU Chih-kuang

A reader asked what he should do to his wife, a mental case until recently, who was hiring a lawyer to sue him for a divorce and alimony. LIU advised the reader to be nice and patient, to see his wife privately, to seek her understanding, to struggle for a reconciliation, rather than countercharging that she was a mental case.

\* \* \*

Page 11

A Page from My Diary

Different Dreams in the Same Bed

by A Chinese in America

This is a continuation of the story about CHIANG's unhappy marriage. With a series of questions, the writer led CHIANG to disclose the root of his unhappiness. He wanted to have children, but his wife would not have any. As he was despairing, he relapsed into his former drinking habit.

\* \* \*

Page 10

Los Angeles Section

Mrs. Grace Wong Chow on Human Relations Commission  
of Los Angeles

A more complete version of the same news appears in the English section of the same issue.

Mrs. Chow is also known as Mrs. CHOU Kuang-chu (M), 0719/0342/0443, aka Miss HUANG Pao-yu (M), 7806/1405/3768.

\* \* \*

Page 10

HUANG Chun-wei (M), 7806/0193/1218, Awarded Scholarships to the University of California and the Loyola University.

\* \* \*

Page 10 Rev. HUANG Yun-piao (M), 7806/7189/5903, has retired after 30 years of service with the Methodist Church.

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Page 10 JEN Chien-hui (M), 0117/0494/6540, and Nan-hung (M), 0589/4767, Cantonese operatic singers, will perform in Los Angeles on July 5, irrespective of information to the Immigration Office against them as suspect communists.

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Page 10 TANG Yin-tien (M), 6772/5593/3944, and TU Lin-hsing (M), 2629/2651/5281, seamen involved in a narcotic case, will be put on trial on July 10: they will be represented by attorney, KUAN Wei-hsing (M), 7070/4850/5281.

\*

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Page 8-9

### The Electoral College

by Mu-fu

In this article, Mu-fu explains how the Electoral College with 538 members, will function after the November election. It is theoretically legal for the college to reject on December 19, the National popular winner of an election on November 8 in favor of the other candidate who will have won fewer votes as compared with the former.

\*

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SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 23

Date: July 10, 1968

Page 16

**Hwa Ching Disappointed by  
Chinatown Leaders' Empty Pledges of Help**

Mr. HU Yu, spokesman for the Hwa Ching, told this reporter that the Chinatown leaders had, so far, failed to deliver what they had promised for the Hwa Ching. There are very few who really want to help. Specifically, Mr. J.K. CHOY has not sent in \$100 as he promised to contribute at a meeting at the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance on February 26. Nor was the \$200 pledged by the local Economic Opportunity Council received by the Hwa Ching.

When your reporter met Mr. CHOY, the latter said that the Hwa Ching people had failed to follow his strategy of obtaining a perennial fund from the city or the state or even the Federal Government. A tremendous campaign in Chinatown might bring in, once for all, ten or just a few thousand dollars, which clearly, would not solve the Hwa Ching problem.

TSAI said that a place was already rented for \$1 a month to house the Hwa Ching, at Montgomery and Washington Streets.

Page 14

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DATE 6-4-90 BY 288 BTJ/ag

On Chinese "Western Movies"

By KUAN Yu

*guy* ✓ In Chinese and American "Western" films alike, there is always a good guy who is able ultimately to defeat a bad guy.

SUMMARIZED BY:

*mal* *AK*  
August 27, 1968

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so that the innocent or innocents are saved or revenged. Many of these Chinese "Western" films are based on popular Chinese novels of ancient authorship. But mind you this. You cannot possibly take the law into your own hand now as the good guy does in the film or the book.

\* \* \*

**Page 13     How to Stop Street Fightings between Youths**

While we may request the Police Headquarters for more policemen detailed in Chinatown, we <sup>may</sup> well appeal to the Youth for Service to redeem these wayward juveniles.

\* \* \*

**Page 13     Chinese Ghost and Supernatural Novels**

by WENG Shao-chiu

All these novels have one central theme, that is, all ghosts and evil spirits are the enemies of man and God. A virtuous man, with God's help, will defeat them all.

\* \* \*

**Page 12**

LIU Chih-Muang, in his usual column, advises a reader that no parents could effectively advise their daughter about whom or what sort of boy she should associate herself with. Try to make her break with a boy who is an undesirable character in your eye, and she will immediately marry him.

\* \* \*

**Page 11**

**A Page from My Diary**

by A Chinese in America

How nice it is to air and sun leisurely in a park! Portsmouth Park is the only green spot in Chinatown. In a good day, you always find the place crowded with Chinese retirees, whose endless lively conversations go on under the trees everyday and every hour. That explains very eloquently why some city-planners call the parks the lungs of a city.

\* \* \*

Los Angeles News

Chinese shops have been warned not to deal in firecrackers without a license. Violators may be fined \$500 or/and sentenced to one year in prison.

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Oriental-Americans' Association

The Association has sent out five volunteers to survey the life and problems of American citizens of Oriental origin living in Los Angeles. The five volunteers are:

LIN Nu-ying (M)  
2651/1166/38411

HUNG Min-lung (M)  
3163/2404/7127

KUAN Shu (M)  
7070/1859

LI Chi-te (M)  
2621/4949/1795

LI Kuo-chen (M)  
2621/0948/5256

\*

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\*

Who will be the next President of the United States?

As no eloquent Democrats could convincingly explain away their failures or frustrations in the Vietnam War, in fighting the increasing crimes, in coping with the city riots, in keeping down taxation, and in containing the general inflation, many people are inclined to predict 1968 as a year for the Republicans. Of course, just as the Humphrey camp will reassure you that it will win, the Nixon camp is confident of its victory.

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\*



TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE

**America Not A Paradise**

by Rev. YU Cho-hsiung

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 28

Date: July 10, 1968

During the first 20 years of my life, I lived in poverty, in hunger, in war, and with disease. Often enough I felt hopeless, until I sailed, aboard "SS, President Cleveland" into the San Francisco harbor one morning 17 years ago. The wonderful sight of that morning, with the gossamer-like Golden Gate Bridge and the evanescent city partly floating and partly immersed in the rising and expanding fog, was uplifting and reassuring me at the same time that I had, at long last, left behind me the land of difficulties and miseries. I felt like an emancipated slave or just a bird in the sky.

Many immigrants had expected a paradise here, but they would soon be disillusioned at meeting here more or less the same terrors, crimes and evils so familiar to them in their home countries. Disillusion is naturally painful.

But I understand very well that no paradise is possible until some prerequisites are satisfied. Take a good crop, for instance. It is the result of tilling, seeding, planting, weeding, fertilizing and watering. If America is likened to a paradise, it is meant to be a land for freemen to till, to improve, and to build their castles on it. It certainly is not a land for idlers, although Paradise is an alluring name.

In a serious mood, no one can say that America is Paradise, for one does not expect to see in it so many people

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TRANSLATED BY:

August 27, 1968

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deranged in the pursuit of materialistic gains, tolerant of vices and evils, and cynical about morals and authority. In the midst of all these, we Orientals, have learnt to be proud of our virtues in this Jet Age. We like to work and work hard. We observe our traditional moral code governing our father-and-son, husband-and-wife, brother-and-sister, friend-and-friend, and superior-and-subordinate mutual duties.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, my father said that he was glad to be able to flee to Canton from the village, and then from Canton to Hong Kong. He was happy to come to America, although he said that he had another wish, to fulfill, that is, to find and live in Paradise. Clearly, he did not accept America as Paradise. Too bad that he died two years later without finding his paradise.

Paradise may be in heaven and may just as well be on earth. Some people even say that Las Vegas is the Paradise of the Gamblers! So it is for you yourself to find your paradise. But if America is Paradise, you will be there for the next 70 or 80 years at most. A question remains: Where are you going to find an everlasting life?



SF 105-22722  
JES/cmp

In the issue dated 7/10/68, the article on page 14 bearing the caption in Chinese "America Is Not Paradise" should be translated in full and the article on page one of the Chinese Section, dealing with the Wah Ching Club should be translated in full.

It is noted that Security Index Subject HWONG Chung-mun, aka MAURICE CHUCK, continues as Managing Editor of captioned newspaper. On [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] stated that in conversation with CHUCK he has reached the conclusion that the latter may still be pro-Chicom and may still meet with his old associates from the "Mun Ching", aka Petrel Club. He said he has nothing definite upon which to base this other than CHUCK's general attitude.

[redacted] said he hopes CHUCK will become more American in his viewpoints and believes he will if treated fairly and given a chance to make a place for himself in the editorial community.

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)  
(105-1493)

August 30, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) (105-19681)

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Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in  
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Issue dated 7/17/68 is being returned herewith.  
The remaining foreign language material is being retained  
until completion of translation.

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1 - [redacted] (Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),  
sent in [redacted] with enclosure.

NOT RECORDED

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SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

Volume 2, No. 29  
Page 16, Columns 1-3

July 17, 1968

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW FIRST IN PRACTICE

The new immigration law enacted in 1965 is now put into effect. This item gives an account of the contents of this new regulation. The drift of the meaning coincides with Ken Wong's English leader in page 1.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

In columns 4 and 5, page 16, are some miscellaneous subjects brought up in discussion -- such as "The Profit Netted from the Chinese New Year Celebration of 1968," "The English class is open for students now," and "Some Chinese students in Canada are awarded scholarships."

MEDICAL FUNDS STOLEN


The second captioned item in column 5, page 16, tells of Peter LIU (M), 0491, a member of the Hua Ch'ing or Wah Ching (M), 5478/7230, Club, who because of an automobile accident, is being confined to the Kaiser Hospital. LIU put a glass bottle at the Il Piccole (?) Cafe for contributions which he meant to use as a supplement to his medical expenses. But somebody stole it -- bottle and money.

The last item at the left-hand side bottom corner notes that the Chinese Photograph Association would have a picnic on the campus of Stanford University on July 21.

Page 15

The sole article in page 15 comes as a comment on the new actress, Yen Hung T'ao (M), 5333/2711/4767 (stage name), whose father is CHENG Te-huo (M), 6774/1795/3172, of Los Angeles.

SUMMARIZED BY:

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August 28, 1968

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Page 14

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS ABOUT THE SUMMER SEASON

Written by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342, this article said that summer in America is the season for people to take vacation from their regular employment. Thus, in Chinatown, people assiduously cater to the tourist business -- a life line of the Chinese merchants. On this ground, the Chinese should do their best to attract more sightseers to Chinatown for the coming year.

Summer, however, according to KUAN Yu, is also the season in which riots take place. Honestly, one cannot cast about the time when such a trouble might flare up. The young people are out of school. Invidiously comparing their faring with that of the more fortunate ones, they are likely to be incited to violence.

GET UP AT COCKCROW

The second item in page 14, is the regular column maintained by the Rev. Mr. YU Cho-hsiung (M) 0151/0587/7160.

Rev. YU calls on the Chinatown people to get up early in the morning and be prepared for the day's work.

Page 13

CORRESPONDENCES

Page 13 contains two correspondences from two readers of this paper.

The first letter justifies the use of force for self or national defense. If force is used for upholding a righteous cause, it is also justified.

This letter was written by one CHANG I (M), 1728/5030.

The second correspondence is from one Hsiu-ying (M), 4423/5391. The writer takes to task the so-called overseas Chinese leaders and the organizations led by them in that they are so cold and unconcerned about the welfare of the depraved youths -- youths like the members of the Wah Ching Club in Chinatown.

At the left-hand side top corner of page 13, is the notice of the "EAST-WEST," asking its patronizers to render the paper their subscription fees.

Page 12

This page is the regular column of LIU Ch'ih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, about questions and answers.

A person wrote to LIU and said that he was re-married in America. His divorced wife's brother came to America, and repeatedly asked the writer to give him money; otherwise, he would blackmail the writer.

Page 11

AMUSEMENT GROUND

The right-hand side column of page 11 is the regular column of Fang-p'ing (M), 2455/1627, about jokes and jigsaw puzzles in Chinese.

On the left-hand side of page 11, is the column about the private "Diary of a San Francisco Sojourner."

This column deals with some matrimonial gossips of the columnist himself and of some other people.

Page 10

LOS ANGELES EDITION OF "EAST-WEST"

The top column is a short comment on the violent acts widely committed by people in America today. To arrest such perpetrations from developing, the writer of this column recommends the improvement of the educational system in order to improve the ethical and moral conduct of man.

On the right-hand side of page 10 is the news about the International Association (sic) which acting in conjunction with the Association of the American-born Chinese (sic), set up an organization in Los Angeles Chinatown to render service to the new Chinese immigrants in the Los Angeles area.



The column on the left-hand side of page 10 contains such headings as: "Field track contest between Chinese and Filipinos," "Assistant Manager engaged by Kuo T'ai (M), 0948/3141, Bank," "Peking Opera to be performed," "Motion pictures from Taiwan," "Conference of Asian immigrants," and "Not easy to be a 'do-gooder'."

Page 9

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE  
IN ARIZONA

by

WU Shang-ying (M),  
0702/1424/7751

In this article, the writer gives a brief account of the origin of some of the Chinese organizations in Arizona.

Page 8

MR. NIXON: THE MAN AND THE FACTS

*Kitchen*  
This item is the first instalment of the captioned article. It treats of the life of Mr. Nixon from his childhood up to 1959, when he had the so-called "Kitchen Debate" in Moscow with the then Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)  
(105-1493) (105-12409)

August 23, 1968

b7D

Director, FBI (105-177944)  
(105-19681)

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is <sup>a portion of</sup> the translation which you requested by letter dated 7/23/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Issues dated 6/19/68 and 6/26/68 are ~~returned~~ <sup>105-177944</sup> herewith. <sup>NO RECORD</sup>  
The remaining foreign language material is being retained until the completion of the translation. 19 AUG 26 1968

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - [redacted] (Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),  
sent direct with enclosures (3).

CKK:mal (8)  
Enc. (17)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY 880513/og

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b7C

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-19681

55 AUG 28 1968

TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE

"EAST - WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 25

Date: June 19, 1968

Pages 8-9

**Crimes in America**

by Mu-fu (M), 3668/1133

The assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Rev. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert F. Kennedy, have focused public attention on the problem of crimes in America.

America is the greatest industrial and the most powerful military state on earth, yet the Americans remain helpless in confrontation with the big and small criminals. Some psychologists and some sociologists describe America as a sick nation, and the young Americans as raging youths, whom others denounce as aimless rebels.

According to FBI Director Hoover, crimes have been making a new record from year to year. He pointed out that crimes in 1965 increased 6% over the record of 1964, and continued to increase 11% in 1966, and 16% in 1967. During the period 1960-1967, crimes increased 88% throughout the United States.

Some experts attributed the rise of crimes to the rise in population. This is, of course, pure nonsense, for during the same 1960-1967 period, the national population increased only 10%.

Hoover's report calls our attention to these grave problems, namely:

- 1 - That 23% of the crimes were committed by youths below 18.

TRANSLATED BY:

August 22, 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 6-4-90 BY 2883 BLS/afg

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2 - That during the period 1960-1967, crimes committed by the 18-year old and younger youths increased 59% against 19% increase in the population of the 10-18 age group.

3 - During 1966, 57 law enforcement officers were killed, averaging one every week. Since 1960, 330 law officers have been killed by criminals.

What are the causes of these crimes? Some point their finger at the legal system of America. Others blame the educational system. Some trace the crimes and other ills to America's materialism. Others lament the general decadence of morals. Still others declare that America's economic and political order is old and inadequate to this modern era. Yet all these people concertedly ask why the Federal Government cannot do something about crimes at home while continuing to pour men and billions of dollars into the Vietnam War.

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Please note that the following are summaries from other items appearing in the June 19 issue of "East-West".

Page 16 Photo shows a Chinese cellist, CHEN Nai-chuan (M), 7115/0035/0356, from Southeast Asia, who recently gave a performance at the CHENS' Association.

Page 16 - Another photo shows officials of the Chinese Women's Association carrying clothing and other things for the displaced and homeless in Vietnam. Picture taken on board "S.S. TUNG FANG," with the captain, Mr. LIAO (M), 1675.

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Page 15 -

#### An Editorial

**Beware Black Students Unproportionately Dumped into Public Schools in Chinatown.**

The municipal authorities could not possibly dodge the Supreme Court's ruling that requires the bussing of Black students to other non-Black public schools in conformity with the race balance policy. But the Chinese community must be watchful and act readily against getting more than their fair shares of Black students in their children's schools. The municipal authorities may be tempted to bus fewer than what are fair and proportionate shares of Black students into the predominantly White schools.

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Page 14

Eulogy on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

by WENG Shao-chiu (M)  
5040/4801/5941

Senator Kennedy was eulogized as, very probably, the next President of the United States, as a sure deliverer of the American people from the indecisive Vietnam War, and as a successful champion of under-privileged minority groups, if he had not been assassinated.

The writer said that the Americans must look into the social ills that caused the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and Rev. Martin Luther King and must not rest until they find a remedy.

\* \* \*

Page 13

Fresno Exhibition

The Fresno Annual Exhibition was held on June 14 and 15. According to CHEN Chin-chuan (M), 7115/6930/2938, President of the International YMCA, at least 54 minority groups participated in the successful exhibition of this year.

\* \* \*

Page 13 - In a short article, LI Nien (M), 2621/1628, laments the decadent American society. It is extremely ugly and dirty with the government palming off nickel and copper as silver, with congressmen misappropriating public or party funds, with policemen bullying the weak and good and cowering before the wicked and influential, with citizens protesting against the draft, with secret wild clubs for wives-swapping, and with theaters showing pornographic films, etc. America was never like this before. Whither is America going? Toward destruction and oblivion?

\* \* \*

Page 12 - LIU Chih-kuang, in his usual column, advises a reader not to accuse her husband of infidelity simply because he was kind enough to help another woman find a job. A good and sensible wife would rather pardon his infidelity, if it exists, and preserve her family rather than sue for a divorce.

\* \* \*

Page 11 - KUO Tao-wen (M), 6753/7118/2429, M.D., Silver Spring, Maryland, wrote unfavorably about the use of "accent" by Chinese restaurants as a condiment not good for the stomach.

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Page 11 - TSAI Wen-ying (M), 5591/2429/7336, is an internationally famous Chinese sculptor. Recently he held a very successful exhibition at the Howard Gallery, New York City. Yet he was originally trained as an engineer in the University of Michigan.

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Page 10

### International Night at Kimberley High School

#### Chinese Students Awarded First Prize

An International Night was held on June 7, at the Kimberley High School, Los Angeles, attracting an audience of over 3000 people. Students of 28 different nations participated in the program. Miss CHEN Shu-chen (M), 7115/3219/6297, performed a "Chopsticks Dance" and Miss MO Sui-ping (M), 5459/4482/5493, performed a "Tea-Gather's Dance." Other Chinese boys performed the "Lion Dance." Miss LI Ya-ling (M), 2621/7161/3781, and Miss SUN Min-chu (M), 1327/2404/3796, were engaged in a Chinese fashion show. The audience voted first prize for the Chinese group, second prize for the Mexican group, and third prize for the Japanese and the Thai groups equally.

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 26

Date: June 26, 1968

16  
Page 16 - Other than Miss Ricksha, aka CHIANG Pao-shih (M), 3068/1405/4258, the other pictures show:

- 1 - Actress Tao-hung (M), 2711/4767, and her mother greeted by the daughter of Mr. LIANG Ning (M), 2733/1380 (upper right picture).
- 2 - Owner of Shang Yuan (M), 0006/5373, Restaurant, welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Martin (right center picture).
- 3 - CHANG Tsu-kuang (M), 1728/4371/0342, of the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, presenting an award to LI Chi-hsuan (M), 7812/0796/3872 (lower right picture).
- 4 - HSU Ping-hua (M), 6079/3521/5478, a new D.D.S. and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. HSU Hung-chun (M), 6079/7703/6874 (lower left picture).

The remainder of this page is about the garment workers' disputes which news is also described in English, on page 1.

Page 15

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-4-90 BY SP8 BTJ/af

An Editorial

On Mayor Alioto's Chinatown Survey and Fact-Finding Committee.

The editorial maintains that the committee should deal with Chinatown rather than the Chinese people. Since there are other Americans working in Chinatown, the committee should have on it some Americans who have long been working with and for the Chinese.

SUMMARIZED BY:

mal  
August 22, 1968

105-177944  
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\* \* \*

Page 15 -- Artist MAO Hui-chi (M), 5403/1743/0679, was awarded 2nd prize for his "Seven Galloping Horses" at the Washington Square Exhibition in New York City.

\* \* \*

Page 14

In Memoriam of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

by Rev. YU Cho-hsiung

Senator Kennedy was a noble-minded, selfless man. He had sympathy and compassion for his fellowmen.

\* \* \*

Page 13

Tear Down the Old to Make Room for the New

by WENG Shao-chiu (M), 5040/4801/5941

The old Police Headquarters Building has come down, leaving a big vacant lot, on which a new building dedicated to Chinese Culture will rise.

This is welcome news for all, reviving my old conviction that unless we are determined to tear down the old, undesirable and unserviceable, we cannot build something new. In fact, the wheel of time keeps turning and mankind must go forward, shedding off the old and decayed to make room for the new and better things.

\* \* \*

Page 12 -- LIU Chih-kuang, in his column, advises a female reader to drop her inconstant boyfriend rather than her girl friend to whom he has been introduced and he has now diverted all his attention.

\* \* \*



Page 11

**A Page from My Diary**  
**by A Chinese in America**

Writer was greatly surprised on finding his friend, Mr. CHIANG (M), 3068, so unhappy just a few months after CHIANG's wedding. Writer was worried, for CHIANG went back to his old drinking habit, which he had cut at the time of the wedding.

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Page 10 - Upper left picture shows a famous Hong Kong movie actor, YEN Chun (M), 0917/0193, as a tourist here.

Lower right picture is a Chinese student in Montgomery, Maryland, who has been awarded a Harvard scholarship. His name is HSIEN Kai-hsuan (M), 6200/0418/2467, son of HSIEN Chia-kang (M), 6200/1367/1660, and CHOU Jui-lan (M), 0719/3843/5695.

Pages 8-9

**Comment on Sen. McCarthy**  
**by Mu-fu**

Although McCarthy is considered by many politicians an amateur in politics, he is attracting an increasing group of voters, especially the young people and the intellectuals. His platform includes the following planks:

- 1 - Liquidate the Vietnam War;
- 2 - Form a coalition government for South Vietnam; with the Viet Cong participating;
- 3 - America's recognition of China (Peking);
- 4 - Admission of Red China into the UN;
- 5 - Guaranteed income for every American citizen.

That McCarthy's popularity is growing is definite, although the professional politicians at the Chicago convention may not give him the Presidential nomination.

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Page 7 - The left-hand picture shows Miss SHEN Fu-hui (M), 3088/1788/2585, of Los Angeles, who has been awarded a scholarship by the Chinese Engineers Association of America.

In the right hand picture appear four male students (unnamed) who were awarded scholarships by the Chinese Engineers Association of San Francisco.

TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE

**Lay Down Your Guns!**

by KUAN Yu

"EAST-WEST"

Issue of June 26; page 14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY 2583 BTJ/ap

It was only months ago that Rev. Martin Luther King was murdered. And yesterday Senator Robert F. Kennedy was murdered in Los Angeles. These murders compelled us to doubt that America is a civilized nation. Americans live apparently as barbarians in a jungle.

In a true democracy, reason, sense of right and wrong, and debate rather than weapon should prevail. You fanatics, rein in your wild, irrational temper and lay down your guns.

This is a beautiful world we live in. Look at the wonderful living things in our beautiful surroundings. In life and growth, we find the secret of happiness. How could any human being in his senses fail to understand this and resort to taking any life?

There are also the morally deadly weapons besides the visible, physical weapons like gun and knife. While some people shoot and knife, other sly ones contrive ways to immoralize, to poison, to vex their fellowmen's otherwise innocent and happy souls.

**Lay down your weapons!**

We must seek a moral re-armament in this wild world. When Senator Kennedy fell on the floor, a 17-year old dishwasher rushed to his side and heard his last words,

"Are you all safe?"

My! Bleeding and dying, Senator Kennedy thought of others' safety rather than his own life! What a noble soul that was Kennedy's!

The dishwasher cried in spite of himself. When he went home, he could not sleep. The following day in school, he could not bring himself to the ROTC class which he had loved so much before his witnessing the tragedy. He saw how

TRANSLATED BY:

August 22, 1968

ENCLOSURE

105-177944 11-CV-2131-46 b6 b7C

a wonderful life was swiftly and lightly nipped off by a gun.  
He is determined to renounce the ROTC training.

Human nature is born beautiful. How could it deviate  
toward the ugly and deadly weapons, be they physical or invisible?

Lay down your weapons!

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)  
(105-1493)

August 20, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944)✓  
(105-19681)

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH.**

REGISTERED MAIL

the final portion of

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter  
dated 6/14/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported  
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative  
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in  
this connection is set forth below:

**Issue of June 5, 1968, is being returned herewith.**

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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
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(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),

Sent direct with enclosure.

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DATE 6-4-90 BY 20251/8

11-CV-2131-4b-701

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SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"East West (News)"

The Chinese-American Journal

Volume 2, No. 23

June 5, 1968.

(Page 16), Item 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY SP8BJJ/ag

The article reported the possibility of eventual eviction of more than two hundred Chinese garment factories from the Chinatown area. The San Francisco Labor Council has recently demanded that the Board of Supervisors ban Chinatown garment factories from the Planning Commission's proposed downtown zoning ordinance as they should be located in industrially-zoned area where they belong. The Council has led a drive against the filthy and unsanitary working conditions and inadequate wages in the so-called "sweatshops" in Chinatown.

(Page 16), Item 2

It is a photograph of candidates for Miss Metropolitan Sacramento title, including two American-Chinese girls named KATHLEEN WONG and ELAINE WONG (no Chinese characters for names were given).

(Page 16), Item 3

It is a photograph of NAN Hung (M), 0589/4767, a Chinese opera singer. The photographer was identified as TSAI Chen-hua (M), 5591/2182/5478.

(Page 16), Item 4

The American Spanish Political Association (lit.) has picketed the City Hall protesting the tentative approval by the Board of Supervisors on the Planning Commission's proposed downtown zoning ordinance which designated the Chinatown area as a special district, thus permitting the garment factories to remain in Chinatown. MAJORSKY (ph.), a real estate agent who was the leader of the protesting group, stated that the "sweatshops" in Chinatown had adversely affected the employment opportunities of the Spanish-speaking residents in the area.

SUMMARIZED BY:

August 16, 1968

ENCLOSURE

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Page 15, Item 1

It is an article contributed by an unknown author urging Mayor ALIOTO of San Francisco to re-organize his Chinese Citizens Survey and Fact Finding Committee and not to procrastinate on the matter any longer.

Page 14, Item 1

It is an article contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342, commenting on freedom and democracy on the one hand and morality on the other. The writer favored the pursuit of freedom and democracy, but he abhorred the defacing of public signs and properties by the anti-war elements. He supported the Negroes' struggle for racial equality and fight against discrimination and even endorsed participation in the cause by the Chinese minority in this country, but he denounced the use of force and total disregard for law and order in achieving these ends. He concluded that moral revitalization should be strongly advocated by the Americans.

Page 14, Item 2

It is the fourth installment of an article contributed by HUANG Tien-sheng (M), 7806/3329/3932, concerning the way to get rich by investing in real estate. He believed that the following factors would determine the potential value of the properties: newly developed industry, transportation system, water supply and recreational facilities.

Page 13, Item 1

In a letter to the editor of the "East West (News)," YANG Shih-ching (M), 2799/4258/2417, pointed out that facts concerning a questionable movie were furnished to the Anti-Communist League by the Chinese Nationalist Consulate and members of the Anti-Communist League did not even have the chance to see the movie. YANG was of the opinion that if the movie in question were indeed a communist film which was intended to obtain foreign exchange from Overseas Chinese, then the movie should be banned.

Page 13, Item 2

In another letter to the editor of the "East West (News)," CHANG Ta-ming (M), 1728/6671/2494, urged his Chinese compatriots not to sponsor any relatives or friends to come to the United States as new immigrants unless they could meet the financial responsibilities of a sponsor. He also urged the

various so-called benevolent associations in Chinatown to actually perform some benevolent acts in assisting needy Overseas Chinese compatriots in order not to lose their tax-free status as philanthropic organizations.

Page 13, Item 3

It is a letter written by RAY OKAMURA to the editor of the "East West (News)". He stated that the McCarran Act of 1950 makes it possible for the Government to imprison "potentially subversive persons" without due process of law, so it must be repealed because it is an extremely dangerous statute which poses a threat not only to Negroes and Chinese, but to all Americans. The writer, a former inmate in one of America's concentration camps during World War II, was concerned after reading an article on the current status of concentration camps in the United States in the May 22, (1968), issue of the "East West (News)".

Page 12, Item 1

It is a column written by LIU Chih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, giving advice to readers on domestic and personal problems.

Page 12, Item 2

It is a photograph of a newly married Chinese couple, Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST JENE WONG. ERNEST JENE WONG, aka., HUANG Chen-chang (M), 7806/2182/1757, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. WONG Shem, aka., Mr. and Mrs. HUANG Jung-sen (M), 7806/2837/2773, (of Oakland, California). The bride, a teacher of home economics at the Galileo High School, is the former LAURA M. H. LEE, aka., LI Mei-hua (M), 2621/5019/5478, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. LEE, aka., Mr. and Mrs. LI Che-chih (M), 2621/3400/0037.

Page 11, Item 1

It is a column containing two jokes contributed by an unknown author, a short story written by FANG Ping (M), 2455/1627, and a word puzzle.

Page 11, Item 2

It is an installment of a serialized story by an unknown author. This installment dealt with the author's visit to an old man and two of his friends who were residing in a sanitorium.



(Page 10), (Los Angeles Section), Item 1

It is an article contributed by LI Ping-yen (M), 2621/3521/3508. He stated that the closed door policy of China had made her a backward nation; that the policy of cultural exchange advocated by SUN Yat-sen had brought China to life again; that the theme of "national salvation through unity" had brought final victory to China against Japan; and that the lines of "unity is strength" and "learn from foreign scientists" had elevated Communist China to a powerful nation.

LI chided the Overseas Chinese in the United States for not having contributed more time and efforts to the Chinese communities. He also criticized the lack of contact and co-operation between Overseas Chinese organizations. He urged all Overseas Chinese to further unite and work together for the common weal of Overseas Chinese.

(Page 10), Item 2

Six Chinese seamen were arrested by Federal, State and local narcotic agents on Woodson (ph.) Boulevard in Long Beach (?) last week. A total of fourteen pounds of heroin, valued at approximately \$12,000,000 in the retail market, was found on the persons of the arrested seamen.

The arrested seamen were crew members of the "S. S. Silan (ph.)," a cargo vessel with Netherland registry, which arrived at Long Beach (?) from Hong Kong last week. The seamen were identified as follows:

YEH Fu (M), 5509/4395, age 58;

WU Chiu (M), 0702/3808, age 31;

LU Yun-te (M), 4151/0336/1795, age 30;

LI Chih-hai (M), 7812/1807/3189, age 32;

TU Mai-hsing (M), 2629/7796/5281, age 47; and

TANG Yuan-tien (M), 0781/6678/6879, age 33.

TU and TANG were reported to be the leaders of the group.

WERNER (ph.), Chief of the Narcotics Bureau (lit.), indicated that implication in this case could be far-reaching and that arrests of even more important figures involving in this case would be forthcoming. The information, which led to the arrests, was furnished to the authorities by a mysterious informer.

(Page 10), Item 3

The article dealt with an early report on the assassination of ROBERT KENNEDY.

Page 9, Item 1

It is an installment of a serialized article entitled "A Centennial History of Overseas Chinese in the State of Arizona" by WU Shang-ying (M), 0702/1424/7751.

According to recorded journalistic accounts, births in Chinese families were reported at Tucson as early as 1880 and in Thomaston (ph.) in May of 1893. A Chinese wedding was held in Tucson on March 28, 1908. CHARLIE HONG was operating a successful restaurant in Jerome, Arizona, in December of 1899. Another Chinese by the name of CHARLIE FONG was identified as a grocery operator near a mining area in Clarkdale, Arizona.

Page 9, Item 2

It is an article dealing with the Vietnam War and the peace talk in Paris. The article contained many short passages contributed by a number of writers. All the contributors predicted a long hard road ahead and a rather pessimistic future for the peace talk. The contributors were identified as follows: Ming (M), 2494; Chih (M), 1807; Jen (M), 0088; LIU Chen (M), 0491/2525; Chih-chiang (M), 1807/1730; and Cheng (M), 2052.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944) DATE: 6/14/68  
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

FROM : SAC, <sup>Beta</sup>SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722)

SUBJECT: EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY 00807 JKS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 6/7/68.

Enclosed for the Translation Unit are three copies of captioned publication, being the issues dated May 22, May 29 and June 5, 1968.

Bureau authority is requested for the Translation Unit to continue to scan the Chinese language articles in captioned publication and to provide a brief summary of each article scanned, together with transliterations of any Chinese names appearing in such articles. Bureau authority is further requested for the Translation Unit to provide a full translation of any articles which appear to have security significance. In the enclosed issues it is requested that a full translation be made of the lead article on page 1 of the issue for May 22, 1968, which deals with the wartime detention of the Japanese on the West Coast and which implies a similar program might be in store for the Chinese. A full translation is also requested for the article on page 1 of the issue dated May 29, 1968, which deals with the militant negro organization the Black Panthers. It is noted that these articles and other unsigned articles, according to the English editor, KEN WONG, and the publisher, GORDON LEW, were written by the Managing Editor, MAURICE CHUCK, aka HWONG Chung-mun (Bufile 105-19681), who is on the Security Index and who was once the theoretical communist leader at the Chinese American Youth Club (later known as the Petrel Club; Bufile 105-13332).

It is requested that the above authorization be made to cover the period through August, 1968, at which time an evaluation of the newspaper since MAURICE CHUCK took over as Managing Editor will be made and further recommendations will be made either discontinuing the review of the paper or justifying an extension of this review. In accordance with reBulet, such recommendations will be made by letter dated 9/1/68.

ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)  
(1 - 105-1968; MAURICE CHUCK)  
3 - San Francisco  
(1 - 105-1493; MAURICE CHUCK)

NOT RECORDED

17 JUN 18 1968

JES/cmp

(7)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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FOR THE ACTION AND REPORT

11-0-2131-46 707

NAT. INT.

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944)

6/14/68

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722)

EAST-WEST

THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY SP-8 BTJ/af

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 6/7/68.

Enclosed for the Translation Unit are three copies of captioned publication, being the issues dated May 22, May 29 and June 5, 1968.

Bureau authority is requested for the Translation Unit to continue to scan the Chinese language articles in captioned publication and to provide a brief summary of each article scanned, together with transliterations of any Chinese names appearing in such articles. Bureau authority is further requested for the Translation Unit to provide a full translation of any articles which appear to have security significance. In the enclosed issues it is requested that a full translation be made of the lead article on page 1 of the issue for May 22, 1968, which deals with the wartime detention of the Japanese on the West Coast and which implies a similar program might be in store for the Chinese. A full translation is also requested for the article on page 1 of the issue dated May 29, 1968, which deals with the militant negro organization, the Black Panthers. It is noted that these articles and other unsigned articles, according to the English editor, KEN WONG, and the publisher, GORDON LEW, were written by the Managing Editor, MAURICE CHUCK, aka HWONG Chung-mun (Bufile 105-19681), who is on the Security Index and who was once the theoretical communist leader at the Chinese American Youth Club (later known as the Petrel Club; Bufile 105-13332).

It is requested that the above authorization be made to cover the period through August, 1968, at which time an evaluation of the newspaper since MAURICE CHUCK took over as Managing Editor will be made and further recommendations will be made either discontinuing the review of the paper or justifying an extension of this review. In accordance with reBulet, such recommendations will be made by letter dated 9/1/68.

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)  
    (1 - 105-19681; MAURICE CHUCK)  
3 - San Francisco  
    (1 - 105-1493; MAURICE CHUCK)

JES/cmp  
(7)

Let. to S. F.  
w/encs. (4)  
(3 Trans.)  
JES/m  
9-20-68  
General S. F. M.  
6/5/68  
Returned to Bureau

11-CV-2131-4b-708

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)  
(105-1493)

August 19, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) (105-19681)

**EAST-WEST  
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL  
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL

a portion of

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 6/14/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

105-177944  
NOT RECORDED  
19 AUG 23 1968

Issue of May 29, 1968, is returned herewith. The remaining foreign language material is being retained until completion of translation.

MAILED 9  
AUG 16 1968  
COMM-FBI

1 - [redacted] (Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),  
sent direct with enclosure.

Enc. (4)

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY 8357508

54 AUG 28 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

105-19681  
THIS COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b6  
b7c

105-19681-4b-709

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"East West (News)"

The Chinese-American Journal

Volume 2, Number 22

May 29, 1968

(Page 16), Item 1

Dr. LAUBACH has been invited by the Chinatown-North Beach Area Office of the Economic Opportunity Council to initiate a mass literacy program in Chinatown. A reception was given in his honor at the Empress of China Restaurant on (May) 25, (1968), and it was attended by more than 500 personages from both the Chinese and Western communities. Mayor ALIOTO has proclaimed May 25 as the "Literacy Day" in honor of Dr. LAUBACH.

This reporter (unidentified) has learned that the Hwa Ching and the Le Ways Incorporated have already set the wheels in motion by obtaining classroom space for the literacy project. The Hwa Ching has received permission from the Cameron House and the Gee How Oak Tin Family Association to use their premises for holding classes. More than thirty college students of Chinese descent have also volunteered to serve as instructors for the program.

(Page 16), Item 2 (Full Translation)

"The Inside Story of the  
Black Panther Party"

The manner in which the entire nation mourned the passing of Dr. (MARTIN) LUTHER KING, slain leader of the Civil Rights Movement, was unprecedented. However, there are quite a few people in this country who still believe strongly in racial discrimination; they are those who take pleasure in the calamity of others and who have applauded the incident. What these people did not know was that

SUMMARIZED BY:

August 15, 1968

dsb

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-4-90 BY 2583 SLJ/af

105-177944

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Dr. KING belonged to the milder faction of the Civil Rights Movement; that he had advocated non-violent demonstrations all along; and that he had advocated co-operation with the White luminaries. His death was not only a loss to the Negroes, but a loss to the White people as well. For in the Civil Rights Movement of recent years, more than a few extremist elements have emerged from the arena. They have advocated burning and rioting (to achieve their ends). They have also advocated that force be used to achieve equality; that a portion of the South be annexed and converted into an independent state for the Negroes; that every Negro family should purchase weapons for their own protection; that a long-term struggle should be waged against the White policemen; and that the United States should pull back all her troops which are stationed in foreign countries, etc. Among these elements, the Black Panther Party has attracted the most attention.

The headquarters of the Black Panther Party is located on Grove Street in Oakland. There is also a secret warehouse where weapons are hidden. However, the site is not known to non-party members. It is not an easy task to tabulate the number of its party members. The circulation of the Party publication stands at 30,000. The principal members (of the Party) are numbered between 200 to 500. The organizational structure of the Party is quite simple. Aside from its President (BOBBY SEALE), there are only the following functionaries: Propaganda Officer (ELDRIDGE CLEAVER); Self-Defense Officer (HUEY P. NEWTON, now in prison); and Justice Officer (H. RAP BROWN). There are numerous small groups of three to four men each within the Party and they are charged with the responsibilities of training, operations, propaganda and recruiting new party members, etc.

(Members of) the Black Panther Party forced their way into the California State Legislature two years ago and caused the legislators to all turn pale. Later, the number of security guards (at the Statehouse) was promptly increased and a ruling was put into effect that no visitors would be allowed to enter the Statehouse without appointment cards if the Legislature were in session. As a result of the incident, members of the (Black Panther) Party have attracted the keen interest of the Beach Area police. The police has since conducted a series of raids on the residences of the Party's leaders at which time their premises were searched. These activities have created extreme animosity among the Party members towards the police and they refer to the policemen as "pigs".



A month or so ago, leaders of the party shot it out with the police in Oakland. One party member was killed and several others were wounded. The police authorities and the party each gave a different version of the shooting incident and the case is still not closed. A reporter of this newspaper recently visited with members of the Black Panther Party and he was given a complimentary copy of the party's by-laws outlining its ten demands and ten beliefs. The contents of the by-laws (of the Black Panther Party) will be published in the next issue of this newspaper.

A photograph of Self-Defense Officer NEWTON of the Black Panther Party appears on the lower left-hand corner of the page.

(Page 16), Item 3

A mixed band representing six public schools in Chinatown will give a musical performance at the auditorium of the Kimato Stockton (ph.) Elementary School, 950 Clay Street, (San Francisco, California), on June 5, (1968), at 7:15 p.m. Admission will be free and Overseas Chinese compatriots are welcome.

Page 15, Item 1

A short article by an unknown author criticized Mayor ALIOTO's newly formed committee to study Chinatown and its problem and noted that the affluent membership in the committee was not truly representative of all segments of the Chinese community.

Page 14, Item 1

It is an article contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342, urging Overseas Chinese compatriots in the United States to give a lending hand to new Chinese immigrants in order to preserve "face" for the Chinese people.

Page 14, Item 2

It is a letter written by HSIEH Ko-Min (M), 6200/0344/2404, of the Chinatown Service Association (lit.), to the editor of the "East West (News)." HSIEH credited the passage of the Refugee Relief Act in 1963 (?) to the relentless efforts of TSAI Tseng-chi (M), 5591/1073/1015, with the blessings of ROBERT KENNEDY, then the Attorney General, and President KENNEDY. He also noted that LI Pan-lin (M), 2621/3140/7207, then Chief of the Immigration Section



of the Chinatown Service Association, was sent to Washington, D. C., to appeal to various congressmen for a revision of the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

HSIEH urged the readers to bring their immigration problems to the attention of Mr. LIN Ying-yun (M), 2651/2019/6663, of the Federal Social Service Center (lit.), and to refer special cases to the International Association (lit.) (Phone: 673-1720) or to an immigration lawyer.

Page 13, Item 1

It is a letter written by LIN Hua-yin (M), 2651/5478/5593, to the editor of the "East West (News)." LIN described the attack directed by the Anti-Communist League against YUM Gim-fei and BOK Siut-sin as unfair. He believed that the American Consulate (in Hong Kong?) would not have issued the visas and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would have issued the arrest warrants if YUM and BOK were questionable.

Page 13, Item 2

It is a letter written by FANG Min-chao (M), 2455/2404/6389, to the editor of the "East West (News)." FANG reported the disharmonious relationship between the White and Negro students at the Skyline High School.

Page 13, Advertising Column, Item 2

It is an advertisement placed by O. C. LEE, 735 8th Street, Oakland, California, who has just arrived from Taiwan. LEE advertises that he will pay high prices in United States currency (?) for "National Salvation Bonds" (War Bonds of Nationalist China?); and that he wishes LI Han-hun (M), 2621/3352/7609, to advise him of his (LI's) current address so that he may correspond with him.

Page 12, Item 1

It is a column written by LIU Chih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, giving advice to readers on domestic and personal problems.

Page 12, Item 2

It is an article reporting that the Tuberculosis Clinic in Chinatown will continue to operate because of newly appropriated funds.

Page 12, Item 3

LI Chao-hsiang (M), 2621/0340/4382, has announced that he will resign at the end of May as Chief Organizer of the ILGWU in Chinatown so that he may devote all his time to his work with the Economic Opportunity Council.

Page 11, Item 1

It is a column contributed by an unidentified author. It contained two short stories and a Chinese word puzzle.

Page 11, Item 2

It is an installment of a serialized story by an unknown author. This installment dealt primarily with an old man who was confined to the La Quina Handa (ph.) Sanitorium.

Page 10, Item 1 (Los Angeles Section)

It is an article contributed by Chih (M), 4930, urging the Overseas Chinese organizations to provide more recreational facilities for the youths in Chinatown in order to reduce delinquency cases.

Page 10, Item 2

The article discussed the philosophy of CHARLES J. HITCH, the newly appointed president of the University of California.

Page 10, Item 3

One item reported on the planned expansion of the Castala (ph.) Elementary School near Chinatown in Los Angeles.

Students of UCLA have recently established a so-called "Martin Luther King Foundation" to offer financial aid to poor students.

HUANG Yuan-sheng (M), 7806/0337/3932, Principal of the Chinese School, has recently opened a store in Los Angeles dealing in china, kitchen utensils, books, paintings, newspapers, magazines, phonographs and records, recorders, tapes, radio and television sets, etc. HUANG was identified as a graduate of the Canton University.

HU Ko-teng (M), 5170/4430/6989, son of Mr. and Mrs. HU Ming-i (M), 5170/2494/3300, has recently been elected to the presidency of the Student Council of the Bell High School.

LU Yeh-hung (M), 4151/5509/7703, and eleven others have recently testified in the trial of ROBERT BOLLA (ph.), who was indicted on ten counts for practicing illegal sales methods in the Los Angeles area.

Page 9, Item 1

It is an installment of a serialized article entitled "A Centennial History of Overseas Chinese in the State of Arizona" by WU Shang-ying (M), 0702/1424/7751. This installment dealt primarily with the rise of restaurants and gambling houses in Arizona in the latter part of the 19th century. The Chinese residents also established the Evangelist Church at Main and Messilla (Streets in Tucson, Arizona) in 1926 and the site was replaced by a new church financed by the Chinese themselves in 1931.

Page 8, Item 1

It is an article contributed by Mu-fu (M), 3668/1133, dealing with the presidential hopefuls in the forthcoming election in the United States.

VIA TELETYPE  
SEP 4 1969  
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_ b6  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_ b7C  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WA 03

411PM DEFERRED 9-4-69 MS

TO DIRECTOR PLAINTEXT

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (100-64119) 2P

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, AKA, JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER FIVE - TWENTY,  
SIXTYNINE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL  
SECURITY)

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI ON SEPTEMBER FOUR, INSTANT, OBSERVED  
THE SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION AT PIER THIRTYNINE, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIF., WHICH BEGAN AT APPROXIMATELY TEN THIRTY AM WITH A GROUP  
NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PERSONS WHO MARCHED IN A CIRCLE  
CARRYING SIGNS WHICH READ "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE,"  
"DEATH TO THE SECURITY PACT," "LONG LIVE HO CHI-MINH," ETC.  
THERE WERE NO SPEECHES DURING THE DEMONSTRATION. THE JAPANESE SHIP,  
AMATSUKAZE, DOCKED AT APPROXIMATELY TEN FORTYFIVE AM WITH NO  
INCIDENTS. THE DEMONSTRATORS STARTED TO DEPART THE AREA AT APPROX-  
IMATELY ELEVEN TEN AM. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS.

THE ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE IS A GROUP OF ASIAN  
AMERICAN STUDENTS WHO SUPPORT ALL NON-WHITE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS  
AND OPPOSE THE IMPERIALISTIC POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT.

END PAGE ONE

70 SEP 16 1969

EX-105

REC-7

105-197313721

18 SEP 5 1969

11-CV-2131-4b-873

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE SAN FRANCISCO AIRTELS SEPTEMBER THREE LAST.

AGENTS WHO OBSERVED THE DEMONSTRATION AT PIER THIRTYNINE  
IN SAN FRANCISCO WERE SAS CHARLES P. MONROE AND

b6  
b7C

LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED AT CONCLUSION OF JAPAN WEEK.

END

NSM

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 9/3/69

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-63946)  
(100-64119)

SUBJECT: STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
SEPTEMBER 15 - 22, 1969  
IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, aka  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER 5 - 20, 1969  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re San Francisco airtel to the Bureau this date.

PSI [redacted] advised on this date that a leaflet was handed out at the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) meeting on September 2, 1969, captioned "Japan War Activities" and encouraged people to come to Pier 39 in San Francisco to greet the Japanese destroyer "The Amatsukaze" and "envoys of the Imperial Family." This leaflet further indicated that the Asian Coalition (made up of the Red Guard and the Asian American Political Alliance of both Berkeley and San Francisco, California) will plan to picket Pier 39 and a band will play the Japanese anthem upon the arrival of the destroyer. Also, it is mentioned that a group will offer to the captain of the ship a large amount of "pig" money.

SF 2496-S advised on September 3, 1969, that the Asian Coalition "will be running the show on September 4, 1969." According to this source, the demonstration in front of Pier 39 will be peaceful but in the event the SDS tries to take over the

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - San Francisco (1 - 100-64119)  
AGH/sms #11

105-197313 -  
NOT RECORDED - 100-64119  
167 SEP 15 1969

59 SEP 22 1969

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

24 SEP 5 1969

Per \_\_\_\_\_

11 CV-2131-40-875

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387052-5

SA 100-63946/100-64119  
AGH:sms

picketing and cause some type of violence, the Asian Coalition will withdraw.

The above information has been furnished to the San Francisco Police Department and interested intelligence agencies by telephone this date.

Letterhead memorandum follows.

FBI

Date: 8/28/69

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-63946)  
(100-64119)

SUBJECT: STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
9/15-22/69  
IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Handwritten: 5, @mka*

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JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, aka  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM  
captioned as above.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)  
13 - San Francisco

(1-100-63946)  
(1-100-64119)  
(1-100-61281) (REVOLUTIONARY UNION)  
(1-105-23956) (RED GUARD)  
(1-100-61299) (ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE)  
(1-100-60818) (BROWN BERETS)  
(1-100-63425) (LOS SIETE DE LA RAZA)  
(1-100-52152) (SDS)  
(1-100- ) (APRIL 3 MOVEMENT)  
(1-100-63288) (INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST CLUBS OF AMERICA)  
(1-100-50255) (PLP)  
(1-100-61748) (NEW LEFT VIOLENCE)  
(1-100-58318) (NEW LEFT MOVEMENT)

JFS:kah #10  
(17)

ENCLOSURE

*Handwritten: 105-197313*  
MCT-43

CARBON COPY  
NOT RECORDED  
203 SEP 10 1969

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 18 1969

11-CV-2131-4b-877

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-453788-9



SF 100-63946  
100-64119  
JFS:kah

Sources are:

First - [ ] 8/27/69;

Second - [ ]  
[ ] 8/27/69;

Third - Information regarding IIC program from  
[ ] to  
SAC, San Francisco, 8/25/69;

SA of FBI obtaining leaflet at Union Square,  
San Francisco, was SA JOSEPH R. SEIBEL.

Characterization of JAMES HAWLEY by [ ]  
and [ ]

Fourth - PSI [ ] 8/27/69;

Fifth - [ ] 8/27/69.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because  
of use of the first, fourth and fifth sources.

Bureau will be kept advised of activities under  
captions and all efforts are being made to have on campus  
source of [ ] identify, if possible, individual making  
mention of bombing IIC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Francisco, California

August 28, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC)  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Copies are being furnished locally to local intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy and Air Force, U. S. Department of State and U. S. Secret Service.

Sources at San Francisco have reported that since the programs of the two captioned groups have been announced, there has been activity among local radical groups to stage demonstrations and obtain publicity by stopping the IIC.

The Japanese American Festival is reported to be commencing with the arrival at the Port of San Francisco of some of the Japanese fleet on September 5, 1969. This arrival is scheduled to coincide with arrival of Japanese diplomats to renew the U. S. - Japan Security Treaty and on September 9, 1969, Vice President Spiro Agnew is reported as scheduled to be in San Francisco for the U. S. - Japan Security Treaty renewal ceremonies.

The IIC, which is sponsored by the Stanford Research Institute, is scheduled to begin with a conference at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco on September 15, 1969, at which the keynote speaker will be New York Governor Rockefeller. On Thursday evening, September 18, 1969, President Nixon is anticipated as a speaker at a dinner

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

105-197313-  
11-CV-2131-4b-879

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC)  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

at the Fairmont Hotel. If the President is unable to attend, Attorney General Mitchell or Secretary of State Rogers will probably be the featured speakers.

The IIC is reported to bring together business leaders from 73 countries to discuss programs for industrial growth in the free world during the 1970s. Other events will include a reception for 1,400 guests by Edgar Kaiser of Kaiser Corporations at his home in Lafayette, California and another for 600 guests at the Claremont Country Club, Oakland, California, being given by Steve Bechtel, Chairman of Stanford Research Institute and President of Bechtel Corporation.

On August 27, 1969, according to the second source, the Red Guard held a press conference at 622 Broadway, San Francisco, at which seven members were present to announce to two representatives of the press that they were leading a demonstration against the U. S. - Japan Security Treaty when the Japanese Fleet arrives in San Francisco on September 5, 1969.

A characterization of the Red Guard is contained in the appendix.

A leaflet being distributed in San Francisco during the latter part of August, 1969, announced "Kick the Ass of the Ruling Class", International Industrial Conference, Fairmont Hotel, September 15-19, 1969. The reverse side of the leaflet captioned, "The Chance of a Lifetime", read:

"Have you ever, like Caligula, wished that the Patrician class had but one neck so that you could strangle it all at once? Well, you may get your wish. Virtually everyone who is anyone in the ruling class will be right here in San Francisco this September 15-20. The occasion is the quadrennial International Industrial Conference,

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC)  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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convened by the Stanford Research Institute and such all-time favorites as Davy Rockefeller and Jolly Roger Blough. Some 500 or 600 delegates and their 'ladies' are expected, and of course these busy executives can't be expected to travel without their staffs or secretaries, advisors, flunkies and mistresses, so we can look forward to two or three thousand members of the 'steering committee of the ruling class' to entertain for a week. Tentative plans call for massive demonstrations on Monday, September 15, the first day of the conference, and on Thursday, September 18, the day that Tricky Dick will address a black tie dinner (menu: Colombian coffee with sugar from the Dominican Republic, California table grapes, Chiquita bananas, South African lobster, etc...). Of course we wouldn't miss that for worlds.... Some of the conference topics will be 'alternatives to free collective bargaining and strikes' (union busting), 'safeguarding investments abroad' (sending in the marines), and 'improving the public image of private enterprise' (whitewash). If you can't wait till the middle of September, be at the waterfront for the arrival of the Japanese fleet, on the 5th. It will come sailing under the Golden Gate Bridge with delegates for the Japanese Trade Fair September 5-20, and a crew of diplomats aboard to renew the US-Japan Security Treaty. On the 9th, Spiro T. Agnew (Spiro T. Agnew???) will be in the city for the treaty renewal ceremonies--no one knows just where in the city, but if you really want to find him, just follow your nose. The Zengakuren, our together brothers in Japan, will be informing the local ruling class that they don't dig US soldiers and bases on their soil; since we don't dig this too much either, we ought to see that the Cherry Blossom

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC)  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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Festival doesn't go off as well as the promoters hope it will....Two things to remember: The US does a lot of its bombing of North Vietnam from Okinawa and other Japanese bases. In 1959, Eisenhower thought he was going to have a nice peaceful trip to Japan....The two major demonstrations are being called, organized and supported by the S.D.S., Red Guard, Asian-American Political Alliance, Los Siete, and others. We need lots of help! Work with us, or work alone. Spread the word, tell your friends."

A characterization of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is contained in the appendix.

The Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) was organized in June, 1968, at the University of California, Berkeley, by students of that institution. It is self-described as 'a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes' and stated in its literature, its contention that 'American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people.' In its printed and publicly distributed manifestos, the AAPA further declares: 'We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements .... (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government'.

The AAPA monthly newspaper for January, 1969, printed a Viet Cong manifesto and praised

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC)  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the South Vietnam Liberation Front (Viet Cong) as the 'struggle of a valiant people...against the weaponry and might of U. S. imperialism.' The AAPA was active in the Student Strike at the University of California, Berkeley, during the winter and spring quarters of 1969 and furnished some of the leadership of that strike. AAPA members also participated with the Red Guard at San Francisco in a rally on May 4, 1969, during which Chicom flags were displayed, student action was praised and American policies were attacked.

Los Siete De La Raza is the group name given to seven Latin-American individuals who were arrested in May, 1969, and charged with the murder of a San Francisco Police Officer. Radicals within the Latin-American community have used this arrest to symbolize alleged racism and injustice on the part of the San Francisco Police Department toward the Latin-American community and have formed a committee to raise funds for the defense of "the Seven of the race".

The first source advised that other groups expected to assist the above named groups would be the Revolutionary Union (RU) and a bloc from the Independent Socialist Club.

A characterization of the RU is set forth in the appendix.

The Independent Socialist Club of America describe themselves as opposed to the presence of U. S. troops in other lands and for their immediate withdrawal and for the support of movements of workers and peasants as the alternative to communist rulers as leaders of the anti-colonial struggle.

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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Local news media on August 26, 1969, reported that Jim Hawley, describing himself as a spokesman for "SDS", held a press conference at which he announced a series of demonstrations which were scheduled to include protests of the Japan week visit of Vice President Spiro Agnew and a march September 15, 1969, to "move on the Fairmont Hotel and stop the International Industrial Conferences" and Hawley predicted "thousands" will participate in the demonstrations, "at least more than protested the appearance of President Nixon at San Francisco in August, 1969". Hawley stated SDS has branded the IIC a "Festival of Thieves" and stated that the conferees "have no right to plan their oppression in San Francisco, or anywhere else. We will stop them". Leaflets were being distributed throughout the San Francisco Bay Area captioned "The Imperialists are Coming" and urging support of the demonstrations.

James Peter Hawley, also known as Jim Hawley, is a white male, born [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

Hawley was nominated for the National Interim Council of the SDS at the National Convention of the SDS held June 18-23, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois.

Hawley attended meetings of the Berkeley Campus Communist Party Club in 1967 and 1968, Northern California District Communist Party Convention and the special National Convention. He attended the communist youth meeting, Moscow, USSR, September 19, 1964.

A fourth source advised on August 26, 1969, that there was being distributed at Stanford University, Stanford, California, a circular in the form of an inflated tax dollar stating these dollars are being stolen by the "American ruling class" and urges people to come to the IIC conference at the Fairmont Hotel September 15, 1969, to protest. This

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fourth source also furnished another leaflet entitled "International Industrialists vs the People" showing distribution by "The IIC Committee", Box 6031, Stanford, California, which states students, Third World groups, and working people are planning demonstrations, the biggest demonstration when President Nixon attends the IIC conference at the Fairmont Hotel on September 18, 1969.

This fourth source advised that at a Regional Conference of the (Revolutionary Union and anti-Progressive Labor Party Factions) SDS held at Berkeley, California, on August 25, 1969, there were representatives from various campus chapters in Northern California at which it was announced that the two main demonstrations in which SDS would participate would be on September 5, 1969, at which time the "protesting groups" would attempt to keep the Japanese delegates aboard the ships and prevent them from landing. The second main demonstrations would be on September 15, 1969, at which time they will have to stop the IIC meeting at all costs. Strategy being planned will be to make the September 15 demonstration appear to be a peaceful picket line to lull the police and security forces and a smaller committee of unnamed individuals will decide on "a tactic that will stop the IIC". Further decisions will be reached at another regional meeting at 7:00 p.m. September 2, 1969, at 1729 Waller Street, Berkeley, California.

At the August 25, 1969 SDS Regional Conference it was not known what the position of the Progressive Labor Party/Worker Student Alliance Faction of SDS which constitute the majority faction of the University of California, Berkeley, and San Francisco State College chapter of SDS would be and they have so far not indicated support of the demonstrations.

The Worker Student Alliance was started by the Progressive Labor Party, which is described in the appendix.

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC)  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as  
Japan Trade Fair  
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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A fifth source who is familiar with certain Revolutionary Union and Radical Youth Movement faction activities within the SDS on August 27, 1969, advised that during August, 1969, there had been gatherings of this faction to discuss action against the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) faction which was in control of the University of California, Berkeley, and San Francisco State Chapters of SDS and the need to be more violent than the PLP group. During such discussions there was non-specific mention of setting off bombs at the IIC in San Francisco in September, however, no further discussion was held on this point and it was not possible to determine the identity of the individual making the suggestion to use bombs. It was the opinion of this fifth source that those who supported the Revolutionary Union favored violence as a means to stop the IIC on September 15, 1969.

"The Movement" newspaper in its September, 1969 issue, page 6, in an article captioned "San Francisco Kick the Ass of the Ruling Class" will report that "general mobilizations are planned to meet the Japanese fleet on September 5 and Spiro Agnew on the 9th. Activities specifically around the IIC will take place on the 15th when the Conference begins. People will hold a rousing welcome for superprip Nixon when he arrives on September 18th."

This article stated the demonstrations would include "the Brown Berets, the Red Guard, the Asian-American Political Alliance, Los Siete de la Raza, SDS and affiliated organizations".

"The Movement" describes itself as an non-affiliated monthly newspaper which is independent in thought. It features a variety of pro-left, pro-Cuban, anti-establishment articles, many of which are reprints.

San Francisco Police Intelligence Unit is aware of the above information.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1968, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1968, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon, and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level."

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

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1

RED GUARD  
Also Known As  
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REVOLUTIONARY UNION,  
ALSO KNOWN AS  
PED UNION, BAY AREA  
REVOLUTIONARY UNION

In September, 1968, a source advised that the Revolutionary Union, commonly known to its membership as the Red Union (RU), was formed in early 1968 as a covert, revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist organization ideologically oriented toward Communist China, which it views as the model of the correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line as developed through MAO Tse-tung. The RU advocates the necessity of violent revolution and open guerrilla warfare to overthrow the existing political system in the United States and effect radical changes in this nation, and some members are collecting firearms, explosives, and other weapons and have engaged in guerrilla warfare and firearms training. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the RU consists of three locals, one each in San Francisco, the East Bay, and the Peninsula.

In April, 1969, a second source advised that the RU partially surfaced during that month through advertisements in select "New Left" periodicals, identifying three members of the Executive Committee as public spokesmen and offering for sale select writings of the RU, including a "Statement of Principles," in the form of "The Red Papers." With the exception of the three publicly identified spokesmen, the general membership of the RU will remain covert; however, individual members are free to reveal their RU membership to close political associates as the necessities of political effectiveness dictate.

The RU's published "Statement of Principles" calls for the smashing of the existing state apparatus by the United States working class and the establishment of communism and the dictatorship of the proletariat; recognizes the necessity of violent revolution and organized armed struggle to achieve those ends and calls for the creation of a revolutionary party based upon Marxism-Leninism as developed through MAO Tse-tung.

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APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam, and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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## APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

August 28, 1969

Title      STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
             INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC),  
             SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

Character      JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as  
                 Japan Trade Fair, JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69  
                 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Reference      San Francisco memorandum dated and  
                 captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>5/31/72</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>8/23/71 - 5/23/72</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>I. LOR KUEN (IWK) 5030/0725/2164</b>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 15px;"></div>	TYPED BY <b>plk</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IS - CH</b>	b6 b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel, 11/2/70.  
New York letter to Bureau, 10/26/70.

-P-

## ADMINISTRATIVE

The Special Agent who made observations during the months of August, September, October, and November of 1971 was SA . The Agent who acquired the IWK poster on 2/12/72, was SA . The separate case files have been opened on individual members of IWK. San Francisco has maintained tower surveillance on IWK from 2/27/72, to 5/27/72. Tower coverage has surfaced a number of other individuals who are likely members of IWK. These have not been listed because identification is still in progress.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:  PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED *REG* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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### Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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<span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span>	<i>STATE</i>	<i>7-6-72</i>	<i>R-S</i>	<i>L.A. /dy</i>
<span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span>	<i>RAO (2)</i>	<i>7-6-72</i>	<i>R-S</i>	
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Notations

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COVER PAGE

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11-CV-2131-4b-893



SF 105-26208  
GJS/plk

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This report is classified "~~confidential~~" as it contains information from SF T-1, SF T-5, and SF T-7, who are sources of continuing value, whose future effectiveness could be damaged by unauthorized disclosure, thus being detrimental to the national defense.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

(U) SF T-1 is	[redacted] (S)	[redacted] (S)
(U) [redacted] (S)		
SF T-2 is		See Nonsymbol Source Page
SF T-3 is		
SF 2496-E		
SF T-4 is		
former [redacted]		
(U) SF T-5 is	[redacted] (S)	[redacted] (S)
(U) [redacted] (S)		
SF T-6 is		
[redacted]		
SF T-7 is		
[redacted]		
(U) SF T-8 is	[redacted] (S)	[redacted] (S)
(U) [redacted] (S)		

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LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow activities of IWK.

B  
COVER PAGE

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11-CV-2131-4b-894

SF 105-26208  
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NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

SF T-2 is

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C\*  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONDECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 05-15-2014/F64M92K24

## Copy to:

## Report of:

## Date:

5/31/72

Office: San Francisco, Calif.

Field Office File #: 105-26208

Bureau File #: 105-201874

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## Title:

I WOR KUEN (IWK)  
5030/0735/2164

## Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

## Synopsis:

IWK originated as a splinter group of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA). The name IWK means righteous, harmonious fist, a slogan used by the Boxers in the Boxer Rebellion in China, circa 1900. IWK maintains dual headquarters, 24 Market Street, New York, New York, and 850 Kearney Street, San Francisco, California. IWK publishes a bilingual (English-Chinese) monthly publication entitled, "Getting Together". In this newspaper, "Getting Together" IWK has announced the establishment of a free health clinic, draft counseling service, and Asian legal service. Identities of leaders and some members set out.

-P-

6-24-86 SP4ELW/EN 263,582  
Classified by SP4ELW/EN  
Declassify on: OADR 4-10-85  
#581,491

DETAILSLOCATION

In the April, 1972, issue of "Getting Together", Volume 3, Number 4, an announcement was made concerning the

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GROUP I  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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official opening of the San Francisco I Wor Kuen (IWK) Office located at 850 Kearney Street, San Francisco, on August 21, 1971. As part of its services listed, it included Asian legal services, free school for preschool age children program, and books and literature from the People's Republic of China. IWK maintains clubhouse hours between 11:30 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on a seven day basis.

#### PUBLICATION

On October 20, 1971, SF T-1 advised that "Getting Together" is printed on alternate months on the east and west coasts. On the west coast it is produced with technical and possible financial assistance from the offices of the "Chinese Voice".

The "Chinese Voice" is a Chinese language newspaper published daily at 228 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco. Since its inception in September, 1969, the "Chinese Voice" has adopted strongly pro-Chinese Communist editorial policy lauding chairman MAO and the superior program and conditions in Communist China.

#### FINANCIAL INFORMATION

On March 29, 1972, SF T-2 advised that a checking account number 63-383 was presently maintained by Asian Legal Services (ALS). ALS is an arm of IWK. The account was opened on June 9, 1971, with an opening balance of \$200, Bank of Trade, Grant Avenue, San Francisco, and officers listed were:

RODNEY PANG  
President/ Secretary

ALEX HING  
Treasurer

850 KEARNEY ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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~~BEN LEE~~  
Secretary

~~CAROLYN WONG~~  
Secretary

~~PATSY CHAN~~  
Vice President

*850 KEARNEY ST, SAN FRANCISCO, 94107*

SF T-2 further advised that since the account was instituted, financial activity has been sparse and limited to the payment of utility services and periodic payments to either the University of California Regents or University of California Bookwork Study Program. The balance has rarely been above \$650 during this period.

MEMBERS

On September 2, 1971, SF T-3 advised that RODNEY PANG and GORDON CHANG were encountered at the headquarters of IWK at 850 Kearney Street. SF T-3 also advised that there are approximately 15 to 20 members of IWK in San Francisco. The members include the following:

~~CARMEN (CHOW) CHANG~~

ALEX HING

~~YURI MIYAGAWA~~  
(HING's wife)

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

BEN LEE

LEO (LNU)

~~STAN KADANI~~

PATSY CHAN

CAROLYN WONG

~~DARWIN LEE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOE TOSHIRO

~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

On August 18, 31; September 7, 8, 16, 21; October 5, 13, 20, 26; November 2, 10, 1971, observations by a Special Agent of the FBI revealed that those individuals who were previous members of the ~~Asian American Political Alliance~~ (AAPA) were also the same individuals who frequent the IWK Clubhouse. Those individuals were:

RODNEY PANG

STAN KADANI

DARWIN LEE

BRYANT FONG

HARVEY DONG

*former member of  
IWK*

The AAPA, a now defunct organization, was a student alliance group organized at the University of California, Berkeley, for the purpose of protesting racism in America and "American imperialism" especially with respect to Asiatic nations and peoples.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On October 13, 1971, SF T-4 advised that the leader of the San Francisco IWK is believed to be CARMEN CHANG, occupying the post of secretary. Further, a member of New York IWK is believed to be coming to San Francisco. SF T-4 believes that person to be FONG Kwok-chueng (C), FENG Kuo-hsiang (M), 7458/0948/4382, also known as K. C. FONG.

On December 1, 1971, SF T-3 advised that IWK has recruited three new members, JEAN YONEMURA, who has joined the east coast chapter of IWK; LISA CHOW, the younger sister of CARMEN. LISA is a recent graduate from the University of California at Berkeley in the Social Science College; and PAM TAU, who recently received a Masters Degree in Social Science from Cal State College at Hayward, California.

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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On January 18, 1972, SF T-5 advised that extremely heavy traffic took place at IWK. Some people observed were K.C. FUNG and ~~KAO~~ Chi-mei, CTC 7559/4949/2734, also known as JO LIN. JO LIN is a Chinese female born [redacted] at Hupei, China, married to HUANG Sheng-chang, CTC 7806/0524/1603, also known as SAM WONG, date of birth [redacted]. JO LIN is currently employed at the "Chinese Voice" and also teaches Chinese Mandarin classes two evenings a week at IWK.

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On February 22, 1972, LINDA ~~KAO~~ personally appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and furnished information to supplement that which she had furnished earlier:

She said that her sister KAO Chi-mei, CTC 7559/4949/2734, also known as Joe Lin, was born [redacted] in Hupei, China. She said that Chi-mei currently resides with her husband at 1734 Mason Street, San Francisco. Also living at this address is WONG Shou-ming. She had previously resided at an unknown address in San Francisco. Prior to this, Chi-mei had lived at 246 Fourth Street, Redlands, California, and prior to that had resided with her husband in Taipei, Taiwan.

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Chi-mei is currently employed at "China Voice" a pro-Chinese communist newspaper published in San Francisco. While living in Redlands, she had worked part time as a waitress at Bing's Restaurant in San Bernardino. In Taipei she had been employed as a machine operator by the Central Bank of China.

She entered the U.S. in January, 1970, as a dependent of a student, her husband having entered the U.S. earlier.

Chi-mei is married to HUANG Sheng-chang, CTC 7806/0524/1603, who is more commonly known as SAM ~~WONG~~. SAM WONG was born in [redacted] in Hunan Province, China. He entered the U.S. in September, 1969, as a student at Johnston College, Redlands, California.

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SAM WONG had no employment while living in Taipei but was supported by his family. While in Redlands, he was employed part time in the library at Johnston College where he translated Chinese material.

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LINDA stated that when she arrived in this country in March, 1971, she stayed with SAM WONG and Chi-mei at their residence in Redlands. Here she learned that they were involved in a great deal of student underground activity. She heard from their conversations that they had once gone to Camp Pendleton, a Marine base in California, with a group of students. They tried to make friends with the GI's stationed there as part of a "Stop the War" effort. She recalled that both were involved in a number of activities in an attempt to stop the war and bring the American troops home from Vietnam. They were part of a guerrilla theater group at the college. She explained that this group would go to public places and put on skits depicting American GI's beating and killing Vietnamese women and children. She recalled that one of these skits had been performed at the Eastland Shopping Center and that 20 or 30 Johnston College students had been in attendance. While the skit was taking place, anti-war literature was passed among the audience.

She said that SAM WONG and Chi-mei have a new cream colored Volkswagen sedan on which they are making payments. She said that she now recalled that the female known as SANDY who was also a part of this group was a Caucasian about 17 years of age. She described SANDY as being fat and said she worked for a taco stand after school. LINDA had never talked with SANDY or any of the others.

LINDA stated that she resided with her sister and brother-in-law for a short time in San Francisco and that while there she spent about one week at "China Voice". She did not become well acquainted with the individuals employed there but said that the editor of this paper is JOHN WONG who has recently traveled to Mainland China. He speaks the Mandarin and Cantonese dialects of Chinese. His wife also works at the paper without a salary and arranges the type. She speaks Cantonese and is also employed as an accounting clerk for an unknown American company. They have four children the oldest of whom is about 17. JOHN WONG has made trips to Vancouver, Canada, and has brought back Chinese communist books, postcards, and movies.

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LINDA stated that CARMEN CHOU, a female about 25 years of age, appears to be the individual responsible for most of the communist activities of her sister and brother-in-law. She said that while Chi-mei was living in Redlands, she and her husband heard from friends about CARMEN CHOU. They visited with CARMEN in San Francisco and shortly thereafter moved to San Francisco and joined in her activities. LINDA said that CARMEN CHOU's father is a four star general, is the former chief of staff and the former commanding officer of the Chinese Nationalist Air Force. His name is CHOU Chih-jou, 0719/5267/2677. She described him as being the current chief of the National Security Council in Taiwan.

CARMEN has a sister, FRANCES CHOU who resides in San Francisco and who has the same political philosophies as CARMEN. FRANCES had been a student at Denver College.

LINDA stated that while she was residing in San Francisco, she lived at the International Hotel on Kearney Street. She said that it was her belief that most of the Chinese who worked there are Chinese communist sympathizers. There are also some individuals residing in that hotel who come from the Philippines and Thailand. The rates are very low and most of the people are in their early 20s. They often have meetings attended by small groups of Chinese. LINDA has never attended any of these meetings. The hotel is located next to the "Hungry I" and the Asia Legal Service. These two places are frequented by CARMEN CHOU and her followers.

LINDA stated that she had previously mentioned a CASEY KUANG (6782) as having been involved with this group. She now believes that his name is CASEY FENG (M) (7458). CASEY is about 28 or 29 years of age and left Hong Kong about 20 years ago. He is single and previously resided in Canada and New York. He is not a student and has no employment. He has stated that he previously has met HUANG Hua, the Chinese Ambassador to Canada. This occurred in Vancouver. CASEY spends most of his time at the Asia Legal Service and seems to be responsible for some of their meetings and their movie programs.

B. APPROX

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In connection with SAM WONG, LINDA stated that his father is ~~HUANG~~ Hsueh-tsun, 7806/7185/6722. He is a secretary for a prominent anti-Chinese communist organization in Taiwan which is known as Fan Kung Ta Lu She Chi Wei Yuan Hui, 0646/2396/1129/7120/6080/6060/1201/0765/2585. He also writes for the "Central News Daily", a Taipei newspaper. SAM WONG's father reportedly has sent a letter to SAM WONG which was mailed from Hong Kong requesting that SAM WONG discontinue his pro-Chinese communist activities because of the embarrassment it has caused his father. She said that when his father learned of his activities, he cried.

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SAM WONG's mother is ~~Huang~~ (TSO) Ching-hao, 1563/2529/3185.

SAM WONG has a brother, ~~HUANG~~ Huan-chang, 7806/3562/1603. This brother is about 36 years of age, was married in Taiwan and has two children. LINDA believes that he is a professor in an unknown American college located on the East Coast. He does not agree with SAM WONG's political philosophies.

LINDA stated that she does not have any photographs of any of the above individuals and knows nothing further concerning their activities. She stated that she does not agree with their philosophies and does not want to become involved any further. She said that she has made up her mind to return to Taiwan in order to take care of her mother who is extremely upset because of the activities of Chi-mei. She said that she felt it was her duty to report the above information to American authorities so they would be aware of the activities of this group.

On March 24, 1972, SF T-3 again advised that according to information received, IWK plans to close its New York operations and bring all active IWK personnel back to the San Francisco area. This would mean that RODNEY PANG and CAROLYN WONG would be returning to San Francisco in the near future.

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ACTIVITIES

On September 2, 1971, SF T-3 advised that IWK has a four point program which includes recruitment among high school Asian youths, free breakfast for children, free medical care for women and free food for the Asian community.

On October 27, 1971, SF T-3 advised regarding the Black Panther Party (BPP), an IWK affiliation, IWK tends to be pro-ELDRIDGE CLEAVER in its outlook and philosophy. However, the organization is not strongly anti-HUEY NEWTON. It is not a strong majority either way on the issue of urban guerrilla warfare verses legitimate political activity.

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the U.S. Government.

On October 28, 1971, SF T-1 advised that a large number of individuals attended the grand opening of IWK which took place on August 21, 1971. One that was recognized was JO LIN who is also in charge of IWKs childrens day school at 1124 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, third floor.

On October 30, 1971, SF T-1 advised that a meeting took place at IWK with approximately 150-170 persons in attendance. The meeting was billed as a celebration of Communist China's admission to the U.N.

In the November, 1971, issue of "Getting Together", the front page carried photographs of GORDON CHANG taken ostensibly while he was in Communist China. The November issue also contained photographs of the events of October 16, 1971, concerning the rally in support of Communist China's entry into the U.N. Page ten of the English section and page two of the Chinese section carried photographs taken in connection with the October 1 celebration at Veteran's

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Memorial Building, San Francisco. One picture shows a large banner being displayed with the slogan, "U.S. Imperialism and all Reactionaries are People Tigers". Other pictures are of speakers JOHN ONG, the then publisher and editor of the "Chinese Voice" and K. C. FUNG.

Other persons observed at the October 1 function, though not photographed, were ~~MOLLY COLE~~, National Coordinator of ~~Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars~~ and ~~DAVID HILTON~~. The ~~Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars~~ is a national group of students of Asian studies which originally came together in opposition to the war and has now taken an anti-imperialist position.

On November 10, 1971, SF T-6 advised that ~~JUAN GONZALES~~, Central Committee Member of the Young Lords Organization, and ~~PEDRO PRIETI~~, a people's poet, would be speaking in San Francisco on November 11, 1971, at a location to be designated by IWK.

A source advised that during July, 1969, the Young Lords Organization (YLO) began its organizing operations in New York, New York.

A second source advised that the YLO is currently using a storefront at 1678 Madison Avenue, New York City, as its headquarters.

In an article appearing in "The New York Times", December 30, 1969, page 30, PABLO GUZMAN, who is also known as Yoruba, the Deputy Minister of Information, for the YLO at New York, stated that the YLO was composed of revolutionaries, was one with the Cuban revolution and desired a socialist society, also stating that the YLO stood for independence for Puerto Rico.

According to a third source, Yoruba spoke at C. W. Post College, Greenvale, New York, on March 5, 1970. In the speech, Yoruba delivered

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a scathing attack on all whites and declared that "from now on" the black and Puerto Rican brothers will unite against "the pigs". He pledged an organized campaign of violence and singled out jews and white liberals as the main enemy "of our people". He stated further that "from now on when the fascist pigs point guns at us, we will retaliate" and that he and his brothers will no longer be calm but will be violent "from this day on".

A fourth source advised that YLO is composed of Puerto Rican youths, and originated as an organization at Chicago, Illinois. Source advised that the YLO is based on the philosophy of MAO Tse-tung and HO Chi-minh, with Marxist, Leninist ideology. The organizational structure of the YLO is patterned after the BPP.

On December 30, 1971, SF T-7 advised that someone from IWK was going to BPP headquarters at 1046 Peralta Street, Oakland, California, to pick up a can of film.

On December 28, 1971, in the issue of the "Chinese Voice", page two, item 14 related the following:

"Enthusiastic Celebration  
by Patriotic Overseas  
Chinese in San Francisco

Gaiety on the Birthday of  
Chairman MAO

"News for this newspaper. More than three hundred patriotic Overseas Chinese and over one hundred American friends in San Francisco gathered at the meeting hall of the I Wor Kuen on (December)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

26, (1971), to enthusiastically celebrate the birthday of Chairman MAO and the invincible thoughts of MAO Tse-tung.

"The Overseas Chinese compatriots arranged the celebration program and refreshment themselves, and a color film entitled, "The Yangtze River Bridge at Nanking" from the fatherland was also featured. Scenes depicting the miracles created through the live application of the thoughts of MAO Tse-tung by the proletariat in the socialist fatherland were met with continuous and enthusiastic applause from the audience. Aside from the movie, the entire Overseas Chinese audience sang revolutionary and patriotic songs such as 'Sailing on the High Sea Depends on the Helmsmen' (lit.) and 'The East Is Red' in unison. There were speeches and also the narration of 'The Five Martyrs on the Wolf Teeth Mountain' (lit.). They were all well received."

On January 14, 1972, SF T-1 advised that the film, Battle of Algiers, was scheduled to be shown at IWK on January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1972.

On January 19, 1972, SF T-5 advised that JO LIN was carrying leaflets from IWK to the "Chinese Voice" and back.

On January 25, 1972, SF T-1 advised that a wake was held at IWK for NG Wah-t'an, the late general manager of the "Chinese Voice" who committed suicide by jumping off the Golden Gate Bridge. Among the 55 to 60 people in attendance were:

SAM WONG

JO LIN

MAURICE CHUCK - the then managing editor of the "Chinese Voice"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-26208  
GJS/plk

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

K.C. FUNG

CARMEN CHANG

ALEX HING

YURI MIYAGAWA

A banner was hung at IWK which read, "People of the World Unite Defeat U.S. Imperialism".

On January 30, 1972, SF T-5 advised that CARMEN (CHOW) CHANG was among 50 individuals entering and leaving IWK. There were also a number of young children entering and leaving IWK which was either showing movies or operating the nursery that day.

On February 3, 1972, SF T-5 advised that GORDON and CARMEN CHANG and LISA CHOW were among other youths entering IWK.

On February 4, 1972, SF T-5 advised that an individual identified as NELSON YEE was observed opening the doors leading to IWK. YEE has been identified as a custodian in the area.

On February 12, 1972, a poster was received by a Special Agent of the FBI indicating that the Chicom movie (The East is Red) would be shown at IWK on February 12 and 13, 1972.

(U) On March 14, 1972, SF T-8 advised that approximately 40 people are attending Chinese Mandarin classes taught by JO LIN at IWK. On this day, source related that there were two other meetings in progress during the Mandarin class session. One group was studying Chicom theory using the publication "Red Flag" as a guideline. Source recognized FRANKIE WONG among this group of 8 or 10 people. (U)

(U) The other group was comprised mainly of youths of college age who source believes to be the cadre among IWKs members. The group comprised of 8 to 10 in number and met in a closed off area which source believed to be an office area. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-26208  
GJS/plk

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 17, 1972, SF T-5 advised that ALAN YIN FONG was observed entering and exiting the IWK clubhouse.

AIMS AND PURPOSES

A "Getting Together" special supplement undated, but published during October, 1971, carried the following article on page one:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



# STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On September 21st, the United Nations will meet to discuss the right of representation of the People's Republic of China. This event has received the attention of the whole world. We, representing the majority of the Chinese people in the United States, state our position as follows:

1. We heartily agree with the proposal of Albania, Algeria and eighteen other countries to reinstate the People's Republic of China's legal rights in the U.N; And, at the same time to drive the puppet regime of Chiang Kai-shek out of the U.N.

2. The People's Republic of China, in the past 22 years, has made incredible progress in the fields of industry, agriculture, health, education, and culture, improving the living standards of the Chinese people. The contribution of the People's Republic of China toward peace, progress and liberation is for everybody to see, and is an undeniable fact.

3. The traitors under Chiang were driven out of China by the Chinese people in 1949. They were China's corrupt political elements. After they fled to Taiwan, they continued their oppression of the Chinese people for over 20 years with the continual military and economic aid of the U.S. imperialists. We want to point out that any support of Chiang's regime, or any arguments in their favor seriously conflicts with the Chinese people's welfare, including the people of Taiwan.

4. Taiwan is part of the territory of China. We cannot allow any foreign power to interfere there. All foreign powers should at once get out of China's territory and cease their interference in China's internal affairs.

5. The KMT under Chiang united with the comprador class in the overseas Chinese communities. They intend to use violence and money to create a false image of democracy. They have organized the Committee to Oppose the Admission of Red China to the UN, everywhere. And they have even hired a group of professional agents to organize a demonstration against the admission of China into the U.N.

To look at it from one point of view, this is merely a useless struggle. But to see it from another point of view, this event greatly insults the whole Chinese community in the U.S. We are all overseas Chinese who love our motherland but we have these traitors in our midst who claim to "represent" us, saying that the Chinese community in the U.S. does not love our own motherland. Therefore, we want to respectfully proclaim that these people are all the bad elements in the Chinese community. We cannot allow them to represent the Chinese community. We cannot allow them to intimidate the good willed brothers and sisters who love our country. We will unite with the majority of the overseas Chinese people to get rid of these bad elements. We believe in the principle "It is not a sin to be patriotic."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Francisco, California

May 31, 1972

Title I WOR KUEN  
5030/0735/2164

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Reference San Francisco report of SA [redacted]  
[redacted] dated and captioned as above.

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b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

6-26-86  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-10-85 BY SP6 Bja/tar  
#201,491

Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 7-22-69)

Date

12/12/73

To: ☒ Director, FBI.

Att.:

FILE

105-237478 Bufile

Title

Pamela TAU

☐ SAC

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial #

☐ Past

☐ Recharge

☐ Send to

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

105-237478-  
NOT RECORDED

6 DEC 27 1973

Report 3 (1) copy of subject's photograph  
sent to SS locally.

ENCLOSURE

See reverse side

photo to SS

12/26/73

Office

SAN Francisco

\* GPO : 1971 421-419

56 JAN 2 1973

11-CV-2131-4b-912



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 12, 1973

Director  
United States Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C. 20220

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 105-237478

RE: PAMELA TAU

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☐ Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☒ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☒ enclosed ☐ is not available.

Very truly yours,

  
Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-5-85

260 377

9145 JFE/AG/CAL

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (1)  
U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco (RM)

Enclosure(s) (1)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	Office of Origin <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	Date <b>12/15/72</b>	Investigative Period <b>6/15/72 - 12/13/72</b>
Title of Case <b>PAMELA TAU</b>		Report made by <b>[REDACTED]</b>	Typed By: <b>crv</b>
Character of Case <b>IS - CH</b>		<b>CONFIDENTIAL 10</b>	

*Pam Tau*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

## SUMMARY

**REFERENCE:** San Francisco report of SA **[REDACTED]**  
dated 5/31/72, captioned "I WOR KUEN, IS - CH."

- P -

Classified by **9145 JFE/AG/CL**  
Declassify on: **OADR 11-6-85**  
**206.377**

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information contained herein received from ANGELO LIEVORE of the Oakland School District, Oakland, California indicates the Subject is employed by that district but paid through funds allotted to California State University at Hayward through a federal grant under the Teachers Corps Education Bill. Mr. LIEVORE although uncertain speculated that the Lincoln Center Community Project was also federally funded.

In addition, **[REDACTED]** advised that an individual named Dr. CHOOK (ph) was heading a program known as "BABEL" in the Oakland School District, which is ostensibly designed to teach students in the public schools bilingually, thus

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: <b>5 - Bureau (RM)</b> <b>3 - San Francisco (100-65269)</b>		<b>105-237478-1</b>	<b>MCT-58</b>
<b>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-6-85 BY 9145 JFE/AG/CL</b>		<b>14 DEC 22 1972</b>	<b>REC-7</b>
			<b>SI-113</b>

Notations:  
Copy to LRAO, ISS, LISA, LCA via  
by routing slip for

☒ Info ☐ action  
date **11/4/73**  
by **[REDACTED]** /CAD

**CONFIDENTIAL****70 JAN 5 1973**

11-CV-2131-4b-914

SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

aiding foreign born students. To reiterate, Mr. LOPEZ is the principal of the Lincoln Elementary School, and the source learned in a conversation with LOPEZ that LOPEZ believes CHOOK to be a fraud. He told the source he believes CHOOK was taking federal funds for the program and not delivering a real program of bilingual education to the school.

San Francisco indices failed to identify Dr. CHOOK. San Francisco is following the aforementioned allegation through [redacted]

b7D

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is  
SF 2496-E

170-570A-133  
100-65269-6, 14

SF T-2 is

100-65269-14

b7D

SF T-3 is

105-28946-10

b7D

SF T-4 is

(See Nonsymbol Source Page)

100-65269-9

SF T-5 is

100-65269-9

b7D

SF T-6 is

b7D

The Subject is not being recommended for inclusion on the ADEX at this time. Should the Subject's activities at a later date warrant such inclusion, the case will be re-evaluated.

- B -  
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-915

SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. (1) Will submit a  
request to interview the Subject.

(2) Will follow and report activities of Subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- C -  
COVER PAGE

SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

ADMINISTRATIVE:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

SF T-4 is



San Francisco  
(PROTECT BY REQUEST)

100-65269-9

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- D\* -  
COVER PAGE



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Copy to:**b6  
b7C**Report of:**  
**Date:**SA [REDACTED]  
12/15/72**Office:** San Francisco, California**Field Office File #:**

100-65269

**Bureau File #:****Title:**

PAMELA TAU

**Character:**

INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

**Synopsis:**

PAMELA TAU was born on [REDACTED] at San Francisco, presently resides at 5527 Shattuck Avenue, Oakland, California, and is employed as a teacher at the Oakland Technical High School, Oakland, California. TAU attended Lowell High School in San Francisco and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology from the California State University at Hayward, California in 1970. TAU in 1969 was affiliated with the Asian-American Political Alliance at Cal State, Hayward, and in December, 1971, was considered a new member of the I Wor Kuen in San Francisco. TAU was among the leaders of a group who established an organization known as the East Bay Asian Legal Services in Oakland, California in June, 1972. In May, 1971, Post Office Box 2919, San Francisco, was rented to PAMELA TAU and "Kalayaan International."

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- P -

**DETAILS:**

Investigation was predicated in 1969 upon information received that PAMELA TAU was then affiliated with the Asian-American Political Alliance at California State University (Cal State) at Hayward, California.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-6-85 BY 9145 JFE/AG/CL  
260337**

SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

PAMELA TAU was born on 11/3/1935 at San Francisco, California, at St. Joseph's Hospital to JOHN CARROLL TAU and MIGNON JAN. At the time of the birth, they resided at 1549 Jones Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Records, Bureau of  
Vital Statistics,  
San Francisco,  
California  
December 13, 1972

B. Residence

TAU presently resides at 5527 Shattuck Avenue,  
Number 202, Oakland, California.

Mr. ANGELO LIEVORE,  
Administrative Director  
of Personnel, Oakland  
School District,  
Oakland, California  
December 12, 1972

C. Employment

TAU is presently employed as a teacher at the  
Oakland Technical High School, Teachers Corps Program, Oakland,  
California, instructing in Asian history and reading.

Mr. ANGELO LIEVORE,  
Supra

In addition to the above, Mr. LIEVORE advised that  
TAU's salary is paid through a U.S. Federal grant which was  
obtained from the U.S. Education Department. He explained  
that under the Teachers Corps Educational Bill, \$300,000 was  
granted to the Oakland, California School District and  
\$100,000 was granted to the California State University at  
Hayward, California to promote and run a school for low income

SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

and minority groups with a view at rendering particular educational aid to these underprivileged groups.

LIEVORE said that JOHN STEVENS <sup>Hayward, Calif.</sup> from Cal State is running the project which employs TAU and the project director for the project is CHRIS LUNA from the Oakland School District. Mrs. ANITA KORRIERA appears to be in physical charge of the school and TAU is under her supervision. <sup>Calif.</sup>

LIEVORE also said that TAU was extremely involved in a community project being carried on at the Lincoln Elementary School in Oakland, California. The aims and purposes of this project could not be ascertained, however, it was learned that the project director was AUDREY SEEBROOK.

D. Former Employment

TAU was formerly employed from January, 1970 to June, 1970 at the John Muir Junior High School, Alameda, California as a teaching assistant.

72  
100  
From June, 1970 to March, 1971, she was employed at Cal State campus at Hayward, California as a teaching assistant.

From March, 1968 to July, 1971, she was employed at the San Francisco Patello Credit Union, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, as a clerk and from December, 1969 to June, 1970 she was employed as a student assistant at Cal State, Hayward, California.

Records, Oakland School District, Oakland, California as reviewed by SA [redacted] December 11, 1972

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SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

E. Education

TAU attended Lowell High School in San Francisco, California from 1963 to 1966 and graduated. From 1966 to 1968 she attended San Francisco Junior College and also graduated.

From 1968 to 1970, TAU attended Cal State at Hayward, California and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in sociology. She continued her education at Cal State through 1971, however, received no further degrees.

Records, Oakland  
School District  
Supra

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Connections With the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA)

The October, 1969 issue of the Los Angeles <sup>Calif.</sup> Publication "Gidra" which is devoted to Asian-American student interests, carried a notice concerning the AAPA activities at Cal State University at Hayward, California. The article indicated that interested persons should contact: PAM TAU, AAPA, 825 Orchard, Apt. 24, Hayward, Ca.

The AAPA was organized in June, 1968, at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) by students of that institution and lasted about two years. It was self-described as "People's alliance to affect social and political changes" and stated in its literature that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imprisonment, both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people."

It ceased activity after some of its leaders gained control of Asian American studies at UCB and began quarreling among themselves.

SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

On December 5, 1969, a conference with workshops was held at Mills College, Oakland, California, which was sponsored by the AAPA. TAU was in attendance at the conference.

SF T-1,  
December 5, 1969

B. Membership in I Wor Kuen (IWK)

PAMELA TAU as of December 1, 1971, was then considered to be a new member of the IWK in San Francisco, California.

SF T-1,  
December 1, 1971

IWK was organized in the Fall of 1969 and maintained a headquarters at 24 Market Street, New York City. The name stands for "righteous, harmonious fist." The January, 1971 edition of its paper "Getting Together" set out a 12 point IWK Program which stated in part "...we are prepared to defend our communities against repression and for revolutionary armed war against gangsters, businessmen, politicians and police." Point 12 in the article states, "We want a socialist society."

The July-August, 1971 edition of "Getting Together" announced the opening of an IWK branch in San Francisco at 850 Kearny Street. The paper reported an Asian Legal Services office and Draft Information Center would be sponsored by IWK.

In March, 1971, IWK, 850 Kearny Street, San Francisco, was described as a pro-Chinese Communist organization whose members obviously have a strong pre-disposition towards Communist China.

SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

On July 24, 1972, a white male and an Oriental female entered the IWK office on Kearny Street in San Francisco after alighting from a Chevrolet bearing California license CJC 790.

SF T-2,  
July 24, 1972

California license CJC 790 is listed for a Chevrolet sedan, registered to PAMELA TAU, 5817 Dover Street, Oakland, California.

Records, Department  
of Motor Vehicles,  
Sacramento, California  
July 24, 1972

C. Connection with the East Bay  
Asian Legal Services (EBALS)

Around June, 1972, a new organization known as the EBALS was formed in Oakland, California in the Chinatown section of Oakland, California. PAM TAU was noted as a leader of the group establishing EBALS and at the time was also a member of the IWK.

SF T-1,  
June 8, 1972

The September 2-15, 1972 issue of "Getting Together", a self-described newspaper of the IWK, contained an article entitled "Legal Services Offered." The article reflects that the EBALS recently opened its new office at 392 - 7th Street, Oakland, California. It is a non-profit organization which provides free bilingual legal aid and information for the Chinese, Filipino and Japanese communities of the East Bay.

SF 100-65269  
RAC/crv

In September or October, 1972, a group of Chinese-Americans in Oakland, California had then been holding meetings in the auditorium of the Lincoln Elementary School, Oakland, California. This group calls itself the EBALS. The group sponsored meetings, lectures and movies for the Chinese community of Oakland, California. The speakers usually extoll the virtues of the People's Republic of China and the movies are obviously pro-Chinese Communist and Pro-MAO.

SF T-3,  
October 3, 1972

D. Connections with the Kalayaan International

On May 11, 1971, Post Office Box 2919, San Francisco was rented to PAMELA TAU, 360 Gambier Street, San Francisco, and to "Kalayaan International."

SF T-4,  
May 11, 1971

~~According to the Newspaper issue of the Kalayaan International, it is published by the Philippine International Community News Service, San Francisco, California.~~

The newspaper is described as a radical Philippine newspaper.

SF T-5,  
February 2, 1972

E. Connections with the Third World Liberation Front

A meeting of the Third World Liberation Front took place at the Spanish Speaking Center in Hayward, California. TAU was in attendance at the meeting.

SF T-6,  
March 6, 1969

THIRD WORLD LIBERATION FRONT

The Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) is a coalition of non-white student groups, namely Black, Chicano (Mexican-American), Filipino, Chinese, and Japanese.

A member of the TWLF was quoted as saying, "The first world is the capitalist world, the second world is the Communist white world, and the third world is the non-white world composed of people from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The first two worlds suppress the non-white people whether in or out of their own countries. We do not distinguish on national lines. We do not relate to countries because by and large they do not represent people."

TWLF self-described itself as "It opposed the oppressive enslavery and colonialist system in the United States and it was dedicated to preparing for a prolonged struggle for freedom in Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well as the United States."

TWLF stated its purpose is to initiate discussion and develop programs pertinent to the needs of third world (non-white) students; to aid further in developing politically, economically, and culturally the revolutionary "Third World" consciousness of racist-oppressed people; we recognize the struggles for freedom of non-white peoples around the world as a positive part of our educational processes.





*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
San Francisco, California

December 15, 1972

Title PAMELA TAU

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Reference Report of SA [redacted]  
dated and captioned as above,  
at San Francisco, California.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	DATE <b>1/23/69</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>12/6/68 - 1/17/69</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE aka AAPA</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. SHERRIFF</b>	TYPED BY <b>ay</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - CH</b>	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 12/6/68,  
Los Angeles letter to Bureau with LHM, 1/3/69,  
all captioned: HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END  
THE WAR IN VIETNAM, MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68-  
12/1/68 - IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(Bufile 100-179625).  
SF airtel to Bureau 12/13/68 with LHM,  
both captioned: FLOYD HUEN aka - IS-CH.  
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/16/68 with LHM,  
both captioned: LILLIAN FABROS, SM-MISCELLANEOUS.  
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/17/68 with LHM,  
both captioned: VICTORIA DIANA WONG aka - IS-CH.  
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/18/68 with LHM,  
both captioned: WAI KIT QUON aka - IS-CH.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:  PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED  COPIES MADE:  10 - Bureau (RM) 2 - Boston (RM) 2 - Chicago (RM) 2 - Honolulu (RM)  (CONTINUED COVER PAGE B)	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  <i>Assign</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW  105-100715  SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED JAN 27 1969 FBI - NEW YORK  b6 b7C
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By	
					Jan 27 1969 SF 11/31/68 311

Serial 1 is a copy of 100-HQ-452260 SER1, #11-CV-02131, Bates-Stamped # Aoki-1218 thru 1260—

11-CV-2131-4b-1651

SF 100-61299

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ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to further protect the identities of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are designated to Las Vegas, Portland, San Diego, Salt Lake City and Seattle Offices in view of the fact that these are Western Offices which have sizeable Chinese student populations in various colleges and universities, where the AAPA may become active in the near future. In the case of the Las Vegas Office, it is noted that this report reflects Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada was one of the speakers at an AAPA initiated conference held at Berkeley, California on 1/11/69.

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By appropriate communication, the SFO will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who participated in the Montreal Conference on 11/28/68-12/1/68, concerning any contacts they may have had with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates. It is noted that FLOYD HUEN is a close relative of [REDACTED]

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INFORMANTS

SF T-i is SF 2496-R

SF file 170-570; 134-1929

SF T-2 is [REDACTED]

SF T-3 is [REDACTED]

SF T-4 is [REDACTED]

SF File 105-23733

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] of the Chinatown-  
North Beach Office of the EOC;  
identity covered by request

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SF T-5 is [REDACTED]

Mentioned in referenced LA  
airtel and letter

SF T-6 is [REDACTED]

Mentioned in referenced LA letter

SF T-7 is [REDACTED]

SF T-8 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the magazine, USA,  
who furnished information to the  
NYO on 8/29/67 re persons going  
to the National Conference for  
New Politics

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SF T-9 is [REDACTED]

Furnished data re National Conference  
For New Politics

SF T-10 is [REDACTED]

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LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will contact sources in student groups for any available information concerning the AAPA, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68, over the names W.K.QUON and V. WONG (WAI KIT QUON and VICTORIA WONG) stated the AAPA could be found in several places, including New Hampshire, "in some form or contact."

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 over the names : W.K.QUON and V. WONG, indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Chicago, "in some form or contact."

HONOLULU

AT HONOLULU, HAWAII. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Hawaii, "in some form or contact." Honolulu should note further that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA groups at several locations, including Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for any information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA members at Los Angeles, and further noting that newspaper indicated that "southland" activity centered at the University of Southern California.

2) Will identify KENTON JUNG, described in the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 as a member who had been conducting sensitivity sessions for interested Asians, apparently at the University of Southern California.

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3) Will identify ALAN NISHIO, described as the AAPA contact, with address at Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA was located in several places, including New York, in some form or contact." New York should further note that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA in several places, including New York.

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA at several locations, including Sacramento.

2) Will contact sources at Davis, California in an attempt to determine what activity the AAPA has carried on there, noting that Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO of the Davis Campus of the University of California was present at an AAPA meeting in Berkeley on September 22, 1968 and also served as a speaker at the "Yellow Identity" conference in Berkeley on 1/11/69.

3) Will furnish any available information concerning the Young Buddhist Association Workshop in Leadership recently held at Sacramento, California at which, according to the AAPA newspaper, an AAPA person was keynote speaker.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will maintain contact with sources having knowledge of the AAPA and its activities.

2) Will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference on the War in Vietnam.

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COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - INS, SAN FRANCISCO (RM)  
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Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF  
Date: 1/23/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 100-61299

Bureau File #:

Title: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Synopsis: The Asian-American Political Alliance, aka AAPA, was organized in June, 1968 by students at the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B) at Berkeley, California. It is self-described as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes" and states in its literature, its contention that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people." In its literature the AAPA declares: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements.... (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." AAPA members have participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Black Panther (BPP). The present principal leader of the AAPA, FLOYD HUEN, stated to a source that the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels the violence displayed in encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1~~~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

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Four members of the AAPA, including HUEN, attended a conference 11/28/68 to 12/1/68 at Montreal, Canada, organized by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States. In their literature, the AAPA claims these representatives and BPP representatives were instrumental in helping to force a change in the thrust of the conference, from a "Peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U. S. imperialism" organization. The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper published the text of the statement of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, dated 11/3/68 and praised the Vietnamese opponents of the United States as a valiant people struggling for self-determination "against the weaponry and might of American imperialism." Identities of AAPA leaders and AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference set out.

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#### DETAILS

In June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a "Yellow Power" group had been newly formed by a group of Orientals at Berkeley, California, which would be known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA). The Source identified the head of this group as YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent, studying in the field of Agricultural Economics at the University of California at Berkeley (UC-B). The Source identified the second in command of the AAPA as FLOYD HUEN, an undergraduate student of Chinese ancestry, majoring in Sociology at the UC-B. SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate their solidarity with "Black Power" groups, the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration which the Black Panther Party (BPP) had scheduled for June 10, 1968 at Oakland, California.

For characterization of the  
Black Panther Party see  
Appendix



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On June 10, 1968, [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that no protest demonstrations were held at Oakland on June 9 or June 10 and that the leadership of the BPP had passed the word on June 8 and June 9, that the previously announced protest activities had been cancelled.

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The "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is published each Friday at Berkeley, California, and which is self-described as a member of the "Underground Press," in its issue dated May 31-June 6, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power" which announced the formation of the AAPA. The article indicated that a planning meeting of the AAPA was to be held on June 2, 1968 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, to "discuss its role in the minority liberation movement and to plan the forms of its political action." The article stated that persons interested in the AAPA should call its Chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, telephone number 845-7156.

The 1967-68 Student Directory published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, lists YUJI ICHIOKA as a Fifth Year student majoring in Asian Studies, residing at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, with telephone 845-7156. That same directory describes FLOYD HUEN as Third Year student, majoring in Sociology, residing at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley.

The "Berkeley Barb" article mentioned above, quoted YUJI ICHIOKA as stating that Asian Americans "have been and still are, being used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities". According to the article, YUJI ICHIOKA declared that the AAPA intended to break the silence of the Asian-American community on the issues now confronting America and stated that the AAPA was being formed because "all existing organizations in the Asian American community are too committed to the status quo." ICHIOKA was further quoted as stating: "We must redefine our relationship to the Black, Mexican-American and Indian liberation movements," and to a nation "which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people" and which is "waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam."

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In mid-June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the newly formed AAPA was planning to sponsor a forum on June 30, 1968 at Berkeley, for the purpose of discussing and promoting unity among minority groups. According to SF T-1, the program was being arranged by YUJI ICHIOKA, who planned to include as a speaker, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. According to SF T-1, the AAPA is principally composed of American citizens of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, but includes in lesser numbers, individuals of Korean and Filipino descent. SF T-1 estimated the initial size of the AAPA as between thirty to fifty persons, chiefly students, teachers and social workers. SF T-1 stated that the group had yet been formally organized and was meeting on Sundays at the apartment of YUJI ICHIOKA. According to SF T-1 the AAPA appears to be reformist and liberal rather than radical in its outlook, but has a general attitude of militant, anti-establishment feelings which may lead it to be both an activist and a propaganda oriented organization.

The "Berkeley Barb" issue dated June 28-July 4, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power," stating that a "Yellow Power" rally would be held at 155 Dwinelle Hall on the UC-B campus, under the sponsorship of the AAPA, and that speakers would include GEORGE WU of the Hua Ching, BOBBY SEALE of the Black Panthers, ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Alianza, and MASAO MIYOSHI, UC-B Professor of English.

(GEORGE KAY WOO is self-described as the spokesman of the Wah Ching or Hua Ching, a loosely organized youth group in the San Francisco Chinatown, consisting for the most part of high-school dropouts and persons with records of juvenile delinquency, many of whom are recent immigrants lacking fluency in the English language. At a public hearing in the San Francisco Chinatown on February 26, 1968, GEORGE WOO made demands that the Chinatown establishment furnish financial support to the Wah Ching Club or face the possibility of riot. On March 1, 1968, WOO advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had no intention of threatening a riot but was simply warning the Chinese community that the frustrations of Wah Ching members could erupt into violence unless something was done promptly to show the community had a real concern for the problems of these youths.

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It is noted that WOO, born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the U. S. in 1953 as a derivative citizen. When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in August 25, 1960, he furnished a signed statement admitting he had attended a communist school in Hong Kong and that after arrival in the United States, he frequented "on a regular basis, a club which was sympathetic to the Chinese Communists...." In his statement WOO admitted he was "pro-communist" during the period of two or three years after his arrival in the U.S. However, WOO added he had begun to have doubts about communism during his last year in High School and that as a result of his service in the U.S. Navy, (1956-1959) he had come to see the weaknesses and fallacies of communism.)

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(ANTONIO MONDRAGON, according to SF T-1 is self-described as a member of the Brown Berets and as the Bay Area representative of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico.)

For characterizations of the Brown Berets, full name, Young Chicanos For Community Action, and of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes, also known as the Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs, see Appendix.

(MASAO MIYOSHI born [redacted] at Tokyo, Japan, naturalized as a U.S. citizen, Certificate [redacted] has been employed by the UC-B since July 1, 1963 as an Assistant Professor of English and from July 1, 1968 to August 31, 1968 as Research Assistant in the Institute of Humanities. From July 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967 he was given leave in residence to write a book on Victorian Poetry. The "Berkeley Barb" in its issue dated January 6, 1967 carried an article entitled

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"Port Chi Vigilers Brave Fists and Fury," concerning peace vigil demonstrations which had been going on near the Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station, at Concord, California. The "Berkeley Barb" article stated: "Recently over 200 Bay Area professors and their wives, at the insistence of Professor MASAO MIYOSHI of Berkeley's Faculty Peace Committee, gathered for a rain-dashed Sunday vigil at the weapon station's Main Gate...." The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper, in its issue for December 5, 1966 carried an article entitled: "A Cold Wet Vigil at Port Chicago," which discussed an anti-war vigil by some 100 faculty members from Bay Area colleges and which included remarks by Berkeley Assistant Professor of English MASAO MIYOSHI, described as one of the organizers of the Bay Area Professors For Port Chicago Vigil. MASAO MIYOSHI was one of eight signatories to an open letter dated January 29, 1968, from the Campus Draft Opposition members in the English Department of the UC-B, offering counsel to persons interested in signing the pledges distributed by the Campus Draft Opposition.)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." This article concerned a demonstration staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Court House on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland Police Officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance, carried posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a twenty year old University of California student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." The article described AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA as a Japanese-American from San Francisco and quoted him as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

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During July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the symposium which was to have been held on June 30, 1968 and which had been postponed because of the public disturbances at Berkeley and the resulting curfew, would be held on July 28, 1968, with the same scheduled speakers. SF T-1 made available a copy of a one page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UC-B. This leaflet bore a large stylized Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, surrounded with a wreath formed by the words: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, at the top of the page, and at lower right a symbol made by the four capital letters, AAPA, with the second A superimposed on the first A and the P. At lower left was printed the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accomodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government.

"2005 Hearst  
Berkeley, California  
845-7156"

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The "Daily Californian" a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, in its issue dated July 26, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Asian Americans to Meet Sunday." This article stated that the newly formed AAPA on Sunday, August 28, would hold a meeting which had been re-scheduled because of the June 30 curfew. Speakers listed were BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP, MASAO MIYOSHI, Professor of English at UC-B, GEORGE WU, spokesman for the Hua Ching youth group and ANTONIO MONDRAGON, Bay Area representative of the Alianza. The article further noted that the AAPA was manning a table, daily, on the Sproul Plaza of the UC-B, to collect signatures for a petition seeking repeal of the Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) providing for detention camps during a national emergency.

On July 29, 1968, GEORGE KAY WOO of San Francisco, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had attended a meeting of the AAPA at Berkeley, where he had been introduced as a representative of the Wah Ching (Hua Ching), a Chinese Youth Group at San Francisco. WOO said he made it clear he was not present as a spokesman of the Wah Ching Club, but rather as a representative of Chinese youth in general as a minority group. WOO said he was not a member of the AAPA, but added that he agrees with the AAPA contention that the United States is a white-dominated racist society and that minority groups, whether Negro or Oriental, must organize and agitate if they are to secure their full rights as Americans. WOO stated he was aware that the AAPA helped the BPP to picket the Alameda County Court House at Oakland, California when the trial of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON began and added that although he did not personally participate in the action, he feels that the crime for which HUEY NEWTON was being tried resulted from a situation created by White-racist discrimination. WOO said he hopes that social changes can occur without the violent upheaval advocated by the BPP. Regarding the AAPA, WOO stated this group is led by a Japanese-American named YUJI ICHIOKA and that the members are mostly students at the UC-B. He said the AAPA was formed to provide Asian-Americans a forum to express their identity apart from the dominant, White-controlled social structure in America. WOO claimed that existing Chinese-American groups conform to the White social and political standrads, and that there is a real need for a group like the AAPA to provide Asian-Americans a separate and self-defined identity in America.

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In August, 1968, SF T-1 furnished information concerning the symposium sponsored by the AAPA at Berkeley, on July 28, 1968. According to SF T-1, this symposium was held at 155 Dwinelle Hall, at the UC-B, and was attended by approximately 125 persons, of which 90% were Oriental, while three were Black and the others were Caucasians. He said the master of ceremonies was the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Students Association at the UC-B. First speaker was MASAO MIYOSHI of the English Department at UC-B, who called for an end to American involvement in Vietnam. Next speaker was GEORGE WOO who spoke about Hong Kong born youths in San Francisco, who have the reputation of being juvenile delinquents and who need jobs and education.

SF T-1 advised that outside speakers at the Symposium included ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Brown Berets and the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico, who spoke on Mexican-American problems, and a Filipino-American student from San Francisco State College, who spoke as a representative of PACE, full name, Phillipine American Collegiate Endeavor. According to SF T-1, BOBBY SEALE of the BPP did not attend or speak at the symposium announced, and the speakers representing the AAPA discussed the program of the AAPA to oppose racism, to support the preservation of the cultural identities of Oriental peoples, and to work for the repeal of that portion of the McCarran Act which provides for detention camps in time of national emergencies.

In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the evening of August 6, 1968, an "unofficial" meeting of Chinese college age youth was held at the Chinatown-NorthBeach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC), 1074 Stockton St., San Francisco, under the direction of LING CHI WANG, Director of the Chinatown-North Beach Summer Youth Project of the EOC. The unusual feature of this meeting, according to SF T-2, was that at the close of the meeting, a Chinese girl stood in the exit hallway and passed out buttons to anyone who would take them. The buttons were of two types. one bearing the words, "YELLOW PERIL," and the other bearing a large Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, (which means "EAST") surrounded by the name, "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE."

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SF T-2 stated that at a subsequent meeting of the staff of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, one staff member pointed out that the Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, is the symbol used by the Chinese Communist leader MAO Tze-tung, while another stated that the AAPA was a political organization and was anti-government in its attitude. The conclusion reached was that the EOC was funded by the Government and that no politically oriented activities should be permitted on its premises.

SF T-2 further advised that an open forum was planned to be held Saturday, August 17, 1968 at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chinatown, 865 Jackson St., San Francisco, under the sponsorship of a number of Chinese student organizations, including the AAPA. Source made available a leaflet headed "Open Forum," which gave the schedule of the meeting to be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, indicating it would last from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm.

Subsequently, in August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the above meeting on August 17, 1968, protest signs were prepared and plans made for a protest march in Chinatown, that was held on the evening of August 17, 1968. SF T-2 also made available a copy of a mimeographed paper called the "Voice of Youth," dated August 25, 1968, published by the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC. This paper contained an article concerning the protest march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on the evening of August 17, 1968 and the speechmaking afterwards in Portsmouth Square. The article indicated there were approximately 150 marchers and that the march had been initiated by the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA), which has a clubhouse at 737 1/2 Clay Street. Another article in the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, discussed the Open Forum held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to the protest march and in listing the speakers, indicated that the day was summed up by FLOYD HUEN ( of the AAPA) and MASON WONG, President of the ICSA.



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SF T-2 stated that quite a number of the persons participating in the above mentioned protest march wore the "YELLOW PERIL" or the AAPA badges described above. According to SF T-2, the march was orderly and included social workers, religious leaders, educators, and some Chinatown professional people, as well as students. Approximately 905 of the marchers were Chinese, but the non-Chinese included one of the elected Supervisors of San Francisco. According to SF T-2, and newspaper accounts of the protest march, it was precipitated by the closing of the Il Piccolo Coffee House in Chinatown, which had been the gathering place of the Wah Ching Club.

According to SF T-1, a number of members of the AAPA from Berkeley, California, participated in the Open Forum and the protest march in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968, but it was not under the direction of the AAPA. AAPA members identified as participating include: FLOYD HUEN, NIKKI ARAI, ALVIN JA, BEN TONG, WAI KIT QUON and LILLIAN FABROS.

The "San Francisco Examiner," daily newspaper in its issue dated August 27, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Newton Casts A Long Shadow." This article concerned the murder trial of BPP leader HUEY NEWTON at Oakland, California. The article indicated that the demonstration at the Alameda County Court House on August 26, 1968 was the second largest since the start of the trial and that among the more than 800 persons present were Orientals who carried a banner which read: "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE SUPPORTS HUEY," and a sign which stated: "YELLOW PERIL SUPPORTS BLACK PANTHERS."

In August, 1968, SF T-3 advised he is very well acquainted with the family of FLOYD HUEN. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN's father TAK PING HUEN, is retired from the United States Navy and is a very patriotic American, proud of the citizenship he received by naturalization while serving in the Navy. SF T-3 added that TAK PING HUEN is very upset about FLOYD's activities in the AAPA, and had to be dissuaded by other family members from ordering FLOYD to leave home unless he was ready to abandon such activities. SF T-3 said FLOYD HUEN had no apparent interest in social problems when he entered the University of California, and his family expected him to prepare himself for a career in science. SF T-3 stated that after attending the UC-B FLOYD HUEN changed his major to sociology and began to neglect his studies and to spend his time in campus politics. SF T-3 stated in August, 1968, that he had questioned FLOYD HUEN about his activity in the AAPA. According to SF T-3,

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FLOYD HUEN stated that he was vice-president of the AAPA, an organization which he and a few friends had started at the UC-B. FLOYD HUEN told SF T-3 the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for persons of Asian origin living in the United States, but also supports equal rights for all non-white minority groups. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels that the violence displayed in recent encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the Negroes, but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community toward the Negro community.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA had been held on August 25, 1968 in Eshelman Hall in the chambers of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, in which group FLOYD HUEN serves as a Student Senator. SF T-1 said about 40 persons were present and heard various speakers, including BEN TONG, who identified himself as a high school teacher, and as the AAPA representative in the protest march held August 17, 1968 in San Francisco. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group concerning AAPA participation in a national annual convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) held at San Jose, California on August 21, 1968. HUEN reported that approximately 20 AAPA members went to the JACL convention in San Jose where they were joined by six more AAPA members who were also members of the JACL. According to SF T-1, HUEN stated the objective of the AAPA in attending the convention, was to instill a spirit of militancy into the Japanese civil rights movement, and the AAPA strategy was to have members of the AAPA attend and attempt to dominate the proceedings of the six workshops into which the convention was divided.

In September, 1968, SF T-3 stated he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN about the latter's activities at the UC-B and the relationship of the AAPA to the controversy which had arisen over the decision of the University of California Regents to limit outside speakers, to just one approved lecture, which had the effect of approving only one lecture by the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated that the AAPA had decided not to become directly involved in this controversy. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN declared that both he and the AAPA president, YUJI ICHIOKA, have no intention of doing anything against the law or against established school regulations. SF T-3 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN's father and had found the latter is still upset about

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his son's activity in campus politics at the UC-B and his consequent neglect of his studies. SF T-3 said that according to the father of FLOYD HUEN, the latter is spending much time away from home in connection with student politics, and recently went to the Los Angeles area to talk with students interested in affiliating with the AAPA.

In September, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a general meeting of the AAPA, held at Eshelman Hall of the UC-B on September 22, 1968, had been attended by some 30 persons. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, reported about a meeting which they had had at Los Angeles, California, with an Oriental Student Club which contemplated affiliation with the AAPA. Among other reports made at this AAPA meeting, according to SF T-1, was a report by FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON and BEN TONG concerning the problems of youth gangs in the San Francisco Chinatown. This report indicated the AAPA hoped to assist those youths who are recent immigrants and who have been involved in assaults, burglaries, and other crimes. This report also attacked the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco), as a reactionary, repressive organization which was seeking to label the AAPA as a communist dominated group. SF T-1 advised that reports were also made at the meeting on September 22, 1968 concerning the status of the AAPA at various Bay Area colleges. Source indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, of Japanese Descent, reported concerning conditions at San Francisco State College, stating that other Oriental groups already existed there and that it was difficult to attract Orientals into AAPA membership. The report for Hayward State College was made by LENORE HIGASHI, Caucasian wife of ANDREW HIGASHI, who indicated the outlook for the AAPA was bleak at Hayward because the campus atmosphere was conservative and the campus rules were restrictive. The report for the UC-B was made by FLOYD HUEN and RICHARD AOKIE, who recommended that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with Orientals but that it should also continue to work with Afro-American organizations. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, recommended that the AAPA work through that organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

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In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA met on September 29, 1968 in the Student Senate Chamber of Eshelman Hall at the UC-B, to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, should be permitted to give several lectures in a course on racism at the UC-B. SF T-1 made available a copy of the statement or manifesto which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, issued at a press conference on October 2, 1968 and which was distributed to interested people on the campus of the UC-B.

This manifesto dated September 30, 1968 declared: "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate," and stated: "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The manifesto declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective - - exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this de-humanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves." The manifesto was issued by the "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, UC Group, 510 Eshelman Hall," and attached to the manifesto was a list of "Perspectives" which is identical to the statement in the leaflet described above as having been distributed on the campus of the UC-B in July, 1968.

The October 3, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian", a student newspaper published at UC-B, carried an article stating that representatives of the Black faculty and of Third World student groups of the UC-B, issued statements at a press conference on October 2, 1968, opposing the decision by the Regents of the University of California, to bar the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, from giving a series of ten on-campus lectures at the UC-B. The article said that MANUEL DELGADO, Chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation condemned the Regent's decision as "racist and irresponsible," and that the AAPA, represented by RICHARD AOKI, expressed similar sentiments.

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The article quoted a part of the statement read by AOKI and these quotations were identical to statements appearing in the above mentioned manifesto dated September 30, 1968.

It is noted that the September 30, 1968 issue of "Hokubel Mainichi," a West Coast newspaper for Japanese-Americans, carried an article concerning a meeting at Berkeley, California on September 26, 1968 sponsored by the Republican Party Committee for Alameda County and presided over by former Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. The article indicated that 75% of the audience were Japanese-Americans, many of whom had come to protest a remark by the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in which he called a Japanese-American reporter, a "fat Jap." The article stated that RICHARD AOKI, speaking for the AAPA, vigorously denounced Mr. AGNEW's remark as a "racist epithet" and stated: "We, as members of a racial minority, do not feel amused by racist type humor at our expense. We must reluctantly concur with the Kerner Commission's finding that White racism is the fundamental cause of civil disorders in this nation..." The article indicated that at the conclusion of AOKI's remarks, all members of the AAPA dramatically got up and walked out of the meeting. According to the article, the audience was reduced to about one half of the approximately sixty persons who had been present before the walkout.

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the Afro-American Student Union, the Mexican-American Student Confederation and the AAPA had cooperated to form the Third World Board which would give these groups a united voice in campus affairs at the UC-B. SF T-1 said that at a meeting of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, held on October 10, 1968, FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA, in his capacity as a member of the Student Senate, introduced a motion calling for the Third World Board to be given \$3,000.00 to carry on campus activity. This motion proved very controversial and about 30 Third World people, who were present in the audience, walked out, after which the student Senators voted to give \$1,850.00 to the Third World Board.

The October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at San Francisco State College (SFSC) carried an article entitled: "New Asian American organization views films of concentration camps." The article indicated that a film about detention camps for Japanese-Americans in California during World War II was shown at the first meeting of the AAPA at SFSC. The article indicated that the AAPA organizers

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at SFSC were Miss PENNY NAKATSU who acted as spokesman for the AAPA and STAN WONG, former leader of the Servomaton Destruction Committee which forced down the prices charged for sodas dispensed by vending machines at SFSC. NAKATSU was reported as stating that the AAPA is the first attempt to bring the entire Asian-American community together in one organization. She also indicated that a major program of the AAPA is to persuade the college administration to establish an ethnic studies curriculum and that the AAPA would coordinate its work at SFSC with the Third World Liberation Front and the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action.

On October 30, 1968, SF T-2 advised that on the evening of October 29, 1968, at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, a meeting was held to elect new area officers. Source said that in addition to the regular members of the EOC Area Board, some 50 to 60 Chinese young persons, most of whom were wearing button badges of the AAPA, were in attendance and attempted to disrupt the meeting by shouting, throwing firecrackers, and turning off the light switches. Source said that an argument developed between an elderly Chinese employee of the EOC, Mr. CHURCHILL CHIU, and a Chinese youth named ALFRED WONG, who was wearing an AAPA badge. SF T-2 stated that ALFRED WONG struck CHIU in the face, at which time San Francisco Police Department Community Relations Officer DONALD TONG intervened to stop the argument. SF T-2 stated that after the meeting, he noted that the walls of the stairway leading to the EOC meeting room were marked with obscene phrases and by such terms as "Death to Pigs," which the source felt was a threat to police. Subsequently, SF T-2 made available a clipping from the "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of November 13, 1968, concerning an effort by striking students at the SFSC to disrupt a Spanish language class and to coerce the class members by threats into leaving class to join the strike. A photograph taken in the classroom pictured several of the group of striking students who had tried to disrupt the class. SF T-2 identified one of these students as the ALFRED WONG mentioned above, and stated that he is a senior at SFSC majoring in Chinese. Source said that ALFRED WONG frequently wears both the "YELLOW PERIL" button badge and the other AAPA button badge which displays the character, Tung (M) CTC 2639 and the name of the AAPA. In this connection it is noted that SF T-1 has been unable to identify ALFRED WONG as affiliated with the AAPA and has stated that many persons not affiliated with the AAPA wear the button badges of the AAPA.

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In October, 1968, SF T-2 made available three one page leaflets which had been issued by the AAPA. One leaflet, dated October 25, 1968, concerned the Chinatown involvement of the AAPA and was prepared over the name: "FLOYD HUEN, AAPA Chinatown Group, 509 Eshleman Hall, UC Berkeley, Calif." The leaflet states, in part:

"Although many individuals have been personally involved in Chinatown activity, AAPA as a group first made the scene on August 17, 1968, forming a large portion of the March line. With that beginning, AAPA formed a Chinatown Work Group, which was to serve as the coordinating center for AAPA involvement .... The Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC) has served as an overall identity for ourselves and some of the veterans of Chinatown activism. We have retained our identity in the CCAC and have resolved to take more independent action in the future.... We view what is happening in Chinatown as symptomatic of a larger whole, that whole being American society.... In order to understand Chinatown's problems, we feel that we must come to understand America.... We view our role in the current struggle as an educational one.... We will continue to support moves to alleviate suffering and secure minimal rights for all people. However, the vital role we can play is to focus on, and shed light upon, the nature of American Society. That society is an advanced, technological, capitalistic society, which tends toward monopoly of definition of the self....We have limited time and energy. We have decided to work with the young, the still-to-be-educated. We feel the hope of Chinatown lies in youth. We have already met and befriended some of the youth of Chinatown; we will continue this activity. We want young people not to be confused about the environment in which he lives. He should understand that democracy and freedom have become catch words, rather than realities.... He should know why his mother must work for measly wages in a garment factory, and not accept the reality because it is real. Then, he can operate intelligently and not ignorantly. This is why we are in Chinatown."

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Another of the leaflets furnished by SF T-2 was entitled: "An Understanding of the AAPA(Asian-American Political Alliance)." This undated leaflet was printed over the names: W.K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-1, W. K.QUON is WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a graduate student at the UC-B, while V. WONG is VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA DIANA WONG, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. This leaflet at the bottom of the page carried the statement: "AAPA can be found in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, San Jose, Hayward (Cal State), Los Angeles, Chicago, Hawaii, New York, New Hampshire in some form or contact." This leaflet contains the following statements:

"The Asian-American Political Alliance is ... a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Un-controlled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective.

"We can only survive if 'we know our place' - - shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

"We believe that all material resources, being the fruit of all combined human effort and not the work of any single man, should be equally distributed among all human beings. Therefore, any social system which would permit any group of people to amass a fortune at the expense of all others is fundamentally unjust and immoral.



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But such is the social situation we see existing everywhere in this country and in much of the world.

"Chinatown, U.S.A. is no exception. Economic and social oppression has forced Chinatown into a ghetto and a trap for Asian-Americans.

"Chinatown has two realities: One is the ghetto hang-out for the exploited and the other is the golden jackpot for the tourists and shop owners.

"The racist society and its economic exploitation has created the following problems for the people in Chinatown: a second-class citizenship, felling and a loss of identity. The situation is further complicated by the infusion of a bastardized version of Chinese cultural identity carried by new immigrants from Hong Kong who have been preconditioned by British colonialist education.

"In the past political organizations have tended to subject themselves to rigid, traditional levels of structure in which a few make the decisions, present them to the body, and the body can vote either yes or no. This hierarchistic organization, however, is only a manifestation of the elite control, pyrimidal structure mentality that you are not capable of making your own decisions, an idea drilled into you from the foundations of this society.

"AAPA is only what the people make it. We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance, not a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves.

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"Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interests join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action.

"The basic unit in this non-structure, in which there is a conspicuous lack of presidents, chairmans, and the like, are the small communications/work groups. Volunteers coordinate the activities of a particular interest group, and informal meetings of the coordinators and general body are held periodically to keep informed of and facilitate all activities.

"In this same vein, our concept of 'political' encompasses the complete redefinition of traditional politics, so that the necessity for personal involvement and interaction with others as human beings is realized. Thus the stress of breaking down into small groups in which trust, an understanding of another's actions can make more effective a unified, political action.

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian-Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown, red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and assert our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

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The third leaflet furnished by SF T-2 bears the heading: "Asian-American Political Alliance," and is entitled: "STUDENTS AND THE MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT." This leaflet discussed the degree to which students had affected Chinese history through the strike and boycott movement which began on May 4, 1919 when five thousand students assembled in Peking, China to protest the Versailles Peace Conference, which was disposed to cede the Shangtung peninsula of China to Japan, despite the doctrine of national self-determination and Western promises to respect the territorial integrity of China. The leaflet pointed out that when the students persisted with their strike and boycott of Japanese goods, despite those who felt their actions were improper and that they should return to school, the movement spread to other parts of China, and mobilized people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. This leaflet concerning the May Fourth Movement and the potential of student action was printed over the name: A. JA. According to SF T-1, A. JA is ALVIN JA, an undergraduate student at the UC-B.

In November, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently conversed with FLOYD HUEN concerning the latter's activities in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, HUEN claimed that the AAPA does not advocate the use of violence, and although it sympathizes with the efforts of Afro-American groups to gain civil rights and to end racial discrimination, the AAPA has no intention of participating in any violent demonstrations such groups might initiate. HUEN told the source he was a leader of the AAPA at the UC-B and has insisted the AAPA work through the Associated Student's Senate of which he is a member. According to SF T-3, HUEN stated that the AAPA advocates the use of available political avenues of change, and peaceful protest by orderly demonstrations and the distribution of informative material.

In November, 1968, SF T-4, a social worker of Chinese descent, who has been prominent in the San Francisco Chinatown over a period of several years, advised he has been concerned about the AAPA which is headed up at Berkeley, by a graduate student named YUJI ICHIOKA and an undergraduate student named FLOYD HUEN. SF T-4 said that when he and other persons concerned about youth and other problems in Chinatown, joined their efforts in a loosely organized group under the name Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC), and decided to hold an orderly march in Chinatown last August (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems,

the AAPA provided the largest segment of support from outside Chinatown. SF T-4 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the University, but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity, and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general. SF T-4 said that since that time he has had several contacts with members of the AAPA and has wondered whether it might have been influenced by some communist action movement, although he has no facts to prove such influence. SF T-4 stated that he had recently seen several AAPA leaflets or broadsides which indicate the AAPA sincerely believes that American government policies are racially inspired and must be confronted by direct action. He added he had noted one leaflet praising the May Fourth Movement which was started by students in Peking, China protesting the proposal of the Versailles Peace Conference to give Japan territorial rights in China. SF T-4 said there is nothing wrong with such praise, since the May Fourth Movement was an important and worthwhile turning point in Chinese history, but SF T-4 pointed out that the Chinese Communists (Chicoms), who really did little to make that movement a success, now claim the May Fourth Movement as a Chicom achievement. SF T-4 said that this leaflet by the AAPA could be a subtle way of going along with the Chicoms.

In November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA and other minority student groups at the UC-B had received an invitation to attend a conference to be held at Montreal, Canada from November 29 through December 1, 1968. According to SF T-1, this invitation had been extended by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for a Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War which has the address 555 North Western Ave., Room 3, Los Angeles, California. Later in November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that four members of the AAPA, all students at the UC-B, were planning to attend the conference in Montreal. SF T-1 identified these four as follows: FLOYD HUEN; PAUL QUON, also known as WAI KIT QUON; VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA WONG; and LILLIAN FABROS. According to SF T-1, the sponsoring

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organization at Los Angeles, through which the AAPA received an invitation to attend, was the Peace Action Council (PAC) at Los Angeles, California

A characterization of the PAC  
is set out in Appendix

On November 29, 1968, SF T-5 made available a copy of the manifest of a chartered flight of American Flyers Airline, North Hollywood, California, which departed Los Angeles at 11:00 pm, November 27, 1968 for Montreal, Canada. According to source, this flight was chartered by the PAC to transport California area persons to the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). Included in this manifest were the following names and addresses:

FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.  
LILLIAN FABROS, 2001 Hearst, Berkeley, California  
VICKIE WONG, 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California.  
WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California.

Regarding the above mentioned Montreal Conference, it is noted that SF T-6 has advised this conference was organized almost entirely by the Canadian and the American Communist Parties for the specific purpose of discussing the war in Vietnam. According to SF T-6, the Communist Party leaders were forced to broaden the scope, by representatives of Black militant groups who wanted to discuss racism in America and its relationship to American imperialism, by representatives of the so-called "New Left" who felt the Hemisphere Conference should be against American imperialism rather than just against the war in Vietnam, and by representatives from Quebec who wanted the conference to deal with the issue of independence for Quebec. According to SF T-2, the delegates from North Vietnam and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appeared before the conference and a resolution was adopted sternly condemning what was termed "the criminal war the U.S. government has been carrying out ...against the Vietnamese people," and wholeheartedly supporting the "heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for their fundamental rights...." The resolution called upon opinion in the Western Hemisphere "to sternly condemn the U.S. government for its continued war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. government ...withdraw...from Vietnam."

In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA had initiated a "Yellow Identity" conference to be held on Saturday, January 11, 1969 in the Pauley Ballroom of the Associated Students University of California Building at the UC-B. SF T-1 furnished an invitation and agenda, printed on yellow paper, and an AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969, both of which advertised the conference as "The Asian Experience in America/Yellow Identity." Speakers listed in the agenda were: STANFORD LYMAN, with topic: "A History of the Chinese and Japanese in America;" PAUL TAKAGI, with topic: "The Asian Policy of USA;" GEORGE WOO, with topic "Talk...Talk...Talk;" ISAO FUJIMOTO, with topic: "Asians in the Melting Pot." The movie entitled: "The Nisei, The Pride and the Shame," concerning the experience of Japanese-Americans during World War II as American soldiers and in detention camps was scheduled as well as a panel discussion to close the conference. The invitation and advertising notice indicated the conference was sponsored by the Chinese Students Club and by the Nisei Students Club at UC-B, but according to SF T-1, it was actually initiated by AAPA members who are also members of those student clubs.

The San Francisco weekly bi-lingual newspaper, "East-West," in the issue dated January 15, 1968 carried a report of the "Yellow Identity" conference written by L. LING CHI WANG, graduate student at the UC-B and formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown North Beach Office of the EOC at San Francisco. Mr. WANG who is usually known as LING CHI WANG, but whose full name is LEANDER LING CHI WANG, was in charge of the above mentioned meeting at the EOC area office when AAPA badge-buttons were passed out and he was principal speaker at the rally which followed the above described demonstration march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968. The news article written by Mr. WANG was entitled: "Student Throng Jams 'Yellow Identity' Meet," and indicated that at least 900 persons, students of Oriental descent from all over the West Coast, assembled at UC-B on January 11, 1969 to attend a conference on "The Asian Experience in America." According to the article, the conference had "all the ingredients of a typical American political convention: radicals and conservatives, sober intellectual discussions and spontaneous heated exchanges, caucuses among different student groups and unexpected takeover by the radicals." According to the article, a scholarly lecture on the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments and the "unjust legislation" which Orientals have experienced in America, given by Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada, was followed by a "fiery denunciation of white racism and yellow passivity by militant GEORGE WOO from San Francisco Chinatown."

(In September, 1963, SF T-7 advised that at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club at Berkeley, Calif. on September 19, 1963, it was suggested that STANLEY LYMAN should be considered as a possible faculty advisor and sponsor for the club.)

A characterization of  
W.E.B. DuBois Club set out  
in Appendix.  
(GEORGE K. WOO characterized  
earlier in this report)

According to the "East-West article, the third speaker, Professor PAUL T. TAKAGI, indicated that "American failures and constant frustrations at home and abroad are generating various economic boycotts against foreign competitors and turning minority groups in the U.S. into scapegoats...(and)...if this kind of sentiment is allowed to grow unchecked,...what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 could very well happen again...." According to WANG's article, the fourth speaker, Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO, who spoke on "Asians in a Melting Pot," discussed "present day American colonialism" and "cited extensive evidence to shatter the myth of assimilation and to prove how the racist, colonialist majority exploited the minorities and how the imagery of Oriental success had been used to justify white racism and systematized oppression of other minorities."

(PAUL T. TAKAGI is a Lecturer in the School of Education and Associate Specialist in Criminology at the UC-B.)

ISAO FUJIMOTO is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. In August, 1967, SF T-8 advised that ISAO and LINDA FUJIMOTO of Davis, Calif. had indicated their intention to attend the National Conference For New Politics (NCNP), being held in Chicago, Illinois over the Labor Day weekend of 1967. SF T-9 has described the NCNP as a national convention including liberal and leftist political elements, black militants, civil rights organizations, the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party, which was unsuccessful in its purpose of

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attempting the unification of leftist political elements into a major third party in the United States political system. SF T-1 has advised that FUJIMOTO, a professor from Davis, California, was present as an observer at the AAPA meeting held September 22, 1968 at Berkeley)

According to Mr. WANG's article, the above speeches were supposed to be followed by Group discussions, but the Reverend LARRY JACK WONG, walked to the rostrum, questioned the purpose of a talking conference, and called upon the audience to "Take appropriate and immediate actions."

(The Rev. LARRY JACK WONG, formerly an associate pastor at a church in the San Francisco Chinatown, is now employed by the EOC at San Francisco. In recent months, by his public denunciations of the "Chinatown establishment," and his vocal support of militant demonstrations, he has incurred the dislike of Chinatown conservatives.)

The "East-West" article indicated that the Rev. WONG's remarks were followed by confusion and chaos, with militant students demanding the adoption of resolutions. The Master of Ceremonies, GREG MARK, withdrew to caucus with other leaders of the sponsoring clubs, and relinquished his position to FLOYD HUEN. According to WANG's article, the subject matter of the conference was then shifted to the student riots at San Francisco State College (SFSC), and a resolution was proposed supporting the demands which the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC have made against the administration of that institution. By the time that GREG MARK and other leaders of the sponsoring clubs had returned from their caucus, many representatives of the sponsoring clubs were demanding that control of the conference be returned to GREG MARK, and that the conference either return to its original agenda or adjourn. According to the "East-West" article, GREG MARK read a statement disassociating the sponsoring clubs from any resolutions that might be adopted, while another sponsoring official declared the conference adjourned. The article further indicated that the conference was then left to the control of FLOYD HUEN and many of the audience departed, although others stayed to fight against the resolution. According to the article, about 100 persons



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eventually voted for the resolution and the meeting dispersed about 5:30 pm.

The above mentioned AAPA newspaper, dated January, 1969, devoted a full page to a statement by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front dated November 3, 1968, which declared in part: "For 14 years...the U.S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam..." The newspaper also carried an article concerning AAPA attendance at the above mentioned Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). The article stated "For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus," and pointed out that the statement of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was reprinted on an adjoining page. The article declared that the unifying factor of the conference was the "presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the long long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and might of US imperialism." According to this newspaper article,

"Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference ...in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31. They joined with 19 others from the Bay Area in protesting the format for the Conference,...and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting. The Radical Caucus demanded that funds be raised to allow BOBBY SEALE (BPP leader) to come and address the Conference; and that the 'Young Turks' be allowed representation on the steering committee. After a brief scuffle and hooting from the audience of peaceniks and assorted old left people, the demands were granted....Keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to the presence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session...."

The AAPA newspaper carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles. The pertinent article stated: "Most AAPA activity in the southland is centered at the University of Southern California.... The prime organizing tool has been repeal of the McCarran Act or the Internal Security Act of 1950, Title 2.... One member, KENTON JUNG, is conducting 'sensitivity sessions' for interested Asians. AAPA-LA has been working with members of Oriental Concern, a Campus based liberal group, formed in the summer as Sansei Concern. Oriental Concern is active at UCLA, USC, Long Beach State, and Cal State Los Angeles. The UCLA group is sponsoring a Yellow Studies program...." The article indicated that interested Asians should contact ALAN NISHIO, Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

Another article in the AAPA newspaper discussed AAPA activity in Sacramento, California, relating that recently AAPA members from Berkeley, Calif. had attended the Young Buddhist Association (YBA) Workshop in Leadership in Sacramento, at which they "identified individuals interested in the Asian movement." The article stated: "The tone of the YBA Conference was a 'yellow power, yellow pride' one, with an AAPA person as the keynote speaker." The article said the YBA Conference was particularly valuable because "leaders" from all over the state were in attendance. The article added that the Rev. FUJIMOTO, Head Buddhist Minister of the Northern California area, "labeled much of the AAPA philosophy as Buddhistic, particularly the emphasis on individual initiative and self-will" and the article commented that this was in contrast to the emphasis of the YBA leadership.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried another article stating that the AAPA, on December 11, 1968, had secured final approval from the university authorities for a student-initiated course entitled "The Evolution of the Asian in America," and indicated that approval was pending for another student-initiated course which would be entitled: "Asian Student Movements." The approved course, designated as Asian Studies 100x, according to the article, is to be sponsored by Mr. PAUL TAKAGI of the Education and Criminology Departments, and will be divided into three parts; the first will concern background situations in China and Japan from which the first emigrants to America emerged; the second will deal with the settlement of Asians in the United States, with special reference to Chinatown conditions and the re-location of Japanese during World War II; the third will deal with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in the United States.

An editorial in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, over the name: HSIIEH Yu-hsien, discusses the situation at San Francisco State College, and denounces the SFSC administration for failing to give attention to the demands of the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC, declaring that all concessions have dealt only with the separate demands of the Black Students Union at SFSC. President S. I. HAYAKAWA of SFSC is attacked as "someone who looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog." (SF T-10 has indicated that HSIIEH Yu-Hsien is ALVIN JA, a Chinese-American student at the UC-B, whose home is in San Francisco.)

Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, called for volunteers to help staff a Chinatown Draft Counseling Center which was to begin operation on January 4, 1969 at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 755 Commercial Street, San Francisco. According to the article, this Counseling Center will be bi-lingual and will help "culturally isolated" Chinatown youths who "do not understand the inner workings of American life outside of Chinatown, and consequently cannot comprehend the full meaning of the Selective Service System and its regulations which are a part of that life outside the ghetto." This article expressed the opinion that Chinatown young men are "culturally and institutionally deprived by the American society" of many of the alternatives and deferments provided by the Selective Service System. The article declared: "Since many alternatives are in reality closed to Chinatown's registrants, those that are available must be made known...." The article asked those who wanted to help or to donate money to contact the Chinatown Draft Counseling Center at 755 Commercial Street on Saturdays after noon.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried only four advertisements as follows: a notice of the Dynasty Restaurant at 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Kapok Restaurant at 2541 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Yen-an Book Store, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, Calif. (which store specializes in publications from Communist China); and a notice of the Free University of Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif., (which was recently started by GEORGE K. WOO at the ICSA Headquarters).

The AAPA newspaper represented itself as the publication of the AAPA at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii.

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

BRIEF DATA CONCERNING AAPA LEADERS AND  
AAPA MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE HEMISPHERIC  
CONFERENCE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

YUJI ICHIOKA, according to SF T-1, is a Japanese-American, who has been the principal organizer and leader of the AAPA. Records of the UC-B checked in August, 1968, revealed he was born June 23, 1936 at San Francisco, California, and was employed on June 12, 1967 as a Library Assistant in Agricultural Science by the UC-B. He was a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts to be awarded September 6, 1968 and his major field of study was Asian Studies.

FLOYD HUEN, according to SF T-1, is a Chinese-American, who was second only to ICHIOKA in the organization of the AAPA and is now its principal leader. Records of the U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service and information from SF T-3 disclosed he was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China, but received United States Citizenship through his father, who was naturalized in 1945 while serving in the U.S. Navy. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists FLOYD HUEN as a fourth year student in Sociology with home address 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.

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b7C

LILLIAN J. FABROS, also known as Lillian Sandoval Fabros, is described by SF T-1 as a Filipino-American. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] at Manila, in the Philippine Islands and that she is an undergraduate student at the University of California. FABROS was arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the U.S. Army Induction Center at Oakland. On October 26, 1967, she was found guilty of violation of Section 415 California Penal Code (Disturbing the Peace) and received a sentence of ten days at the Alameda County Prison Farm. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B indicates LILLIAN J. Fabros is a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature with local residence at 2325 McKinley, Apartment 5, Berkeley, California, and home address at 574 Belmont Drive, Salinas, California.

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American and as a graduate student in Physics at the UC-B. Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect he was born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the United States in August, 1960 to join his father, WILLIAM QUON at San Francisco, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco on April 11, 1967, being issued Certificate [redacted]. Records of the UC-B and of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) disclose WAI KIT QUON was employed at the LRL as a graduate student research assistant from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 and that since that date he has been under the Guest Participant Program, permitted to use the facilities of the laboratory in connection with his graduate research study. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists WAI KIT QUON as a graduate student in Biophysics, with local residence at 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1230 Jackson Street, Apt. 3, San Francisco, California.

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VICTORIA DIANA WONG, also known as Vicci Wong, Vickie Wong, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American undergraduate student at the UC-B. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] in California. WONG was arrested by the Oakland Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the functions of the U.S. ARMY Induction Center at Oakland, California. In September, 1967, the owner of a Chinese restaurant at Salinas, California, advised that his daughter, a student at San Jose State College, and her friend, VICKIE WONG, 1049 John Street, Salinas, a student at the UC-B, were active during the summer of 1967 distributing literature opposing the American military presence in Vietnam, in connection with an activity called Salinas Vietnam Summer. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists VICTORIA D. WOND as a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature, with local address at 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1049 East John Street, Salinas, California.

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ALIANZA FEDERAL DE MERCEDES  
(Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM),  
also known as  
Federal Alliance of Free City States  
(Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS)

On October 8, 1963, the Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM) was incorporated in New Mexico. Its purpose was to acquaint heirs of all Spanish Land Grants with their rights under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA was the president, with business and residence address at 1010 Third Street, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. The name of the organization was changed on August 19, 1967, to Federal Alliance of Free City States (Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS).

On October 26, 1966, TIJERINA and four other members of AFDM were charged in Federal Court with Assaulting a Federal Officer and conversion of Government property, as a result of their land claims, and on November 11, 1967, all were found guilty.

On June 5, 1967, REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA and 19 others were charged in State Court with kidnaping and assault with intent to commit felonies, resulting from entering the Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, Courthouse with firearms and forcibly holding hostages and shooting law enforcement officers. Charges against all but eleven were subsequently dismissed and the eleven are awaiting trial.

A source has advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been advising REIES TIJERINA and claims him as her protege.

On June 28, 1966, a second source advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had been elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the 18th National Convention in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka  
Black Panther Party for  
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

APPENDIX



1

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised in January, 1968, that the DCA is going to be reactivated in the San Francisco Bay Area, chapters will be organized, the national DCA policy will be followed, and while they will claim they are not a Communist Party (CP) front they will definitely be a part of the CP.

A second source advised in February, 1968, that CP member GEORGIA SCHOLINE's Party assignment is the re-organization of the DCA in the Bay Area and in this regard she has been working with both the Berkeley and San Francisco clubs.

I. Berkeley DuBois Club, also known  
as Campus DuBois Club

A third source advised that in January, 1968, the Berkeley DuBois Club was approved as a student organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

II. San Francisco DuBois Club

A fourth source has advised that the San Francisco DuBois Club commenced holding meetings in January, 1968, and continued to do so through February and March, 1968, at a variety of locations throughout the city.

III. San Francisco State College DuBois Club

A fifth source advised that in March, 1968, an "Intent" to organize a club on the campus of San Francisco State College was filed with the Dean of Activities but so far formal application for official approval had not been executed.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

YOUNG CHICANOS FOR  
COMMUNITY ACTION  
Also Known As  
Brown Berets

The Young Chicanos for Community Action, also known as Brown Berets, was formed during 1967 within the predominantly Mexican-American eastside of Los Angeles. The Young Chicanos for Community Action acquired the name Brown Berets when they identified themselves as a group by wearing brown berets and Khaki Army fatigue jackets. The group has approximately 35 active members.

In 1968, DAVID SANCHEZ, Prime Minister of the Brown Berets, prepared a booklet entitled, "The Birth of a New Symbol - the Brown Beret Manual". This booklet states in part as follows: "For over 120 years, the Mexican-American has suffered at the hands of the Anglo Establishment. He is discriminated against in schooling, housing, employment, and in every other phase of life... Because these injustices have existed and the Anglo Establishment shows no sign of changing them, and because the cries of individuals have gone unheard and fallen upon deaf ears, a group of Young Chicanos have come together under the name of the Brown Berets to demand an immediate end to the injustices committed against the Mexican-American".

This manual also states that the purpose of the Brown Berets is summed up in its motto: "TO SERVE, OBSERVE AND PROTECT". According to the manual, the portion of the motto, "TO PROTECT", means "To protect, guarantee, and secure the rights of the Mexican-American by all means necessary. How far we must go in order to protect these rights is dependent upon those in power. If those Anglos in power are willing to do this in a peaceful and orderly process, then we will be only too happy to accept this way. Otherwise, we will be forced to other alternatives".

The manual also sets forth the Ten Point Program of the Brown Berets as follows:

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUNG CHICANOS FOR  
COMMUNITY ACTION  
Also Known As  
Brown Berets

1. Unity of all our people regardless of age, income or political philosophy.
2. The right of bi-lingual education as guaranteed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
3. We demand that the true history of the Mexican-American be taught in all schools in the five Southwest states.
4. We demand a Civilian Police Review Board made up of people who live in our community.
5. We demand that all police officers in the Mexican-American community, must live in the community and must speak Spanish.
6. To want an end to Urban Renewal Programs that replace our barrios with high rent homes for middle class people.
7. To demand a guaranteed annual income of \$5,000 for all Mexican-American families.
8. We demand that all Mexican-Americans be tried by juries consisting of only Mexican-Americans.
9. We demand that the right to vote be extended to all of our people regardless of ability to speak the English language.
10. We demand the right to keep and bear arms to defend our communities against racist police, as guaranteed under the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 23, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

SF file 100-61299

Title ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Reference Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF,  
dated and captioned as above,  
at San Francisco, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

- 1- 2/10/70 AAPA Newsletter Vol I, No I, Jan 1970
- 2 4/4/70 Vol 1 #1 AAPA Newsletter
- 3 4/4/70 Vol 1 #2 AAPA Newsletter
- 4 5/18/70 Donbent re: lecture + discussion by AAPA to be held 5/19/70 at Columbia Law School.

105-100715-1A

*[Handwritten signature]*

File No. 105-100715-1A1Date Received 2/10/70From  b7D

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

By  b6  
b7C  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☒ No

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*Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1970*

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# AAPA

## NEWSLETTER

VOL 1 . No.1 JAN. 1970

### CONTENTS

1. Recruitment of Asian Students at Columbia
2. Asian-American Studies Program.
3. Stereotyping of Asian Women

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE  
108 Haskell Hall , 605 W. 115 ST. , N.Y. 10027  
Tel: 280-3064 (3063)



## Asian-American Political Alliance

### Recruitment Policy

The issue of recruitment of minority students at Columbia University is much less an issue of money than it is of racism in academic institutions. At Columbia University, Black, Latin, and Asian-American students are subject to racist practices in admission recruitment policies. The failure of Columbia University and the white society in general to recognize that Asians are a minority group with problems is clear evidence that this society entertains some gross misconceptions about Asian people. Asian communities throughout the country have serious problems much like those of the Black and Latin ghettos. The health, housing, and economic problems of the Chinatowns of San Francisco, Chicago, and New York are as bad if not worse than those of the poorest urban ghettos.

In the past, conditions in these communities have been ignored by the mass media because the problems were resolved by the suffering and hardship of Asian people who chose to bear the burden of poverty rather than expose themselves to the public eye. Recently arrived immigrants work ten to twelve hours daily in restaurants, sweatshops, and laundries in order to maintain minimal subsistence for their families. Young children immediately encounter problems with language in schools and the outside society. Chinatowns have become isolated communities. The traditional family system has begun to fail and children go into the streets. Over the past decade with increasing numbers of recently arrived immigrants, the problems have multiplied both in number and variety.

In this society, there is a popular myth that Asian people are the "prize" example of how minority people who work hard and study a great deal can achieve success. This is indeed a myth: achieving success in this society happens only for a few and generally these are people who have a basically non-ghetto upbringing. Sons and daughters of middle and upper-middle class Asian families (there are a few upper class Asian people) usually are brought up in suburban schools and as a result make it into college. The problems which they face are those of identity and assimilation which is impossible because Asian people love "yellow skin", while ghetto people face problems of survival. Many Asian people refute their natural identity and adopt a whole false identity. They forget that society deals with Asian people as a group not as individuals. For white society, Asian people are the token successful minority group.

In the same manner society has committed gross injustices against Asian people, so has Columbia University in operating under false assumptions. Columbia University is a typical example of how a racist institution operates. In Columbia College's freshman class, there are no students from Chinatown anywhere in the United States. The Asians that Columbia accepts are few in number and primarily from private or elite schools. These are Asians who are unconcerned about the plight of their people in Asian ghettos. In general, whatever Chinatown Asian-Americans are accepted are channeled into the engineering school. Columbia University is practicing racism when it sees Asians competent only as scientists. The idea perpetrated seems to be that 'colored' people are unable to conceptualize and can only grasp mechanical and practical ideas. There are very few Asian-Americans



in the fields of the social and political sciences.

Columbia displayed its ignorance of Asian-American problems when during three months of preliminary negotiations an APPA representative was asked why we were not going to recruit in Buffalo. Could it be that there are no Asians in Buffalo? The problems of ghetto communities like Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York are the areas from which recruitment will take place. In such communities there exist students who never so much as consider going to college. The reasons are multifold; they are basically economic infeasibility and poor social and educational preparation. The principle under which APPA's recruitment plan is operating is to reach those individuals that could not be reached by conventional means of recruitment. The type of student that Columbia University has been accepting is not the type of student that APPA is looking for. If APPA were only to recruit those students who are academically qualified and live up to the "ideal" Columbia student then we would be duplicating the function of the admissions office. The point to be emphasized is that APPA realizes that the problem is not finding the qualified student who could already know about Columbia but to find the student who academically or otherwise may not qualify but exhibits potential in one form or another.

If the principle of education is to be believed in then as many students should be educated as soon as possible. This means that recruitment is only a small step fulfilling this ideal. Ideally, all students who desire to go to college should be able to do so. Columbia University can open her doors to more minority students. Here, the question of function and purpose arises. If one of the functions of the APPA is to recruit ghetto students then the purpose of the admissions office should be to accept the people recruited. Why? Columbia University professes to be an institution of higher learning dedicated to the ideals of promoting education and social change beneficial to society. If Columbia has only token acceptance of minority students then it practices racism and elitism. The recruitment done by APPA would be merely an innocuous gesture done more for display than anything else.

Let the point be made clear that the recruitment without admissions is like a fish without water. You can't have one without the other. APPA demands equal vote on all reviews of recruited students. Columbia cannot bribe Black, Latin, and Asian people with a few thousands of dollars and expect to quiet the roar of discontent. If Columbia does not allow substantial acceptance of Black, Latin, and Asian students then she will have practiced the same kind of bigotry she condemns on paper.

AAPA  
December 1969

All those interested in recruitment should contact:

David Hiromura  
311 Livingston Hall  
Columbia University  
663-6600

An Asian in this country is short-changed in his education as soon as he sets foot in school. The songs he learns in kindergarten, the stories he hears, and the heroes he learns to admire are all European. He and his peers do not learn to admire Asian people and Asian culture. The little that is taught about Asian history and culture is from a European point of view. Since Europeans had no contact with China before Marco Polo visited China in the thirteenth century, Chinese history usually begins at that date. To Europeans, China just did not exist until Marco Polo told them it did. Americans think they did the Japanese a favor by "opening" Japan to Western trade. They did not "open" any doors, they forced the Japanese at gun-point to trade with them. Of course, this point is not emphasised because it shows the Americans and Europeans in a very poor light.

No one will show himself or the group with which he identifies in a bad light. For this reason, history and today's news must be taken with not a grain of salt but a fistful of salt. Incidents like the Song My massacre are hushed up or slanted so that certain people will not be embarrassed and certain other people will not realize that they are getting the shaft.

We think that it is time that the Asian people learned that there is more than one point of view concerning their circumstances in this world and in this European-American society.

Besides giving a decidedly biased point of view in the curriculum taught in the schools, much is left out because it cannot be slanted sufficiently. AAPA feels that these omitted facts must be taught to Asians and other people. Asians must know their own circumstances so that they can react to their repression. One can remain passive with full knowledge; but one should not remain passive because of ignorance; one should not act without full knowledge. AAPA wants to institute an Asian American Studies program at Columbia to provide the necessary information and an Asian point of view.

The Asian American Studies program would consist of courses in the history of Asians in the United States, the meaning of being yellow in a white racist society, a Cantonese language course and a course in Asian communities in the United States. The first course would be a straight forward lecture course giving the background of the Asian immigration to the United States, the attitudes of the Americans towards the Asians, the problems faced and the achievements made by Asians. This course would start with the European imperialism in Asia in the middle of the nineteenth century and finish with the current immigration laws and the growing yellow movement in the United States. The second course would deal with the issues that face the Asian today in a white oriented world. What are the problems of Asians in relation to whites, to blacks, to other Asians - Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, foreign born, American born. The problems of the aged, immigration quotas, the formation and breaking of stereotypes. Can a yellow man or woman "make it" in a white society? The Cantonese language course is a necessity because it is the one main language of the Asians in the United States that is not widely taught in the universities. Too many Chinese are not given the opportunity to learn their own tongue past a certain limited proficiency. This course would teach both the spoken and written Cantonese. The last course would be a student initiative course in which each student would select a specific topic in which to do field work or research. Each topic would deal with some aspect of the Asian communities in the United States.

Many of us, especially those of us in AAPA, speak often of racism. It seems vague as we talk about institutional racism and concentration camps against the Japanese during World War II. It all seems far away and doesn't seem to affect us, now, directly. But it does and one of the areas where racism affects us the most is in the area of interrelationships between Asian men and women.

Asian women have been oppressed for a long time. The history of the oppression of women in traditional Chinese society has been well documented and I will not go into it here. Rather I will concentrate on the problem of the oppression of Asian women in white Amerika. We are oppressed on two levels. Asian men oppress us. At the same time that we are oppressed by Asian men in the usual ways men oppress women- creating us in terms of "mothers, wives, etc. and not as people; expecting us to be docile, passive and submissive etc. etc.- we are also oppressed by white society. White society has two dominant racist stereotypes of Asian women. We are either the erotic Susie Wong type or we are the slipper bringing, bath giving oriental geisha doll. Since white men are oppressive of their women too, the Chinese girl is only the accentuation of the most "desirable" disgusting image of women that men want. We are, in other words, the extreme of the white man's fantasies about submissive, erotic women. Since these stereotypes are semi-desirable in white society, oriental women find it easier to "make -it", into white society by playing these roles than Asian men playing these roles. Many of these Asian girls that go out with white men, when asked why then do not go out with Asian men, reply that they find Asian men "asexual" or "socially retarded", "uninteresting" etc, etc. Underlying many of these comments is the inability of these women to respect Asian men. The question is why?

Asian men in white society are always depicted as asexual. Remember the slogans: "You don't have a Chinamen's chance"; "A Chinese homerun"? They all allude to the sexual impotence of Asian men. At the same time that these racist stereotyping of Asian men are unique, Asian men suffer the same oppression as black men do. Asian men, like black men, because they are part of a social class that is oppressed suffer the brunt of stigma for not being able to end that oppression. In other words, it is difficult for Asian women to respect Asian men when Asian men are not respected by the society that they live in. (Many Asian sisters are still hung up by the desire for "dominating" men. Since "dominating" men in white society are white, they find it easier to respect white men).

It is clear that both Asian women and Asian men are oppressed by white society. This oppression influences the attitudes we have towards each other. How do we deal with this situation? At a time when white men are raping Asian women from Vietnam to Taiwan, Asian sisters should stand up and refuse to either be paid, or unpaid prostitute of white men. As for Asian men, they must stop viewing Asian women as inferiors intellectually or emotionally. They must also stop castigating or looking down upon the sisters that date white men. They must realize that in order to be able to live with themselves as well as to be able to elicit the respect humans beings should get from each other from Asian women, they must stand up and begin to fight against our common oppression. So long as white society can stereotype us at will and have it influence us, so long as we are sitting down and taking all that racist shit from white society, we can never face each other. We cannot face each other because in facing each other we are recognizing our basic common identity( something some Asians would like to forget) and our common (something some Asians would also like to forget.) Only in fighting together against the society that is oppressing us can we begin to respect and love each other.

Asian American Political Alliance was formed last spring in response to the obvious need for a strong voice from the Asian community of Columbia University in demanding and defending the rights and interests of Asian peoples. AAPA at its first meeting passed a resolution stating its basic position to be the "eradication of social, economic and political injustices in American society in reference to third world peoples." Because we view American society as blatantly racist against all non-white peoples, including Asians, we believe there to be a need for Asian people to unite together and fight, together, for our rights. We also agreed at that initial meeting that the only way in which change can come ~~about~~ to better the lives of Asian peoples is when the majority of Asian peoples themselves, participate to better their lives. Because of this policy we have concentrated not only on the achievement of certain changes - inclusion of Asians for the first time in university-wide recruiting etc. - but also in trying to involve as many people as possible in the process of achieving these changes. AAPA is dedicated to achieving goals which most of us are for and since AAPA sees itself as a movement, decisions about the direction of AAPA are made at monthly (sometimes more frequent) meetings. There are no requirements in order to be able to vote. Any Asian is welcome to come and participate.

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NEXT GENERAL MEETING      THURSDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1979

301 Hamilton Hall      7:30 PM

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This newsletter will be put out monthly. All comments and contributions (financial and written) are welcome. Send to AAPA 108 Haskell Hall.

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# AAPA

## NEWSLETTER

VOL 1 . No.1

JAN. 1970

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2. Asian-American Studies Program
3. Stereotyping of Asian Women

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

108 Haskell Hall , 605 W. 115 ST. , N.Y. 10027.

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## Asian-American Political Alliance

### Recruitment Policy

The issue of recruitment of minority students at Columbia University is much less an issue of money than it is of racism in academic institutions. At Columbia University, Black, Latin, and Asian-American students are subject to racist practices in admission recruitment policies. The failure of Columbia University and the white society in general to recognize that Asians are a minority group with problems is clear evidence that this society entertains some gross misconceptions about Asian people. Asian communities throughout the country have serious problems much like those of the Black and Latin ghettos. The health, housing, and economic problems of the Chinatowns of San Francisco, Chicago, and New York are as bad if not worse than those of the poorest urban ghettos.

In the past, conditions in these communities have been ignored by the mass media because the problems were resolved by the suffering and hardship of Asian people who chose to bear the burden of poverty rather than expose themselves to the public eye. Recently arrived immigrants work ten to twelve hours daily in restaurants, sweatshops, and laundries in order to maintain minimal subsistence for their families. Young children immediately encounter problems with language in schools and the outside society. Chinatowns have become isolated communities. The traditional family system has begun to fail and children go into the streets. Over the past decade with increasing numbers of recently arrived immigrants, the problems have multiplied both in number and variety.

In this society, there is a popular myth that Asian people are the "prize" example of how minority people who work hard and study a great deal can achieve success. This is indeed a myth: achieving success in this society happens only for a few and generally these are people who have a basically non-ghetto upbringing. Sons and daughters of middle and upper-middle class Asian families (there are a few upper class Asian people) usually are brought up in suburban schools and as a result make it into college. The problems which they face are those of identity and assimilation which is impossible because Asian people have "yellow skin", while ghetto people face problems of survival. Many Asian people refute their natural identity and adopt a whole false identity. They forget that society deals with Asian people as a group not as individuals. For white society, Asian people are the token successful minority group.

In the same manner society has committed gross injustices against Asian people, so has Columbia University in operating under false assumptions. Columbia University is a typical example of how a racist institution operates. In Columbia College's freshman class, there are no students from Chinatown anywhere in the United States. The Asians that Columbia accepts are few in number and primarily from private or elite schools. These are Asians who are unconcerned about the plight of their people in Asian ghettos. In general, whatever Chinatown Asian-Americans are accepted are channeled into the engineering school. Columbia University is practicing racism when it sees Asians competent only as scientists. The idea perpetrated seems to be that 'colored' people are unable to conceptualize and can only grasp mechanical and practical ideas. There are very few Asian-Americans

in the fields of the social and political sciences.

Columbia displayed its ignorance of Asian-American problems when during three months of preliminary negotiations an AAPA representative was asked why we were not going to recruit in Buffalo. Could it be that there are no Asians in Buffalo? The problems of ghetto communities like Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York are the areas from which recruitment will take place. In such communities there exist students who never so much as consider going to college. The reasons are multifold; they are basically economic infeasibility and poor social and educational preparation. The principle under which AAPA's recruitment plan is operating is to reach those individuals that could not be reached by conventional means of recruitment. The type of student that Columbia University has been accepting is not the type of student that AAPA is looking for. If AAPA were only to recruit those students who are academically qualified and live up to the "ideal" Columbia student then we would be duplicating the function of the admissions office. The point to be emphasized is that AAPA realizes that the problem is not finding the qualified student who could already know about Columbia but to find the student who academically or otherwise may not qualify but exhibits potential in one form or another.

If the principle of education is to be believed in then as many students should be educated as soon as possible. This means that recruitment is only a small step fulfilling this ideal. Ideally, all students who desire to go to college should be able to do so. Columbia University can open her doors to more minority students. Here, the question of function and purpose arises. If one of the functions of the AAPA is to recruit ghetto students then the purpose of the admissions office should be to accept the people recruited. Why? Columbia University professes to be an institution of higher learning dedicated to the ideals of promoting education and social change beneficial to society. If Columbia has only token acceptance of minority students then it practices racism and elitism. The recruitment done by AAPA would be merely an innocuous gesture done more for display than anything else.

Let the point be made clear that the recruitment without admissions is like a fish without water. You can't have one without the other. AAPA demands equal vote on all reviews of recruited students. Columbia cannot bribe Black, Latin, and Asian people with a few thousands of dollars and expect to quiet the roar of discontent. If Columbia does not allow substantial acceptance of Black, Latin, and Asian students then she will have practiced the same kind of bigotry she condemns on paper.

AAPA  
December 1969

All those interested in recruitment should contact:

David Hiromura  
311 Livingston Hall  
Columbia University  
663-6600



An Asian in this country is short-changed in his education as soon as he sets foot in school. The songs he learns in kindergarten, the stories he hears, and the heroes he learns to admire are all European. He and his peers do not learn to admire Asian people and Asian culture. The little that is taught about Asian history and culture is from a European point of view. Since Europeans had no contact with China before Marco Polo visited China in the thirteenth century, Chinese history usually begins at that date. To Europeans, China just did not exist until Marco Polo told them it did. Americans think they did the Japanese a favor by "opening" Japan to Western trade. They did not "open" any doors, they forced the Japanese at gun-point to trade with them. Of course, this point is not emphasised because it shows the Americans and Europeans in a very poor light.

No one will show himself or the group with which he identifies in a bad light. For this reason, history and today's news must be taken with not a grain of salt but a fistful of salt. Incidents like the Song My massacre are hushed up or slanted so that certain people will not be embarrassed and certain other people will not realize that they are getting the shaft.

We think that it is time that the Asian people learned that there is more than one point of view concerning their circumstances in this world and in this European-American society.

Besides giving a decidedly biased point of view in the curriculum taught in the schools, much is left out because it cannot be slanted sufficiently. AAPA feels that these omitted facts must be taught to Asians and other people. Asians must know their own circumstances so that they can react to their repression. One can remain passive with full knowledge; but one should not remain passive because of ignorance; one should not act without full knowledge. AAPA wants to institute an Asian American Studies program at Columbia to provide the necessary information and an Asian point of view.

The Asian American Studies program would consist of courses in the history of Asians in the United States, the meaning of being yellow in a white racist society, a Cantonese language course and a course in Asian communities in the United States. The first course would be a straight forward lecture course giving the background of the Asian immigration to the United States, the attitudes of the Americans towards the Asians, the problems faced and the achievements made by Asians. This course would start with the European imperialism in Asia in the middle of the nineteenth century and finish with the current immigration laws and the growing yellow movement in the United States. The second course would deal with the issues that face the Asian today in a white oriented world. What are the problems of Asians in relation to whites, to blacks, to other Asians - Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, foreign born, American born. The problems of the aged, immigration quotas, the formation and breaking of stereotypes. Can a yellow man or woman "make it" in a white society? The Cantonese language course is a necessity because it is the one main language of the Asians in the United States that is not widely taught in the universities. Too many Chinese are not given the opportunity to learn their own tongue past a certain limited proficiency. This course would teach both the spoken and written Cantonese. The last course would be a student initiative course in which each student would select a specific topic in which to do field work or research. Each topic would deal with some aspect of the Asian communities in the United States.

Many of us, especially those of us in AAPA, speak often of racism. It seems vague as we talk about institutional racism and concentration camps against the Japanese during World War II. It all seems far away and doesn't seem to affect us, now, directly. But it does and one of the areas where racism affects us the most is in the area of interrelationships between Asian men and women.

Asian women have been oppressed for a long time. The history of the oppression of women in traditional Chinese society has been well documented and I will not go into it here. Rather I will concentrate on the problem of the oppression of Asian women in white Amerika. We are oppressed on two levels. Asian men oppress us. At the same time that we are oppressed by Asian men in the usual ways men oppress women- creating us in terms of "mothers, wives, etc. and not as people; expecting us to be docile, passive and submissive etc. etc.- we are also oppressed by white society. White society has two dominant racist stereotypes of Asian women. We are either the erotic Susie Wong type or we are the slipper bringing, bath giving oriental geisha doll. Since white men are oppressive of their women too, the Chinese girl is only the accentuation of the most "desirable" disgusting image of women that men want. We are, in other words, the extreme of the white man's fantasies about submissive, erotic women. Since these stereotypes are semi-desirable in white society, oriental women find it easier to "make -it", into white society by playing these roles than Asian men playing these roles. Many of these Asian girls that go out with white men, when asked why then do not go out with Asian men, reply that they find Asian men "asexual" or "socially retarded", "uninteresting" etc, etc. Underlying many of these comments is the inability of these women to respect Asian men. The question is why?

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301 Hamilton Hall 7:30 PM

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# AAAPA

NEWSLETTER: Vol. 1 No. 2 March 1970

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  4. Mental Gymnastics on Mylai
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Asian-American Political Alliance

For information, contact: ~~Han-Hua Chang @ 666-5436~~  
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## CHINATOWN IN CRISIS

by Min Yee

It was not exactly what the tourists had expected. Each had paid \$9 last week for the Gray Line Special -- a three-and-a-half-hour walking tour through San Francisco's Chinatown (including dinner) -- and they were strolling leisurely along Grant Avenue past the curio shops cluttered with flowery paper lanterns, thin bamboo back scratchers, porcelain dolls and bright red and blue mandarin jackets. Suddenly a Chinese youth appeared and cried, "Off the honkies!" Then there was a "whsssss" and a square of red, white and blue firecrackers sailed into the crowd of whites, scattering them out into the street. Again the cry: "Out of the ghetto, honky!"

The message itself was scarcely new. Any similar group of whites who sought diversion by venturing into the black ghettos of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant or Los Angeles' Watts might well have gotten a lot worse than a shower of firecrackers. But coming as it did in Chinatown, the outburst not only startled the tourists but shattered an American myth as well. On the one hand, Americans view the Chinese living in their midst through the Hollywood stereo types of Charlie Chan inscrutability, Fu Manchu opium dens, raging tong wars and hatchet men with real hatchets. On the other, they see them as a self-effacing, hard-working, frugal, and -- above all -- uncomplaining ingredient of the melting pot. For all its outward sheen of neon, gilt trim, pagoda roofs and commercial bustle, Chinatown, U.S.A. seems on the surface to be a model community, taking care of its own problems while providing a colorful place to eat Chinese food.

**RADICAL:** Behind this facade, Chinatown is a bubbling caldron of ancient rivalries and modern hatreds, of bitter clash between young and old. Sometimes the caldron overflows into radical action by groups such as the youthful Red Guards, who take their programs and slogans from the Black Panthers and aim their wrath not only at their elders but at white intruders on their turf. Last year, the Guards created chaos during the celebration of the Chinese New Year when they lobbed cherry bombs into the parades. Few who know them expect this year's festivities to escape similar disruption.

The reasons for turmoil are not hard to find. San Francisco's Chinatown spans only some 42 square blocks and contains only 60,000 people, but has some of the worst conditions in the country:

- One-third of the families earn less than the Federal poverty level.
- Two-thirds of the adults have less than a seventh-grade education, and the last new school in the area was built in 1925.
- The unemployment rate is 12.8 per cent, vs. 6.7 per cent for San Francisco and 3.9 for the country as a whole.
- The density rate is 835.1 people per acre, ten times the city's average.
- The suicide rate is three times the national average.
- The rate of substandard housing is 67 per cent, vs. 19 per cent for the rest of San Francisco.

Few tourists visit the Jean Parker Public Elementary School on Broadway, where Chinese children attend classes in the hallways and storage rooms and hold recess on the roof. They do not see the living quarters of the Chinese working people -- dank, cramped

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quarters where families are jammed into cubicles, storing their cloth clothes in suitcases and trunks because there is no closet space and keeping their kitchen and cooking supplies in the bathrooms. They do not see the dorm-like conditions of the elderly single men who sleep stacked up in tiers like sailors on a ship.

A little-known feature of Chinatown is its sewing-factory sweatshops along Pacific Avenue and Powell, Stockton and Kearny streets where 3,000 seamstresses produce garments for major American firms on a piece-work basis. Seventy per cent of them earn less than \$3,000 a year; they have no medical or health benefits, no vacation, no overtime pay or sick pay.

As bad as present conditions are for Chinese-Americans, they look a good deal better when stacked up against those on the mainland when my ancestors came here more than a century ago. In fact, the Huagiao (Overseas Chinese), most of whom came to America from the Canton region, fled not only economic hardship but a bloody, religious revolution -- the Taiping rebellion -- that resulted in at least 20 million deaths. Others were recruited or kidnapped as cheap coolie labor (the word comes from the Chinese kuli, meaning bitter work) to satisfy worker-hungry American employers in post-gold-rush California.

AUTHORITY: Along with their few belongings they brought a durable social structure that survived -- and even flourished -- until recent years. Built around the father or grandfather as the patriarch who held absolute authority over his family, this structure evolved into the Zu, or clan, consisting of groups of families with a common ancestor, and with a leader responsible for arbitrating disputes, burying the dead and providing such things as welfare for the aged. As second- and third-generation children migrated throughout the U.S., another level was added, fusing the clans into 43 district associations. Seven of these -- the Ming Yung, Kong Chow, Shui Hing, Hop Wo, Yan Wo, Hung Wo and Sam Yup -- combined into the Chinese Six Companies, which from its blue-tiled headquarters on Stockton Street fancies itself even today as spokes man for Chinese-Americans across the country.

Along with the family structure came the tongs -- begun 60 years ago and run like a Chinese Mafia. Racketeering, white slavery narcotics, gambling, murder, extortion, blackmail -- there was nothing too depraved for the tongs. Today, the six major tongs (Hip Sing, Bing Kung, Sui Ying, Ying On, On Leong, and Chee Kung) still operate much like the Mafia. They have divided up the country into spheres of influence (e.g., Hip Sing controls the West Coast, On Leong, the Eastern Seaboard), and while they still dabble in narcotics and prostitution they are more and more investing their rackets money in legitimate business. To hide their activities, most of them have changed their names. While retaining their independence, the tongs in San Francisco have formed the Chinatown Security Committee, which actually helps the local business men keep the streets safe for money-spending white tourists.

OPPRESSED: For years, their own strong social fabric worked well in combination with American racism to keep the Chinese thoroughly oppressed: whites wouldn't let them work outside the ghetto, and the only jobs inside Chinatown were controlled largely by the Chinese Six Companies which ran the restaurants, banks and sweatshops. Unlike the blacks, whom yellow activists now see as comrades-in-arms, the Chinese were at the mercy of their own race --

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or the "uncle Tongs," as the Chinese Establishment is nicknamed. "We have a merchant class, where the blacks don't," says Mason Wong, young president of the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, whose headquarters is at San Francisco State College, "We have to fight within our own situation before we can go out and fight the community."

But inside the Chinese "situation," changes are already coming fast. For one thing, immigration quotas, which for many years were zero, then were pegged in 1943 at a mere 105 persons a year, were finally abolished in 1965, and since then 33,000 new Chinese immigrants have poured into ghettos. Many of the new arrivals are youths from overcrowded Hong Kong; their language problem makes them high-school dropouts and unemployables. For the first time, Chinatown has a real delinquency problem to add to the ferment.

PRIDE: For another, Chinese students have begun to look inward at their own people's problems. As with the blacks, they are becoming suffused with racial pride (some 1,000 showed up at Berkeley last year for a conference on "Yellow Identity"), and increasingly they resent being "whitewashed" by the country's dominant culture. "The church and the YMCA came in and so dominated the social life of the youth," says Mason Wong, "that all we have now are a bunch of Chinese who are so whitewashed they make a Wasp look funny."

Two years ago Chinatown got its first taste of militancy. A group of some 300 youths from Hong Kong called the Wah Ching (China Youth) threatened to burn down a white-operated concession set up for the New Year's celebration unless the Six Companies helped them build a recreation hall. As it turned out nothing really happened, but their activist approach began to catch on. Last May, the Red Guards, led by lanky, 23-year-old actor named Alex Hing, followed up their cherry-bomb raid by crashing a community meeting dressed in olive-drab jackets with read armbands. While the audience looked on, open-mouthed, they unfurled Chinese Communist flags and shouted revolutionary slogans.

Those flags were significant, for what is also happening in Chinatown is a gradual shift in allegiance away from the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-Shek and toward that of Mao Tse-tung and the mainland Chinese. According to most estimates, only about 20 per cent of all Chinese-Americans may be pro-Communist. But one knowledgeable insider believes that as many as half the 55 directors of the Six Companies are becoming disenchanted with Chiang. When the weekly newspaper "Chinese Voice" hit the stands recently with a special edition on Mao's programs, it sold out within a day and a half. Some think pro-Mao sentiments would be even stronger were it not for a fear that the U.S. Government would begin "interning" the Chinese as it did the Japanese during World War II.

"It's not a question of politics," says Joe Yuey, manager of the Imperial Palace restaurant. "It's a question of what a government can do for the people. The Nationalists were in power for 40 years and nothing happened. Look at China now, after only twenty years. No matter how you look at it, the Communists are helping the people."

To ultra-militants such as the Red Guards, the shift amounts



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to a signal to storm the barricades. But most Chinese-Americans feel a deepening concern for reform rather than revolution. Whether the upheavals in Chinatown will be smooth or chaotic no one can yet say. But there is no question in my mind that our people must have the same social, economic and educational rights as the other citizens. I never had such problems -- but then, I was whitewashed.

(reprinted from "Newsweek" Feb. 23)

## CHINATOWN AND THE CHINESE

Chinatown is at once many things to many people. To thousands of ignorant tourists and visitors, it is the closest thing to visiting exotic China and for watching the strange "Chinese creatures" at work. For store keepers, restaurateurs, "sweat" shop, and land owners it is a sure place to make easy money off the disadvantaged Chinese, commanding respect of the poor, and making believe that they are living in China. For middle class Chinese and Chinese college students, it is a place for Chinese grocery and occasional Chinese dinners. But, for the majority of Chinatown residents, especially the recent immigrants, it is a concentration camp where they must fight for minimum survival means and where their way of life is poverty and degradation.

Chinatown is unquestionably a ghetto in every sense of the word. Cultural and language barriers have prevented the overcrowded population from seeking employment outside of the confines of Chinatown. High unemployment and under-employment rates provide fertile ground for small-time opportunist businessmen to exploit at will the helpless and the poor of their own race to the fullest extent. \$.75 per hour and 10-13 hours of work per day are common practices in Chinatown. Substandard housing, tuberculosis, suicide, mental illness, and juvenile delinquency are widespread in spite of constant efforts to hide these phenomena and to discredit and sometimes violently suppress those who try to expose the problems and seek government help.

Historic injustice committed against the Chinese in the U.S., Chinese traditionalism, and ethnocentrism are among the factors contributing to the existing deplorable ghetto conditions in Chinatown. But the social expectation of the predominantly white society also plays a crucial role in determining the behaviour and fate of the Chinese in the U.S. Chinese people have always been considered hard-working, inscrutable, patient, quiet, non-militant people with lasting endurance and self-respect.

In short, Chinese are expected to be super-human and take the worst in stride. This popular Chinese myth is held by both the white and the Chinese alike. The Chinatown establishment especially uses it as a means of suppressing and exploiting the humble, the weak, and the meek; Chinese college students use it as an excuse for tolerating social injustice and for not asserting their rights as U.S. citizens; middle class Chinese employ it as a self righteous weapon against those who protest social injustice. In other words, the desire to live up to the popular expectation has crippled the entire Chinese population preventing them from thinking and acting independently....We Chinese act the way we are expected to act.

As long as those who "made it" maintain a hands off "Uncle Tom" attitude, the Chinese will continue to be exploited by our own "warlords" and the majority of the white society, and Chinatown's problems will forever be neglected. As for the foreign-born Chinese college students who take pride in so called Chinese culture and "identity," they had better re-examine critically their values and attitudes and start thinking on their own because they are among the who are perpetrating the Chinese myth and destroying any opportunity for Chinatown to pull out of its degrading conditions. The problems in Chinatown are our problems. We must free ourselves from the tyranny of this Chinatown myth.

Endurance, working hard, patience, and quietness are good virtues in any society, especially in China, but when they become a license for exploitation and governmental negligence as we now witness in Chinatown, they ought to be re-examined in the light of the American political, social, and economic reality.

Chinese people have much to contribute to the American society, but what good is it to talk about cultural and scientific contributions if basic human needs are not being met and our people are being subjected to sub-human conditions.

Reprinted from Asian-American Political Alliance

Historically the racist power structure in America has denied the humanity of non-white peoples. We can see that Afro-Americans have been killed, exploited, and economically and psychologically exploited. In regards to Oriental Americans this denial of humanity presently takes only more subtle and implicit forms.

The oriental living in the United States (whether immigrant or whose birthplace is the American soil) are in effect told by formal education, the mass media and most forms of social organization to hate himself. He is taught that the European way of viewing the world is the universally correct one, and that eastern thought is "exotic," "weird," and "slothful." He has also been led to believe that his language is no more than odd sounding, meaningless gibberish instead of being melodious and expressive. But worst of all, he is taught to hate the color of his skin and the shape of his features. In short, he is, on this level, taught to view even the basic aspect of his physical being as despicable and undesirable.

But who is to say that all of the things, in American culture that lead Orientals to hate themselves, are hateful or despicable in a cosmic, all encompassing sense? The view of the world (i.e. standards of truth, beauty, morality) that most people in the United States are predisposed to, is that which is seen through the white European perspective. But whereas Orientals would be, if not called to faces, still perceived as sly, short statured, slant-eyed heathens...might not whites be viewed from the Oriental perspective as big-hipped, tight-lipped, hairy, sallow-faced, long-nosed narcissists?

Consider the other forms of behaviour of many white Americans. So much of the Oriental American population has adopted it as their way of life; the brash materialistic acquisitiveness, the suspicion towards anything artistic and not practical, the emphasis on isolation by forceful repression...can these be said to be universally valid traits?

This is not to say that one would be anti-white. In fact the above is pointing out that in the state of nature it is not valid in terms of human existence to be ethnocentric and deny the humanity of others. However, the nature of society and social organization in the United States has divided all of its people into nationalities of their historic origins so that it is impossible to really be a human being in America.

Therefore, until the nature of true all-world humanity can ever be known in a society whose institutions perpetuate a false hierarchical scale of values upon human groups (Racism) there needs to be Yellow Power for Yellow People, and Soul Power to all beautiful Third World brothers and sisters. (Soul power to Whites too...when or if they can dig it!)

Asian American Political Alliance

11-CV-2131-4b-1716

A Chinese born in the United States of America encounters every bitter, frustrating and degrading emotion ever created. His bitterness and degradation come from the racism against all non-caucasian people in this country, and his frustration lies in the curse of his straight hair and light skin, which can be and is identifiable with some caucasian features. All this hatred manifests itself not in a hate of caucasians, but rather against the "almost caucasianness" in other words against being Chinese.

According to Sigmund Freud, the basic way a person will be shaped in his early childhood. Accepting this as true, the examination of a "Chinese-American" child proves to be, to say the least, unfortunate. The Chinese child who is born in a large city (those born in small towns are even more against being Chinese) sees his totally Chinese parents first. This, hopefully, is a normal encounter. But when he reaches the street, he observes the art of name calling. The parents who he has loved and respected so far are being called names (he then only knows that they are being yelled at) and are not reacting. This is only the beginning, for when he reaches the street, he gets the name calling from all segments of the population (in New York, the so called "melting pot" of the world, the names range from "Ching Chong" to "Ginito" but the slanted eyes are invariably present). Each time he receives this "identification" the bitterness grows. As he grows older, he watches television; reads comics; and begins to notice more of the world around him. On the television all of the programs have caucasians as the heroes. The only non-caucasians are Negrooid cannibals in a jungle (a caucasian, named Tarzan, always conquers them); Indians being beaten by the cavalry, which in the West was one-third black; and of course the perennial Charlie Chan, better known as "Ah so, number one son." The comics he reads are filled with the supplicating "Chinaman," "Commie Chinks" and "Yu Han Chu" - the Oriental villain. Magazines, radios and even billboard advertisements are even worse than this with their derogatory and painful "Chinese Laundrymen."

The jokes perhaps cut even deeper than the name calling. The Confucius says, old Chinese proverb and "hit" records with derogatory comments are engendered by Gilbert and Sullivan, Bob Hope and many other ethnic comedians who prey on the oriental idiot "hit parade."

When he reaches the classroom, he learns, if China is ever mentioned, about the Opium War, which the British started after the Chinese tried to stop them from selling anymore opium to China; and the dowager Empress in the Boxer Rebellion.

Within all this, he is dying. The Chinese person cannot lose himself in a crowd of caucasians the way the Irish or even the Poles did. He is usually the only Chinese in class and has no one with whom he can associate to fight this feeling of inferiority. He then has a choice of either fighting it or giving up. Most Chinese, perhaps, who consider the totality of the degradation; the trouble of being Chinese at home in America and elsewhere; and association with the "Chinatown society," understandably give in and try to be accepted. The only thing standing in their way to being accepted is being Chinese. So it is natural in this unnatural place for them to detest being or associating with anything Chinese.

This all leads to the bitterness of trying desperately to do something (that is to be caucasian) which one knows is wrong.

The question is how to change this situation. Better than anything else would be to change this country. But since that is too enormous and long a task, the next best way is to instill pride in the "Chinese-American." It should not be that hard. Tell him of the six-thousand years of existence as a great power with only one century of weakness, and how no other country or continent can come close to making this claim. Let him read Confucius, Lao-Tze and real Chinese proverbs and see for himself the greatness of the Chinese philosophers. Let him know of the existence of the most efficient feudal government when the English painted themselves blue under their animal skins. Let him learn who really invented rocketry and medicine with drugs. Then when he says, "What about current achievements?" Tell him about the Chinese Nobel prize winners, the doctors, the engineers and then show them the truth about the People's Republic of China. Show them the feeding of a quarter of the world. Show them the China that is struggling to maintain its position in this nuclear age. Let them know that it is the caucasian's lies that are at fault and not the noble country - his country - CHINA. 7

## MENTAL GYMNASTICS ON MYLAI

by Edward M. Opton, Jr. & Robert Duckles

A fictional German psychiatrist, the creation of satirist Art Hoppe, tells his American patient who is troubled by Mylai to repeat three times a day: "I didn't know what was going on. These things happen in war. I was only following orders as a good American. Our soldiers are good American boys. The war is to save the world from Communism. Our leaders were wrong. The unfortunate victims were members of an inferior race." With a single exception, Hoppe's compilation of German clichés after the "Final Solution" accurately summarizes American reactions to Mylai, as they emerged in a survey we and our colleagues at the Wright Institute in Berkeley, California, made last December.

Our sample was not large -- most of our data come from 42 long interviews with randomly selected telephone subscribers in Oakland, California, plus four in-person interviews -- but the results are consistent with larger, less intensive surveys by the "Wall Street Journal", "Minneapolis Tribune", and "Time". "Time" reported that 65 per cent of its sample of 1608 individuals denied being upset by the news of the alleged massacre at Mylai. Americans have reacted like Germans to reports of atrocities. During one interview, an airline hostess was asked to inspect the "Life" magazine photographs of Mylai. As she viewed the mangled bodies and the contorted faces of those about to die she trembled, her chin dropped to her chest, her eyes closed to shut the pictures out. For several seconds she seemed unable to move. But she recovered quickly, for we then asked, "You said before that you weren't surprised. Do you have any other reactions besides that?" She responded: "No, I don't . . . It . . . when people are taught to hate it doesn't surprise me how they react, particularly when they are given a weapon; it just seems to be one of the outcomes of war . . ." Another said: "I can't take the responsibility of the world on my shoulders too strongly myself . . . it upsets me. I'm having my problems and can't take this stuff too seriously, since it causes me worries and problems."

In 1946 Moses Moskowitz reported on a survey of German opinion "The most striking overall impression is the absence in the German of any emotional reaction towards Jews, be it positive or negative. It was shocking at times to listen to people decrying the evils of Nazism, reciting the horrors of concentration camps . . . without one word of sympathy for the victims."

One would expect S/Sgt. David Mitchell, one of the accused in the Mylai case, to say: ". . . I can recall no such case where I know of anyone being hurt . . . it is my opinion that what they say happened did not happen." And one might expect the same response from George Wallace: "I can't believe an American serviceman would purposely shoot any civilian . . . any atrocities in this war were caused by the Communists." But total denial is by no means confined to those implicated in the alleged massacre, or to superpatriots. A man who felt that the US should, but cannot, get out of Vietnam, told us: "Our boys wouldn't do this. Something else is behind it." Another complete denial came from a woman, who at one moment advocated withdrawal by the end of 1970 but also endorsed the idea of escalating and winning the war, no matter what the consequences, but without killing innocent people. As for

Mylai: "It's too unbelievable that they would do something like that. Another, asked if he believed the massacre really happened, said: "I can't really and truly. No, I don't. I think it could have been a prefabricated story by a bunch of losers."

Strong doubts serve the same purpose as complete denial. "anything could happen. How do we know what's going on?" asked a man who wanted the war escalated. One of several individuals who felt so threatened by the subject that they cut off the interview in the middle, said: "No, sometimes I don't (believe that the massacre happened). Sometimes I think that our newspapermen get a little bit wild."

One of the principal justifications our respondents offered was the idea that orders must be followed. Even some of the more dovish respondents gave statements like this: "What would their punishment have been if they had disobeyed? Do they get shot if they don't shoot someone else?" And from another "moderate" dove: "They were given an order to do something. They will shoot you if you don't. They had no choice."

Only a few recalled that some of the GIs had refused to shoot. One of those few was asked what the men should have done. He said: "What a lot of them did, refuse. Quite a few of them refused. Fact is, I even read where one of them shot himself in the foot so he would have to be evacuated, so he wouldn't have any part of it." When asked what they personally would have done if ordered to line up people and kill them, 74 percent of women said they would have refused, but only 27 percent men. Those over 36 more often favored putting the enlisted men who did the shooting on trial than did those under 36, and slightly more of the older group expressly said that the men should have disobeyed orders to kill civilians.

The idea that whatever happened was justified by orders received implies a projection of guilt to somewhere higher up, and a number of our respondents made this explicit. Germans, similarly, tended to blame the German war crimes on Hitler, their leaders, the National Socialist party, the SS, or on military fanatics. But the idea that Germans, as individuals, might have been responsible for selection and toleration of their leaders was steadfastly rejected. While the question of responsibility was not specifically asked of our predominantly dovish sample, no one extended the scope of responsibility to himself in particular or the American people in general.

Another popular justification was the idea that the alleged victims were not really civilians, but enemies: "Now had these civilians, had these women set booby traps for these people?" Another man who felt he was a "dove" ("I'd hate to say I'm a hawk"), yet who wanted the US to "let out the stops," said: "These little bastards are devious," implying in context that the women and children were not really innocent bystanders.

None of those interviewed said that Mylai was justified as revenge for NLF actions, but many seemed to think so: "I understand that the Vietcong, from the start, have bombed schoolyards, school-houses, movie theaters, restaurants...just worthless bombing and it's killing innocent people by the score. And these are their own people."

There was, however, one justification reportedly used by post-war Germans which we did not hear. Our respondents, with one exception, did not tell us that, as Art Hoppe put it, "the unfortunate victims were members of an inferior race." Both hawk and dove respondents often said that GIs tend to look on Vietnamese civilians

(3)

as subhumans, as "gooks," "slopes," "dinks." But with one exception ("I think its true"), every subject coupled this awareness of racial prejudice in others with an abstention from publicly subscribing to it himself.

The various ways of defusing the emotional potential of Mylai were used by hawks and doves alike, though not in equal proportions. Hawks, more than others, tended to justify the alleged massacre. Both hawks and doves argued in one way or another that no massacre happened. The doves tended to comfort themselves with the thought that Mylais occurred in every war, hence they need not be upset. Whether it is Vietnamese peasants or one's next-door neighbor, emotional detachment makes it possible to keep one's attention and concern focused on Number One. No evil intent is necessary for men to tolerate, or even reluctantly applaud war crimes, all that is required is self-centeredness.

THE LAWS EXIST.

\* \* \*the President is authorized to make public proclamation of an 'Internal Security Emergency' \* \* \*and is \* \* \*authorized to apprehend and \* \* \*detain \* \* \*each person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe \* \* probably will conspire with others to engage in acts\* \* \*of sabotage \* \* \* Persons apprehended\* \* \* shall be confined in \* \* \* places of detention\* \* \*

THE CAMPS EXIST.

AND JUST IN CASE YOU  
DON'T THINK ANYBODY  
PLANS TO USE THEM\* \* \*

"The Emergency Detention Act of 1950 provides for various detention centers to be operated throughout the country and these might well be utilized for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas."

Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities  
United States House  
of Representatives  
May 6, 1968

"Red China has been flooding the country with its propaganda and there are three hundred thousand Chinese in the U.S., some of whom could be susceptible to recruitment either through ethnic ties or hostage situations because of relatives in Communist China. In addition, up to 20,000 Chinese immigrants can come here each year and this provides a means to send agents into our nation\* \* \*"

---J. Edgar Hoover, Head of the FBI  
Testifying before the House Appropriations Subcommittee  
April 17, 1969



Handout re lecture &  
discussion sponsored by ASPPA  
to be held 5/9/70 at Columbia  
Law School

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FBI - NEW YORK

File No. 105-100715-1A<sup>4</sup>Date Received 5/7/70From  b7D  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By  b6  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT) b7CTo Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☒ No

## Description:

*Handout re lecture &  
discussion sponsored by A.A.P.S.  
to be held 5/9/70 at Columbia  
Law School*

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## Asians in America: Where Do We Go From Here?

America has reached a critical stage in its development as a nation, and it is clear that the people within it must be responsible for the decisions regarding their own destinies. In the midst of this expansive social re-evaluation and reorientation, we as Asians in America, must be aware of the uniqueness of our position in the American social structure, and the role we will assume in the years to come.

There are many perspectives of what has come to be called the Asian Experience in America. Tentatively this panel will focus on three: the history of Asians in America; the plight of the Chinatown ghetto; and the Asian movement. The presentation of these aspects of the Asian experience will serve as a starting point for discussion of the broader question: in lieu of the past and the present, what lies in the future for Asians in the future for Asians in this country? More importantly, as students, professionals, community workers, academicians, street people, and coming from many different backgrounds, how are we to take an effective role in determining that future?

### Speakers and their topics of discussion:

Betty Lee Sung, author of Mountain of Gold  
An Historical Perspective of the Chinese Experience

Mary Kochiyama  
An Historical Perspective of the Japanese Experience

I WOR KUEN, a Chinatown community group.  
The Plight of the Chinatown Ghetto

Glenn Ometsu, Graduate Student in Psychology, Yale University  
The Asian Movement

A break will follow the open discussion, and then the film, The Pride and the Shame, a documentary of the Japanese relocation of World War II will be shown.

Afterwards, community groups will meet with those interested in working in Asian communities in the future. If you presently plan on or are engaged in community work, and want to let others know about it, feel free to contact us.

1:00 Lecture and Discussion - Columbia Law School, Room B  
4:45 Movie "The Pride and the Shame"  
5:30 Break for dinner  
7:00 Workshops - Earl Hall, Dodge Room  
9:00-  
1:00 Party - Refreshments Dodge Room

Donations welcome.

11-CV-2131-4b-1724

SATURDAY, MAY 9

1:00p.m.

The

COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL  
116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Asian American

Experience:

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

perspectives:

HISTORY OF THE ASIAN IN AMERICA

THE CHINATOWN GHETTO

THE ASIAN MOVEMENT

plus

The Pride and Shame

A DOCUMENTARY OF THE JAPANESE RELOCATION  
DURING WORLD WAR II

For further information  
contact:

Terry DoFoo 926-4555  
Robert Pu 662-2458  
Han Hua Chang 666-5436

Sponsored by

Asian American Political  
Alliance and Chinese Students  
Club of Columbia University

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
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2/24/69

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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Source advised on 2/17/69 that the AAPA had recently come to his attention. While he is not aware of who the officers or members are he has learned that the Alliance has planned a meeting in New York City for sometime around the middle of March. He further stated that he understood some Chinese students were in the organization and therefore he would attempt to learn more about it.

He also advised that he understood Senator EDWARD KENNEDY had been invited by the group to attend the March meeting. KENNEDY is the U.S. senator (Dem.) from Mass.

1-NY (105-100715)  
1-NY

105-100715-2

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11-CV-2131-4b-1726

2/27/69

AIRTEL


REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka AAPA  
IS-CH  
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, 1/23/69, San Francisco.

 advised that he had recently become aware of the AAPA, although he does not know the identity of its members. Informant has learned that the AAPA has planned a meeting somewhere in New York City for the middle of March. Informant also understands that Senator EDWARD KENNEDY had been invited to attend the meeting.

b7D

Informant could furnish no further information about the organization but said he would endeavor to learn more about it.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and office of origin.

New York is canvassing pertinent sources and informants for any information re the organization.

3-Bureau (RM)  
2-San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)  
1-New York

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1-Supervisor #311

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11-CV-2131-4b-172

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/10/69

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE  
IS-CH

RE: Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 1/23/69 at S.F.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of page 26 of reRep.  
Page 26 was inadvertently omitted in assembling the report.  
Copies of page 26 are also enclosed for other offices which  
received copies of reRep.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 10 (RM))
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Chicago (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Las Vegas (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Portland (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Sacramento (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Salt Lake City (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Diego (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Seattle (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Francisco

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DIRECTOR, FBI

2/24/69

SAC, NEW YORK (105-100736)

YUJI ICHIOKA  
IS-JAPAN

Re SF airtel, 1/30/69.

b7D

[redacted] advised subject employed in Information Section of Japanese Consulate, New York, NY, since September, 1968. He was hired on basis of resume submitted with an application and apparently was not interviewed in New York prior to appointment. Consulate satisfied with services.

Source knows of no branch of Asian-American Political Alliance operating in New York. Source attempting to secure additional personal information re subject.

2-Bureau (RM)  
1-San Francisco (105-23611) (RM)  
1-NY 105-100715  
[redacted]  
1-NY 105-100736

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11-CV-2131-4b-1729



3/7/69

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-14704)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-2305)  
SUBJECT: PAUL LIN aka  
IS-CH

ReNYairtel dated 3/3/69.

On 3/7/69, [redacted] advised that a meeting is to be held in the New York Hilton Hotel, NYC, 3/20-21/69, sponsored by the National Committee on US - China Relations, Inc. b7D

This is probably the meeting referred to on page 4 of the LHM enclosed with re airtel.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and Legat Ottawa.

NYO will give consideration to logical possibilities of PENMAN attending conference.

6-Bureau (RM)  
(2-Legat, Ottawa) (105-1591) (Info)  
(1-105-129821) (PENMAN)  
①-New York (105-100715)  
1-New York (105-80352)  
[redacted]

1-NEW YORK

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105-100715-6

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3/12/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715)(P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka  
IS-CH  
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

ReNYairtel, 2/27/69.

On 3/12/69, [ ] advised that the inquiries he has made disclosed that the organization he reported on previously, and as set out in reairtel, is not the AAPA but the National Committee on United States - China Relations, Inc., which is holding a meeting on 3/20/69, at the NY Hilton Hotel, which Senator EDWARD KENNEDY will attend. The Conference Chairman is EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, former US Ambassador to Japan. b7D

Informant has no information about the AAPA and no one he has spoken with has ever heard of it.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299)(RM)
- 1 - New York (105-80352)
- 1 - New York

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105-100715-7

DIRECTOR, FBI

4/1/69

SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (RUC)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL  
ALLIANCE aka  
IS-CH  
(OO: San Francisco)

ReNY airtel, 3/12/69, and NY letter, 2/24/69,  
captioned, "YUJI ICHIOKA, IS-JAPAN".

The following confidential sources and informants,  
who are familiar with student, New Left, Black Panther, and  
Chinese activities, were contacted concerning captioned  
organization and they all advised they never heard of it:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Agent Contacting</u>
[Redacted] b7D	2/14/69	JOHN F. MALLEY
	2/14/69	" " "
	2/17/69	" " "
	2/5/69	[Redacted] b6
	2/7/69	" " "
	2/14/69	" " "
	2/13/69	" " "
	2/17/69	" " "
	2/17/69	" " "
	2/20/69	" " "
PST [Redacted] b7D	2/20/69	" " "
	2/4/69	[Redacted] b6
	2/19/69	" " "
	2/21/69	[Redacted] b6
	2/4/69	[Redacted] b7C
	2/14/69	" " "
	2/17/69	" " "
	2/27/69	[Redacted] b6
	2/28/69	" " "
	3/25/69	" " "
	3/7/69	[Redacted] b7C
	3/12/69	" " "
	3/12/69	" " "

2-Bureau (RM)  
2-San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)  
1-New York

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Chief  
Close

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105-100715-8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 11/6/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-26223) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka  
AAPA  
IS - CH

OO: SF

Rerep of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, San Francisco,  
1/23/69 and LA letter to Bureau, 7/23/69.

Investigation at Los Angeles has determined that a newspaper entitled "Gidra" began publication at Los Angeles in April, 1969. The paper describes itself as the news magazine of the Asian American community. It was incorporated as a non-profit corporation on 6/6/69. This Office has obtained a subscription under a fictitious name and is currently preparing a communication suitable for dissemination based on the first eight issues.

The paper is mildly militant (and sometimes obscene) in nature and espouses all yellow power issues. It reports regularly on Asian American activities on the California campuses as well as other areas of the country and has proved to be a wealth of information concerning the identities of organizations and individuals devoted to these causes.

As an example, the November, 1969 issue contains a letter to the paper from DON NAKANISHI, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. His letter states that after visiting in the Los Angeles area, he realized that the people on the West Coast misunderstand and have many misconceptions concerning the Asian American movement on the East Coast. He states that

- 4- Bureau (RM)
- 2 - 105-new (Gidra)
- 2- New Haven (RM)
- 2- New York (RM)
- 2- Los Angeles
- 1 - 105-27572

NRJ:fet  
(10)

*1 cc to 105-103897  
1 cc to 100-167079  
1 cc to 100-167191  
1 cc to 105-100715-9*

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81-4b-1733

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



LA 105-26223

there are about 100,000 Asian Americans scattered throughout the East Coast suburban area and universities. Most of the areas have chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) and the Chinese American Citizens Alliance (CACA), but their involvement in the movement is minimal. There are Asian American political organizations, however, that are very much in the movement and that the time has come to establish permanent links with their brothers on the West Coast. He names some of the organizations as:

Asian Americans For Action  
225 Lafayette Street, Room 713  
New York, New York

AAPA at Columbia  
c/o CHRIS IITIMA  
521 West 111th Street, No. 53  
New York, New York

AAPA at Yale  
989 Saybrook College  
Yale University  
New Haven, Connecticut

There is also the AAPA at Sarah Lawrence and City College of New York and Concerned Asian Americans, addresses of which can be obtained by writing to the above organizations.

NAKANISHI goes on to state that the issues they have pursued are similar to those in the West: Asian American studies, Repeal of Title II, Okinawa, problems in Chinatown, and the alliance with the Third World.

Inasmuch as the information available in "Gidra" will furnish background for numerous organizations, including the AAPA, this Office will close the investigation of AAPA at this time.

Because the information obtainable refers to Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and others, the matter will be referred to as "GIDRA, IS-ASIAN-AMERICAN." Information obtained in this paper will be reported regularly and distributed to pertinent Offices.

LA 105-26223

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. It is requested that San Francisco furnish pertinent background information of AAPA to New Haven for any desired investigation.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
November 25, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969 at the  
New York Office of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, on November 19, 1969, furnished a handbill  
which reads as follows:

"LOOK OUT

"IT'S TIME FOR THE CHINESE COMMUNITY  
TO SPEAK OUT!

"NO CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR US!

"PROEST!! J. EDGAR HOOVER'S  
TESTIMONY REGARDING CHINESE

"NO 'ALERTS'

"!...We are being confronted with a growing  
amount of work in being alert for Chinese  
Americans and others in this country who  
would assist Red China in supplying needed  
material on promoting Red Chinese propaganda.  
For one thing, Red China has been flooding  
the country with its propaganda and there  
are over 300,000 Chinese in the United States,  
some of whom could be susceptible to recruit-  
ment either through ethnic ties or hostage  
situations because of relatives in Communist  
China....."

105-2131-10  
SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ Group I  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ Excluded from  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_ automatic downgrading  
FILED \_\_\_\_\_ and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains neither recommendations  
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property  
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its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

11-CV-2131-4b-1736

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969 at the  
New York Office of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation

"Excerpt from Hoover's testimony  
before House subcommittee  
appropriations hearings  
April 17, 1969

"JOIN IN A PEACEFUL & LEGAL  
DEMONSTRATION  
AT FBI HEADQUARTERS

"STOP  
SPYING ON  
CHINESE

"FRIDAY NOV. 21, 1969  
3RD AVE. & 69TH STREET  
4 PM

"WE DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

1. RETRACTION OF STATEMENT
2. REPEAL OF TITLE II INTERNAL SECURITY ACT. 1950
3. ABOLISHMENT OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS

"FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL JIMMY LU WA 6-4555  
HAROLD LUI 349-3724  
DON YEE"

The above handbill was partly hand printed and partly typed in English on one side and the opposite side contained substantially the same information in hand printed Chinese characters.

The above confidential source explained that weekly the social service agencies of New York City sent delegates to the Chinese Youth Project meetings which are directed at improving the lot for Chinese youth in New York City. After these meetings, LU, YEE and LUI, the three persons whose names appeared on the handbill, and other Chinese would remain behind for another meeting at which the above demonstration was planned. Source stated that all of the participants at this meeting were Chinese but were not from Chinatown. They are mostly college age and, according to source, are possibly associated with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

The SDS is described in the Appendix  
attached hereto.

CONFIDENTIAL

11-CV-2131-4b-1737



CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969, at the  
New York Office of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation

Source further stated that none of the established Chinatown groups, such as the family associations, was represented at the meetings where this demonstration was planned.

The above source also advised that Harold LUI, who is also known as HA LUI, is an official with the Hamilton/Madison House, a youth service agency on the outskirts of Chinatown. He is also associated with either the Asian Americans for Action or the Asian Americans for Political Alliance. According to source, this latter group is in some way connected with Columbia University.

Source advised that he believes Don YEE is the Chairman of the Chinese Youth Project and is also connected with one of the two groups with whom LUI is connected.

It is noted that the "Guardian" edition of April 29, 1969, page 2, lists as a contributor one Donald YEE.

The "Guardian" is described in the Appendix attached hereto.

It is noted that one James G. LU, 20 Linford Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, was arrested on August 6, 1969, at a demonstration at the United States Mission to the United Nations in New York City with the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, an anti-war coordinating committee in New York City.

The above source stated that to his knowledge, all of the persons connected with planning the demonstration are acting as individuals, and that he does not know of any particular organization behind it. He said that Howard CHIN, an employee of the New York City Youth Service Agency at P.S. 65 and the Seward Park School, is also to participate in the demonstration. CHIN is a former student at Columbia University, and source said that he understands CHIN may have been expelled from Columbia in connection with the riots there. He was last known to reside at 520 West 110th Street, apartment 8-A, New York City, telephone 662-8831. He also has an address of 374 Pearl Street, apartment 14-H, New York City, telephone 307-9271. Source further stated that he believes CHIN has some contact with the Black Panthers.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969, at the  
New York Office of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation.

The Black Panther Party is described in the  
Appendix attached hereto.

On November 19, 1969, the New York City Police  
Department (NYCPD) advised that a Mr. Harold LUI, business telephone  
349-3724, home telephone 879-5288, appeared at the 19th Precinct,  
of the NYCPD, on November 18, 1969, to announce that the Asian  
Americans for Action, 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, would  
demonstrate at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
on November 21, 1969, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. The purpose of the  
demonstration was to protest statements made by John Edgar Hoover  
pertaining to Chinese Americans.

The above confidential source further advised on  
November 21, 1969, that after the regular meeting of the Chinese  
Youth Project in Chinatown on November 20, 1969, about ten persons  
stayed afterwards for another meeting about the demonstration  
planned for November 21, 1969. Harold LUI, Howard CHIN, Carmen  
CHOW and May LEE were among these ten persons. Source did not  
know the identities of any of the others, but he said that Jimmy  
LU and Don YEE were not among them. The only two girls present  
were CHOW and LEE. CHOW was involved in other meetings preparing  
for the demonstration.

Carmen CHOW is a Chinese alien who entered  
the United States on a student visa in 1965. A  
second confidential source, who has furnished  
reliable information in the past, advised that  
she attends meetings of Columbia University SDS  
and has been observed in the past in demonstrations  
sponsored by SDS.

The first confidential source also advised  
on November 21, 1969, that two of the New York City Chinese newspapers  
carried small items in their editions of November 20, 1969,  
concerning the planned demonstration. These newspapers were the  
"China Tribune" and the "Chinese Journal". Both papers carried  
very few details about the demonstration and apparently both  
based their stories on the handbills which source had previously  
made available. Source also advised that to his knowledge, none  
of these handbills was posted in Chinatown.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969, at the  
New York Office of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation.

On November 21, 1969, from 4 p.m. to 5:05 p.m., approximately 30 Orientals participated in a demonstration at 69th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, outside the building in which the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is located. Handbills identical with that described above were handed out. Representative placards and signs included, "Fight Rascism, Oust Hoover"; "No Camps for Chinese"; "Hoover Spouts Rascism"; "Hoover Apologize". There were also chants along the same line. Among the placards were several in Chinese characters and of these, two were carried with the characters upside down. Among the participants identified in this demonstration were Carmen CHOW, Mary Kochiyama, and Harold LUI. The demonstration was conducted without incident.

On August 9, 1969, Mary Kochiyama participated in an anti-war march and rally sponsored by the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee in New York City. At that time, she described herself as spokesman for the Asian Americans for Action. She gave a four minute speech praising the leadership of Hanoi in Vietnam and condemning United States colonialism and imperialism in Asia since World War II.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969, at the  
New York Office of the APPENDIX  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
1.

THE "GUARDIAN" FORMERLY KNOWN AS  
'NATIONAL GUARDIAN' WEEKLY GUARDIAN  
ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

- "1. ...'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'"

The February 3, 1968 issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian".

The May 10, 1969 issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968 issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement'". This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969, at the  
New York Office of the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

APPENDIX

2.

THE "GUARDIAN" (CONT'D)

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stated that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

A characterization of the American Labor Party is attached separately.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969, at the  
New York Office of the APPENDIX  
Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

1.

**BLACK PANTHER PARTY**

Also Known As

Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969, at the  
New York Office of the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

APPENDIX

2.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (cont'd)

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese  
on November 21, 1969, at the  
New York Office of the  
Federal Bureau of  
Investigation

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" shows the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

CONFIDENTIAL



Subject

## Aliases

Birth Date

Birthplace	
------------	--

Race

Sex
-----

☐ Male☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling

## ☐ All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

☐ Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of

File &amp; Serial Number

Remarks

File &amp; Serial Number

Remarks

105-	100715*	2/69
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Requested by

Squad	
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Extension
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File No.

Searched by

12/7/69  
(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

## File Review Symbols

I - Identical

? - Not identifiable

NI - Not identical

U - Unavailable reference

11-CV-2131-4b-1746

F B I

Date: 11/25/69

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATION BY CHINESE  
AT FBI HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OR NYC  
IS-CH  
(NY 105-103976) (C)ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION  
IS-MISCELLANEOUS  
(NY 100-167076) (P)

ReNYtel, 11/21/69.

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of an LHM captioned, "DEMONSTRATION BY CHINESE ON 11/21/69 AT NYO OF FBI". Copies of this airtel and LHM are also being furnished WFO for information, whose attention is directed to NY airtel, 11/7/69, with the single caption first listed above.

The first confidential source utilized in the LHM is \_\_\_\_\_

b7D

3-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)  
 (1-100- ) (ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION)  
 1-WFO (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)  
 1-NY 100- (JIMMY LU) (42)  
 1-NY 100- (HAROLD LUI) (42)  
 1-NY 100- (DON YEE) (42)  
 1-NY 100- (HOWARD CHIN) (42)  
 1-NY 105-100796 (CARMEN CHOW) (311)  
 1-NY 100- (MAY LEE) (42)  
 1-NY 100-155496 (MARY KOCHIYAMA) (42)  
 1-NY 100-161993 (BLACK PANTHERS) (43)  
 1-NY 100-148047 (SDS) (42)  
 1-NY 100- (AAPA) (42)

105-100796-11  
 [Handwritten initials and signatures]

1-NY 100-167076 (42)  
 1-NY 105-103976 (311) RGK:mfw (311)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_ 11-CV-2131-4b-1747

Special Agent in Charge

NY 105-103976  
NY 100-167076

The second confidential source is [REDACTED]

b7D

Observation of the demonstration on 11/21/69 was  
made by SAS [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6

b7C

Copies of the LHM are being disseminated locally to  
the three service intelligence agencies.

The LHM has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because  
disclosure of the identities of the confidential sources utilized  
could seriously affect the national defense.

The NYO is closing its file 105-103976 concerning  
the demonstration. Further inquiries concerning the participants  
in this demonstration will be made in connection with the continuing  
investigation of Asian Americans for Action as well as in  
individuals' case files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-103976)

DATE: 11/21/69

FROM : SA [REDACTED] (#311)

b6  
b7c

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATION BY CHINESE  
AT FBI HEADQUARTERS, WDC OR NYC  
IS - CH

ReNYteletypes, 11/19/69.

On 11/18/69, writer telephonically contacted [REDACTED] (protect identity), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] concerning above demonstration. [REDACTED] was previously contacted by SA [REDACTED] and furnished reliable information. [REDACTED] stated that he heard a protest demonstration was scheduled for 11/21/69; however, he was uncertain as to time or location. [REDACTED] appeared hesitant about talking about incident. [REDACTED] did state that the participants were Chinese, but were not from Chinatown. They are mostly college age, possibly associated with SDS.

b6  
b7c  
b7D

On 11/19/69, a meeting was arranged with [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] with the writer and SA [REDACTED] furnished the following:

b6  
b7c  
b7D

He furnished a handbill announcing a demonstration to protest the Director's testimony regarding Chinese before the House Subcommittee Appropriations Hearing. The protest was to be held 4 PM, 11/21/69 at FBI headquarters, Third Ave. and 69th St., NYC. The handbill bore the names: JIMMY LU, WA 6-4555; HAROLD LUI, 349-3724; and DON YEE.

[REDACTED] explained that weekly the social service agencies of the city send delegates to the Chinese Youth Project

b7D

1-100-167076 (AAA) (#42)  
1-100- (AAPA) (#42)  
1-105-100796 (CHOW) (#311)  
1-100- (HAROLD LUI) (#42)  
1-100- (JIMMY LU) (#42)  
1-100- (DON YEE) (#42)

[REDACTED]  
1-100-161993 (Black Panthers) (#43, b7D)  
1-100-148047 (SDS) (#42)  
1-105-103976

MED:kxb  
(10)



5010-108

105-100715-12

100-8

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 21 1969	
FBI NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

#511

b6  
b7c

NY 105-103976

meetings which are directed at improving the lot for Chinese youth in NYC. After these meetings, LU, YEE, LUI and other Chinese would remain behind for another meeting at which the above demonstration was planned. [redacted] reiterated that none of the established Chinatown groups such as the family associations were represented at these meetings.

b7D

HAROLD LUI, aka HA LUI, is an official with the Hamilton/Madison House, a youth service agency on the outskirts of Chinatown. LUI is also associated with either the Asian Americans for Action (AAA) (100-167076) or the Asian Americans for Political Alliance (AAPA). This latter group is in some way connected with Columbia University.

DON YEE is believed to be the Chairman of the Chinese Youth Project and is also connected with one of the two groups mentioned above. (YEE possibly identical with DONALD YEE, a contributor to the "National Guardian", edition 4/29/69, p2-C 3; on 6/10/69, a DONALD YEE, Guardian, NY, made arrangements for the distribution of 500 black power pamphlets as reported by source [redacted] (file 105-148047-5280). (JAMES LU possibly identical with JAMES G. LU, 20 Linford Rd., Greck Neck, LI, NY, who was arrested 8/6/69 at the demonstration at the US Mission to the UN with the 5th Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade Committee.)

b7D

[redacted] states that to his knowledge these persons are acting as individuals and that there is no particular organization behind the upcoming protest.

b7D

[redacted] states that HOWARD CHIN, also an employee of the NYC Youth Service Agency at PS 65 and the Seward Park School, is also to participate in the demonstration. CHIN is a former student of Columbia. HOWARD CHIN, aka HOWARD CHAN, CHAN Wai-hai, [redacted] was mentioned previously by [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] has learned that CHIN was possibly thrown out

b7D

NY 105-103976

of Columbia in connection with the riots there. CHIN was last known to reside at 520 W. 110th St., Apt. 8A, telephone 662-8831; however, had a home address of 37<sup>4</sup> Pearl St., Apt. 14 H, telephone 307-9271. He believes CHIN has some contact with the Black Panthers.

states that CARMEN CHOW also was involved in the meetings preparing for the demonstration but he does not know if she plans to take part. He knows little of CHOW but believes she is a student at Columbia.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 13, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bufile 100-439048

NY file 100-148047

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

On December 5, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting of Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) was held on December 4, 1969, at Columbia University (CU), with approximately 35 people in attendance. The meeting consisted of members of the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) faction of SDS. It included members of Weathermen, Mad Dogs and Running Dogs, but for purposes of the meeting it was merely labeled the meeting of RYM. It appeared as though this coalition was informally put together for the purpose of demonstrating and exercising influence on the campus. The primary discussion at this meeting was a forthcoming speech to be given on campus of Columbia University, by S.I. Hayakawa, President of San Francisco State College, whose appearance was scheduled for December 15, 1969.

On December 12, 1969, the above source advised that another RYM meeting was held at CU, on December 11, 1969, attended by approximately 30 people. The Chairman of the meeting was Jay Facciolo of Columbia SDS. The major topic of discussion was the forthcoming speech of S.I. Hayakawa and what form of demonstration should be held by SDS. It was stated that SDS had invited Students Afro American Society, the Latin American Student Organization, Asian America Political Alliance and the New University Conference of CU, all of which are campus based groups at CU, to participate with SDS in a demonstration opposing the appearance of Hayakawa. There was no indication where the above groups had accepted the SDS invitation. In addition to inviting the above groups, the SDS on campus had invited the various Weatherman communes from around New York City (NYC) to demonstrate. It was hoped that 150 from communes and other NYC campuses could participate in the demonstration. The theme was to be "Pigs Do Not Have the Right to Appear". Participants were urged to

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

105 100 715

11-CV-431-4b-1752

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

bring eggs and tomatoes to Ferris Booth Hall, on campus, where the speech was to be given. The demonstrators agreed to permit Hayakawa to speak for approximately two minutes before their planned disruption which was to include throwing eggs and tomatoes followed by an attempt to take over the dias and sound system. The demonstrators were also instructed to attempt to stop any plain-clothes police from interfering with the demonstration. It was further mentioned at the meeting that if the demonstrators were not permitted to enter the auditorium, another target would be picked on campus, apparently meaning another building, but no specific plans were mentioned.

On December 12, 1969, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that S.I. Hayakawa President, San Francisco State College, would be the guest of honor at the CU President's home on campus and would also be guest at a faculty club dinner on December 15, 1969, prior to his scheduled speech. The appearance of President Hayakawa was changed from Ferris Booth Hall to Mc Millin Theatre on campus because it was believed security would be better effected at Mc Millin Theatre. The administration decided that CU identification cards would be demanded of all entering the theatre plus a one dollar admission charge. The first two rows of the theatre would be roped off for security reasons. President Hayakawa planned to spend the night on campus at the President's house and depart NYC on December 16, 1969. The administration at CU decided that NYC Police Department (PD) would be requested to assist in protecting Mc Millin Theatre in the vicinity of 116th Street and Broadway but members of the NYCPD would not be placed on the campus proper.

On December 15, 1969, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SA, FBI) observed the vicinity of Mc Millin Theatre, 116th Street at Broadway, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.. The NYCPD had several hundred uniformed men in the vicinity of the theatre all located on Broadway. No demonstrations were per-



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

mitted at the theatre entrance on Broadway and only students and faculty at CU with proper identification were permitted entrance into the theatre. Approximately 150 demonstrators were observed holding a rally and marching around the interior of the CU campus in the vicinity of the Sundial from 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Mike Golash led a group of approximately five individuals who were engaged in encouraging students to boycott the speech of S.I. Hayakawa. This group distributed leaflets identifying them as from the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), an anti-Hayakawa leaflet was also by the Asian American Political Alliance.

On December 15, 1969, the first source, above, advised that the planned disruption of Hayakawa's speech by SDS did not occur. They were unable to get a large group inside the theatre and did not get as many demonstrators outside the theatre in the central campus area as they originally hoped for. SDS had agreed that after Hayakawa's speech was stopped both the SDS group inside the theatre and the group outside the theatre would attack the CU business school. All of the SDS plans were cancelled because of the overwhelming number of NYC police in the area. The group of approximately 150 demonstrated around the campus shouted anti-Vietnam war slogans and called for "avenging Fred Hampton" of the Black Panther Party. This source stated he heard that the demonstrators on campus included members of the Young Lords, Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) and the Black Panther Party (BPP). These demonstrators dispersed at 9:30 p.m. S.I. Hayakawa delivered his speech in Mc Millin Theatre. He was heckled by a few of the students but no serious disruptions such as those originally planned, took place. There were approximately 1,500 people in the auditorium.

On December 16, 1969, a representative of the NYCPD, advised that one individual was arrested during the evening of December 15, 1969, in the vicinity of Mc Millin Theatre. He was Stephen Watson, a white male, born [redacted] Washington, D.C., whose current address was listed as Marlboro College, Virginia. He was arrested and charged with harassment and possession of a dangerous instrument (lead pipe). At the time of his arrest, Watson indicated he was the son of Alfred Watson an employee of the United States Department of State.

Characterizations of SDS, PLP, BPP, and  
YAWF are attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

APPENDIX

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CV-2131-4b-1755

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
1 Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio", sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding CASTRO's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventuristic, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

APPENDIX

2.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (cont'd)

disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction, which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance, is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of the PLP is attached.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world Socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1969, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Students For A Democratic Society  
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa  
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

APPENDIX

1.

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities, and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second confidential source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1969, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan".

A characterization of the WWP is set out separately.

F B I

Date: 1/14/70

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL  
(Priority)

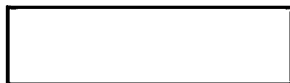
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)  
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-148047)  
 SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY  
 DISRUPTION OF SPEECH OF S.I. HAYAKAWA  
 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NYC, 12/15/69  
 IS-SDS  
 STAG

ReNYtels, 12/5, 12, 16/69 (2).

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are ten copies of  
 an LHM concerning captioned matter.

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally  
 to 108th MI Group, NISO, OSI, and USA, SDNY.

Sources are:



b7D

The attached LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~"  
 because it contains information from the above two sources,  
 who are of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure  
 of the information can identify the sources and, therefore,  
 adversely affect the national security interests.

Indices of the NYO are negative concerning STEPHEN  
 WATSON.

2- Bureau (ENCLS.10) (RM)  
 1- New York (100-163465) (STAG, CII) (42)  
 1- New York (100-166320) (JAY FACCILOLO) (45)  
 1- New York (100-163533) (MIKE GOLASH) (42)  
 1- New York (100-168320) (STEPHEN WATSON) (45)  
 1- New York (100-161993) (BPP) (43)  
 1- New York (100-148916) (YAWF) (41)  
 1- New York (100-167000) (AAA)  
 1- New York (100-147512) (RFR) (42)  
 1- New York  
 HPB:abg (13)

100-100715-14

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 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_ 11-CV-2131-4b-1761



NY 100-148047

Vicinity of Mc Millin Theatre, 116th Street and Broadway, NYC, was observed by SA HORACE P. BECKWITH, on December 15, 1969.

The representative of NYCPD was Detective , SSD, concealed per his request.

All pertinent information contained in the LHM was previously furnished San Francisco and Albany by referenced teletypes.

b6  
b7C

SAC, NEW YORK (105-100796)

11/26/69

SA [REDACTED]

CARMEN CHOW  
IS-CH

Identity of Source  
Reliability

[REDACTED]  
Has furnished reliable  
information in the past  
10/29/69

Date contacted

b7D

Source stated subject continues to be a student at Sarah Lawrence College, but is no longer attending classes at Columbia University. However, she continues to take part in protests and demonstrations on the university campus and approximately a month ago had joined in a protest of the Chicago trial, which demanded the 8 defendants be released.

*little set*  
Subject is a member of an organization called the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), which on 10/15/69, Moratorium Day, presented three demands to the East Asian Institute. The demands were that all files, classified and non-classified, of the Institute be made available for public scrutiny, that Asians (especially Asian-Americans) who can "teach the true history of Asia" be hired in the social sciences and humanities in Asian Studies, and that an end be put "to the racist harassment of Asians in all courses, especially the courses in the department of East Asian Languages and Cultures". The AAPA also requested the Asian staff and faculty meet with the organization on 10/23/69. Source stated a reply to the demands had been prepared by Prof. LINDBECK, Director of the East Asian Institute, but the AAPA did not appear to hear it. Source is not aware of the contents of the reply.

Source advised a student in one of the Chinese language classes at Columbia University had informed her subject, sometime prior to the presentation of the demands by the AAPA, had attempted to gain access to the files at the Institute through entry via a window, but was unsuccessful.

~~100-0~~  
1-NY ~~105-100796~~ (AAPA)

1-NY 105-100796

BY: cnc  
(3)

OPEN OR REOPEN CASE  
ORIGIN  
SUPV. [REDACTED]

105-100796  
DATE 1/28/70  
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FBI - NEW YORK	

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11-CV-2131-4b-1767

NY 105-100796

When confronted by source about her actions, subject denied she had any interest in the files. Source stated it is probably the AAPA's belief some of the files reflect research performed for the US Government.

The same student, who is also a student at Sarah Lawrence College, stated the students at the College fear subject because of her shouting and haranguing.

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

# Asian American Political Alliance

### Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

Race	
------	--

[illegible]

☐ Male  
☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling

#### All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

☐ Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

	Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
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☐ Restrict to Locality of

File &amp; Serial Number

Remarks

File &amp; Serial Number

Remarks

105-100715\*

Requested by

Squad	
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Extension	
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File No.	
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Searched by

Consolidated by

Reviewed by

### File Review Symbols

I - Identical  
VI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

11-CV-2131-4b-1765

SAC (105-106587)

1/27/70

SA [REDACTED]

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b7C

"GETTING TOGETHER"  
IS - CH

b7D

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable info in the past, advised on 1/21/70 that he had checked on captioned publication and was informed that the Asian American Political Alliance of Columbia University is behind it. Source said that he understands this group is a "New Left" type group, but he could furnish no other info about it. He said that he was also informed that one of the leaders of the "New Left" and of Anti-Establishment activities among Chinese is WONG York, Associate Director of the Computer Center at Columbia University. WONG resides at 56 Garden Place, Brooklyn, NY 01201. His wife, SUSAN WONG, is employed as a Systems Analyst at the Computer Center of the Columbia Teachers College.

WONG York was the leader of the group of Chinese who stormed the East Asian Center, at Columbia University on Moratorium Day, 10/15/69 and in which CARMEN CHOW also participated. He has been described to source as extremely Anti-Establishment and "Left Wing."

b6  
b7C

*C. APPB*  
*105-100715-717 69*  
1 - NY (100- ) (AAPA)  
1 - NY (105- ) (WONG)  
1 - NY (105-100796) (CHOW)  
[REDACTED]

RGK:ljk  
(5)

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	DATE <b>1/29/70</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>1/18/69 - 1/12/70</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)</b>		REPORT MADE BY <del>CONFIDENTIAL</del> <b>JAMES E. SHERRIFF</b>	TYPE BY <b>cmp</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - MISCELLANEOUS</b>	

## REFERENCES

Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69 at San Francisco;  
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/12/69;  
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/22/69;  
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;  
Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/19/69;  
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;  
Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 12/11/69;  
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 1/16/69, all captioned as above.  
Los Angeles report entitled "GIDRA" dated 11/29/69.

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DECLASSIFICATION						PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	

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Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notation

CLASS. BY *Sp2-4/11/84*  
DATE OF REVIEW OADR

DS

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11-CV-2131-4b-1767

SF 100-61299  
JES/cmp

ADMINISTRATIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to further protect the identity of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields. ~~C~~

Information copies of this report are furnished to offices having sizeable Oriental population and/or known AAPA chapters. Two copies are furnished to Los Angeles and Sacramento in whose territory the AAPA is quite active, and to New York in view of the possibility that AAPA may become more and more active there.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-1 is  
SF 2496-R

170-570

SF T-2 is

Instant file, and  
105-23731

(U)  in  
San Francisco Bay Area  
(by request)

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- 2 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (RM)
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NISO, San Francisco  
Report 5409000869

SF T-7 is

[Redacted]

SF T-8 is

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SF T-9 is

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

SF T-12 is  
Intelligence Unit  
San Francisco PD

SF T-13 is

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SF T-14 is

[Redacted]

University of California PD  
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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

New York airtel and LHM  
dated 8/1/69; copy in  
SF 105-24100 re NAKATSU

b7D

157-1202-348

Cited in Los Angeles letter  
to Bureau dated 7/22/69, copy  
in SF 100-61299

[Redacted]

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100-61299-179  
100-64141-4

[Redacted]

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105-23692-67

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-15 is

105-23692-67

University of California PD  
(by request)

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b7C

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Los Angeles territory.

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Sacramento territory.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in San Francisco territory.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

1 - INS, San Francisco (RM)  
2 - 115th MI Group (RM)  
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)  
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

Report of:

JAMES E. SHERRIFF

Date:

1/29/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office: San Francisco, California

Field Office File #:

100-61299

Bureau File #: 100-452260

Title:

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN  
IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE  
SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

The Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) is self-described in its literature as "A people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society." Organized in 1968 at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB), the AAPA now has chapters at other institutions, but principal activity remains centered at UCB. The AAPA participated in the Third World Liberation Front student strike at UCB (1/22/69-3/14/69). Some AAPA people were involved in the May 4th rally, a Red Guard activity on 5/4/69 at San Francisco. AAPA is deeply involved in development of Asian studies at UCB and AAPA leader is employed as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. AAPA people participated in Asian Coalition protest activities against Japan Week (9/5-20/69) at San Francisco and led protest demonstration against visit by Japanese Prime Minister in November, 1969. AAPA newspaper published at Berkeley, California, appears irregularly. October, 1969 issue of "AAPA" newspaper has article stating AAPA position on Vietnam which claims

6/25/81  
CLASSIFIED AND

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IN ASIAN

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DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION

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2

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~~GROUP I~~

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"America is conducting...technological genocide in Vietnam."  
Article further states AAPA supports the ten demands of the  
National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

(U)

- P -

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DETAILS:

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STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

In leaflets and in its newspaper, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) describes itself as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes." The sixth issue of the "AAPA" newspaper, dated October, 1969, carried a statement entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA." This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA as follows:

"The Asian American Political Alliance is people. It is a people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism, both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position so that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective. We can only survive if 'we know our place'--shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

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"The goal of AAPA is political education and advancement of the movement among Asian people, so that they may make all decisions that affect their own lives, in a society that never asks people to do so. AAPA is not an isolated group, and should never profess to be such. Its only legitimacy and value is in the effects it has on many people, not just a small group of people. In the same vein AAPA is not meant to isolate Asians from other people; it is unhealthy as well as unwise to do such a thing. AAPA must constantly expand and grow, and reach out to other people and groups. At the same time, AAPA must meet the needs of its own members and deal with its own problems....

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown and red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and asserting our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

#### STRUCTURE OF THE AAPA

(U) According to SF T-1, the AAPA has no membership as such and no fixed cadre of officers. SF T-1 states that there is a Steering Committee or Central Committee consisting of the more active members, but the makeup of this Steering Committee varies from time to time. Any member of the Steering Committee of the AAPA may act as chairman at a meeting according to common consent of those present. According to SF T-1, the ~~C~~

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SF 100-61299  
JES/crv

following persons have served as chairman at AAPA meetings during 1969: ~~X~~

(U) [ RICHARD AOKIE

(U) [ BRYANT FONG ~~X~~

[ FLOYD HUEN ]

According to SF T-1, the leadership of the AAPA has varying ideas concerning AAPA policies and at times there has threatened to be a split within the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB) on account of these differences. In August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee had been held on August 8, 1969 at UCB for the purpose of attempting to heal an impending split within the AAPA. According to SF T-1, Professor PAUL TAKAGI was called in to act as a mediator during the discussions. According to SF T-1, a list of grievances directed against PAUL WONG, concerning latter's attitude toward the Asian Studies Program was presented by WAI-KIT (PAUL) QUON, FLOYD HUEN and BING THOM. SF T-1 said that opposing these grievances and supporting WONG was RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. Steering Committee members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN remained neutral in the dispute. According to SF T-1, this meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee ended with all parties dissatisfied and hostile. ~~X~~

(U) Subsequently in August, 1969, SF T-1 reported that an emergency meeting of the AAPA people at UCB was held on August 11, 1969, attended by fifteen to seventeen persons. According to SF T-1, the principal purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for BRUCE OCCENA to ask PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of Asian American Studies at UCB. According to SF T-1, OCCENA was supported by FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU and several others. SF T-1 indicated that PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTY HIROTA while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral. ~~X~~

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(U) According to SF T-1, the above mentioned dispute was resolved and FLOYD HUEN became coordinator of Asian American Studies with the title Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. ~~C~~

(U) In September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that due to the Internal Organizational Chaos within the AAPA, BRYANT FONG who was serving as Chairman of the Central Committee of the AAPA selected nine AAPA people, representing all of the factions of the AAPA to form a Central Committee. SF T-1 said this Central Committee held its first meeting on September 13, 1969 and consisted of the following persons. ~~C~~

(U) ~~C~~

BRYANT FONG
RICHARD AOKIE
BING THOM
NORMAN WONG
PAMELA LEE
BRUCE OCCENA
HARVEY DONG
ROY TAKAI
MARK HAYAMIZU

(U) In describing the various viewpoints of AAPA leaders, SF T-1 on September 26, 1969 classified these leaders as follows: ~~C~~

(U) ~~C~~

<u>Militants</u>
BRYANT FONG
RICHARD AOKIE
NORMAN WONG
ROY TAKAI

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Moderates

BING THOM

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG (According to SF T-1,  
DONG occupies a middle position  
between militant and moderate)

Conservatives

MARK HAYAMIZU

FLOYD HUEN

YUJI ICHIOKA

(U) In October, 1969, SF T-1 identified eight members  
of the Central Committee of AAPA who had been present at a  
meeting which the Central Committee held at UCB on September  
20, 1969. These persons were the following: ~~Q~~

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

(U) PAMELA LEE

BING THOM

HARVEY DONG

The non-structure under which the AAPA operates is  
described in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, in the



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article entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA" as follows:

"We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance in a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves. Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interest join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action."

(U) [SF T-2 advised in August, 1969] that his work with college age youth in the San Francisco Bay Area has brought him into frequent contact with members of the AAPA. [SF T-2 stated] that the organization does not appear to have an organized cadre of officers. He said that there are persons such as YUJI ICHIOKA, FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and others, who have been leaders in the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA and source added that the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA located on the campus of the UCB is recognized as the leading chapter of the AAPA. However, source stated that there appears to be little formal organization and the work appears to be done through a Steering or Central Committee of the leaders and through other committees set up for special purposes. [In January, 1970, SF T-2 advised] that to the best of his knowledge, the AAPA still operates with no formal cadre of officers or connectional structure.

(U) [SF T-3 advised in August, 1969] that in his work with youth in the San Francisco area he has come in contact with several persons who are connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, California and at San Francisco. He said that the headquarters of the AAPA appears to be at the UCB in Berkeley, but he added that the group does not have elected officers and appears to operate on a committee basis, with a central committee consisting of the active leaders. Source said FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON appear to be two main leaders of the AAPA at Berkeley.

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AAPA PERSPECTIVES

Recent issues of the AAPA newspaper have all carried a section entitled: "AAPA PERSPECTIVES," consisting of five short paragraph. These are quoted below as they appear in the last issue, Volume 2, Number 1, dated November, 1969:

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White \\  
Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

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ACTIVITIES

An article entitled, "Understanding AAPA", which appears on page 7, issue number 5; and on page 3 of issue number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, claims that since the AAPA began in May 1968, it has grown to become "a powerhouse for Asian thought and action". In discussing the activities of the AAPA, the article states that "past activities of the Berkeley AAPA include Free Huey rallies at the Oakland Court House, Chinatown forums, McCarran Act lobbies, MASC boycott, Third World Liberation Front Strike, development of Asian studies and liason with and development of other AAPA's throughout the state". The article lists recent activities of the AAPA as participation in Japan Week, development of Asian studies, community work, and Third World orientation for the fall quarter of the UCB.

It is noted that AAPA participation in the rallies seeking release of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON, the AAPA participation in a Chinatown forum and protest march on August 17, 1968, AAPA support of the MASC, (Mexican American Student Confederation) boycott at the UCB, and AAPA activity in maintaining information lobby tables at the UCB against the McCarran Act all are activities which took place in 1968.

Participation in Third World  
Liberation Front (TWLF) Student Strike at UCB

This strike activity took place at the UCB from January 22, 1969 through March 14, 1969. During that period, 180 arrests were made by the police for activities related to the strike, but only a very few of these arrests were of students of Asian descent.

The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article which described the Third World as the World of Color, the First World being identified as the United States and its allies, and the Second World being identified as the Soviet Union and its satellites. The article indicated that the groups which had united their efforts in the TWLF at the UCB were the AAPA, the MASC, and the AASU (Afro-American Student Union). This AAPA newspaper

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carried an opinion letter complaining about Asian students who were ignoring the student strike. The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper also complained that three AAPA people, SHIH SHUNG (RANDOLPH) QUON, JEFF LEONG (JEFFREY T. LEONG), and STAN ABE (STANLEY KENJI ABE), had been arrested during the strike at the UCB. According to the opinions expressed in the newspaper, QUON was arrested on "trumped up charges of assault", and the others for obstructing a public passageway.

During early January 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN, an AAPA leader, had been approached by leaders of the AASU at the UCB, who were seeking AAPA support for a student strike. According to SF T-1, HUEN indicated that the AASU expected to gain sufficient support from other ethnic minority groups on the UCB Campus so as to show the strike as a TWLF movement. According to SF T-1, the issues causing the proposed strike grew out of alleged modifications which the Chancellor's Office of the University had made in the program for a Black Studies Department, particularly the refusal of the Chancellor's Office to grant authority to the AASU to hire and fire the faculty instructors. In mid-January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of Third World leaders was held on January 16, 1969, to determine whether the three ethnic student groups, AAPA, MASC, and AASU, would unite in a TWLF student strike. According to SF T-1, the AAPA people present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and PATTI IIYAMA. According to SF T-1, agreement was reached that the memberships of these three groups should be polled for a strike vote and the results reported to a TWLF steering committee meeting on January 17, 1969. According to SF T-1, ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and RICHARD AOKIE were sent to this TWLF steering committee meeting but no final vote could be taken as the AASU representatives failed to appear. ~~X~~

(U)

According to SF T-1, a TWLF mass meeting was held on January 19, 1969, at the UCB, attended by between 175 to 200 persons. The meeting was chaired by representatives of the participating ethnic groups, with RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA. SF T-1 indicated that the following AAPA people were among those present at this mass meeting on

(U)

January 19, 1969: ~~X~~

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(U) [ RICHARD AOKIE  
FLOYD HUEN  
VICCI WONG  
JEFFREY LEONG  
LILLIAN FABROS  
PATTI HIYAMA ]

(U) In January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a central committee had been set up to lead the TWLF student strike, scheduled to begin on January 22, 1969, at the UCB. According to the information furnished by SF T-1, the steering committee of the AAPA assembled on January 20, 1969, with RICHARD AOKIE presiding. Those present included ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, VICCI WONG, FLOYD HUEN, and JEANNE QUAN. SF T-1 indicated that VICCI WONG, ALAN FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, and FLOYD HUEN were selected as temporary AAPA representatives to the TWLF Central Committee, however, SF T-1 further reported that AAPA representatives who actually went to a meeting of the TWLF Central Committee on the evening of January 20, 1969, to discuss last minute preparations for the student strike were RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, and JEFFREY LEONG.

(U) SF T-1 reported in January 1969, that on January 21, 1969, a meeting of the steering committee of the AAPA was held with RICHARD AOKIE as chairman and ten to 15 persons present. Others identified as present identified by SF T-1 included the following:

(U) [ ALAN FONG  
FLOYD HUEN  
VICCI WONG  
JEFFREY LEONG  
PATTI HIROTA  
JEANNE QUAN ]

(U) [ At this meeting the steering committee voted to approve actions of the TWLF. ] The "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB, in its issue dated January 23, 1969, reported that on January 22, 1969, YSIDRO MACIAS, Chairman of the MASC, CHARLES JACKSON, President of the AASU, and JEFFREY LEONG, representing the AAPA,

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held a news conference to announce a general student strike at the UCB. According to the newspaper report, these individuals issued a prepared statement on behalf of the TWLF declaring "racism and self-determination are the central issues of the strike", and identifying another issue as "the right of Third World people to determine the structure and content of the Third World programs on this campus". On January 30, 1969, a flyer which indicated it emanated from the AAPA at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, was distributed on the UCB Campus. This printed flyer complained that there were "many Asians attending classes as usual", and it called upon all Asians to contact the AAPA and to participate in the student strike. (u)

(U) Other literature distributed on the UCB Campus in January 1969, included a statement of support for the student strike issued over the names of Chinese Student Club (CSC) Cabinet Members, namely GREG (GREGORY) MARK, President; RON (RONALD) MIYAMURA, Cabinet Advisor; FLOYD HUEN, Immediate Past President; JOHN CHANG, Tutorial Coordinator; BRYANT FONG, News Letter Editor; ALAN FONG, Social Action Chairman. [It is noted that with the exception of GREG MARK, all of these CSC Cabinet Members have been identified by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA at the UCB] X

(U) The literature distributed in January 1969 also included several mimeographed sheets headed, "Asians! What Do We Do?". These sheets set forth remarks from several persons, most remarks favoring participation in the student strike. Among comments favoring the strike were those appearing over the name JEANNE QUAN, identified with the AAPA and the CSC, and those over the name RON MIYAMURA of the NSC (NESEI Student Club). [It is noted that both QUAN and MIYAMURA have been reported by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA. SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA steering committee was held on February 1, 1969, at the Center for Buddhist Studies, 2700 Haste Street, Berkeley, California. According to SF T-1, there were 15 to 17 persons present, including the following:] X

(U) [ FLOYD HUEN  
ALAN FONG  
PAUL (WAI KIT) QUON  
JEFFREY LEONG ] X

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(U) [ VICCI WONG  
LALENT LICON  
PATTI HIROTA  
RON MIYAMURA  
STAN ABE  
LILLIAN FABROS  
BRYANT FONG ]

(U) SF T-1 indicated that a purpose of this steering committee was to elect a new steering committee to have special responsibilities regarding AAPA participation in the student strike. SF T-1 indicated that the following persons were assigned the indicated duties in the steering committee: (C)

(U) [ RON MIYAMURA, Coordinator  
RICHARD AOKIE, Strike Leader  
LALENT LICON, Financial Chairman  
PATTI HIROTA, Bail Fund Chairman  
ALAN FONG, Community Liaison  
BRYANT FONG, Monitor Captain ]

(U) In February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on February 3, 1969, to hear reports from its representatives on the TWLF. Among the 20 to 30 present were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, JEFFREY LEONG, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, ALVIN JA, RON MIYAMURA, and VICCI WONG. According to SF T-1, the meeting heard reports from AOKIE and LEONG on the activities of TWLF Central Committee and from HUEN, FONG, and QUON concerning a TWLF press conference. According to SF T-1, the AAPA meeting reached the consensus that student strike activities should be moderated. (C)

(U) During February 1969, SF T-1 reported that leaders of the TWLF student strike, including RICHARD AOKIE, representing the AAPA, had addressed a student mass meeting at the UCB on February 12, 1969. SF T-1 subsequently advised in February 1969, that on February 13, 1969, about 300 individuals stood in a heavy cold rain on the campus of the UCB to hear several speakers, including FLOYD HUEN representing the AAPA, denounce the arrest of picketing students. Later in February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a noon rally held at the Sproul Hall Plaza of UCB was addressed by several TWLF strike leaders including RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA. (C)

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"The Independent", a newspaper published at Livermore, California, in its issue dated February 23, 1969, carried an article setting forth the results of an interview with JEAN (JEANNE) QUAN, a graduate of Granada High School, Livermore, California, who was actively involved in the student strike at the UCB. The article identified Miss QUAN as a leader of the AAPA, which was described as among the organizations that were striking to secure funds for a Third World College. Miss QUAN, according to the article, claimed that the presence of police on the UCB Campus had caused many students to rally to the side of the strikers. She also claimed that she had witnessed unwarranted beatings of students by policemen. Miss QUAN stated there had been rock-throwing instances by students, but she claimed this tactic was not condoned by the strike leadership and that the striker's tactics were supposed to be nonviolent. Miss QUAN claimed that most police violence had been caused by members of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department but she was pleased by the way in which the California Highway Patrol had handled its activities in connection with the student strike.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated March 5, 1969, carried an article concerning the student strike by the TWLF. The article stated that on March 4, 1969, 150 demonstrators marched to the Civic Sciences Literature Hall where the Academic Senate was meeting to discuss a proposal for a Third World College. The article indicated that leaders of the strike spoke and that FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA was introduced as a member of the Local Defense Committee of the TWLF. According to the article, HUEN complained that not enough people who had witnessed student arrests were filing reports with the committee and he also asked for financial contributions to the Local Defense Committee.

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue dated March 15, 1969, carried an article concerning the TWLF student strike at the UCB. This article indicated the strike was called off after the faculty of the UCB voted to support the establishment of a Department of Ethnic Studies or a Third World College. The article indicated that another factor in terminating the strike was that the students were starting to prepare for their final examinations.



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The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated April 21, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Activist Wins Key UC Post". This article stated that a student, FLOYD HUEN, who was active in the recent Third World Liberation Front Strike won a key post in the elections at UCB. The article stated that FLOYD HUEN who is a sociology senior who took part in the strike, polled 2,964 to 832 for the closest of his two opponents, and received election as the first vice-president of the Associated Students of UCB.

It is noted that records of the UCB Police Department disclosed that FLOYD HUEN, a student at the University of California, was arrested on March 3, 1969, charged with blocking a pedestrian's access while participating in a picket line at the UCB. The records indicated this charge was dismissed on the recommendation of the District Attorney. FLOYD HUEN's father and other relatives have advised that this arrest was the result of mistaken identity, so the charge was dismissed.

AAPA Activity in Development of Asian Studies  
Department In A Third World College at UCB

Issue Number one of the AAPA newspaper dated November - December 1968, carried an article entitled, "Asian Studies At UCB", which indicated the AAPA was working on the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968: Basic Asian American History I, in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI, and a course on Student Movements in Asia, which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ?????)."

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January 1969, carried an article indicating that the AAPA, as a part of a projected Asian Studies program at the UCB, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The

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article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated May 9, 1969, carried an article dated May 8, 1969, by the AAPA. This article is entitled, "Where's Our Third World College?". The article stated that Third World Students at the UCB had called a strike starting January 22, 1969, in demand of self-determination and a Third World College. The article indicated that "normal strike activities were suspended in good faith last quarter" but added that the UCB Administration had failed to respond with the establishment of a Third World College. The article pointed out that at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), even without student initiative and pressure, the administration had already begun operation of a Center for Ethnic Studies. The article indicated that at UCLA, funding for the fall quarter of 1969 had been appropriated, (\$150,000 for the Asian Institute alone), and personnel would be hired by May 23, 1969.

The AAPA article stated that they had been waiting earnestly since the end of last quarter for the UCB Chancellor to make a move to establish a Third World College and pointed out it was over two months since the Academic Senate of the UCB voted 550 to 5 urging the Chancellor to appoint a Department Chairman immediately and to implement an Interim Department by the fall of 1969. The article outlined various negotiating efforts that TWLF leaders had taken during April with the University Administration and pointed out that the University Chancellor during an appearance before a Third World mass meeting on April 23, 1969, announced he expected to name a chairman for the Interim Department of Ethnic Studies within six or seven days. The article indicated that May 8, 1969, was the 16th day after that meeting and no word had been received concerning the appointment. The AAPA article stated that if a Department Chairman and staff were not appointed within the next few days, personnel would not

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be available for the fall quarter because people would have made academic commitments elsewhere. The AAPA expressed the opinion that the Chancellor was purposely stalling so as to sabotage the program.

In May of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a mass meeting sponsored by the AAPA was held in Leconte Hall at the UCB on May 12, 1969, to discuss the crisis concerning the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 indicated that 35 to 40 persons were present, including the following: ~~X~~

(U) [ FLOYD HUEN  
BRYANT FONG  
PATTI HIROTA  
RICHARD AOKIE  
ALAN FONG  
BING THOM  
LING CHI WANG  
SHIH WIN LAW  
DANNY LI ] ~~X~~

(U) Chairman of the meeting according to SF T-1 was BRYANT FONG, and the primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the crisis brought about by the lack of adequate funding for a Third World College and the lack of a director for the College due to the refusal of the person who had been invited by the University to accept that position. According to SF T-1, the discussion ended in a dead lock, and a committee was created to explore feasible alternatives. ~~X~~

(U) In June of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a group consisting of 15 to 17 AAPA people met in the Student Senate Chambers of UCB on June 19, 1969, under the chairmanship of BRYANT FONG. Other persons present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, JEANNE QUAN, STAN ABE, RONALD MIYAMURA, and GREGORY JUE. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported on the status of the Third World College negotiations but indicated no additional progress had been made. ~~X~~

(U) In July of 1969, SF T-1 advised that the steering committee of the AAPA met on July 12, 1969, in the Students Senate Chambers at the UCB to discuss the position of the AAPA concerning the establishment of the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 advised that ten to twelve persons were ~~X~~

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present, including BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, JEFFREY LEONG, BELVIN LOUIE, JOHN CHANG, and PAUL WONG. According to SF T-1, it was decided at this meeting that Professor PAUL WONG would deliver an ultimatum from the AAPA to Chancellor HAYNES, stating that RON LEWIS and YUJI ICHIOKA should be hired immediately as instructors in the Third World College and a budget should be established immediately, or Professor WONG would resign from his appointment as the Chairman of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College. According to SF T-1, RICHARD AOKIE stated to the group that he would refuse his appointment as an instructor in the Third World College if Professor PAUL WONG resigned. (It is noted that YUJI ICHIOKA, according to newspaper report, was the principle founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California during May and June of 1968.) He went to New York City in the fall of 1968, and in January of 1969, SF T-1 stated that one of the objectives of the AAPA alliance in its participation in the Third World Liberation Front Strike, was the appointment of an AAPA member, possibly YUJI ICHIOKA, as a coordinator to develop the curriculum in Asian American studies. SF T-1 indicated that ICHIOKA as of January 1969 was in New York City where he was employed by the Japanese Consulate. The June edition of "GIDRA", a monthly paper produced by Asian students in the Southern California area, reported that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center at the UCLA were a team of people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor of the course, "Orientals in America".

(U) In August of 1969, SF T-1 advised that 30 to 40 AAPA people held a meeting at the UCB on August 4, 1969, to discuss the restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College at the UCB. According to SF T-1, AAPA members BRYANT FONG, JOHN CHANG, WAI KIT QUON, and BING THOM led a group which demanded the restructuring of the Department since they declared that the AAPA was not in complete control of it. On the other hand, AAPA members PAUL WONG, RICHARD AOKIE, LING CHI WANG, and RONALD MIYAMURA defended the present structure and argued against the complete control of the Asian American Studies Department by the AAPA. According to SF T-1, it was a very heated meeting and at shortly after midnight, PAUL WONG and RICHARD AOKIE walked out of the meeting. Subsequently, at about

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(U) 2:00 A.M., on August 5, 1969, those still present passed a motion presented by JOHN CHANG calling for a restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department. ~~C~~

(U) In August 1969, SF T-1 advised that on August 8, 1969, the steering committee of the AAPA met at the UCB with Professor PAUL TAKAGI called in as a mediator in an attempt to hear an impending split in the AAPA. According to SF T-1 a list of grievances directed against Professor PAUL WONG was presented by FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM and WAI KIT QUON, while WONG was supported by RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. SF T-1 indicated that AAPA members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN were present but remained neutral. ~~C~~

(U) According to SF T-1, an emergency meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on August 11, 1969, with about 15 to 17 persons present. According to SF T-1, the major purpose of this meeting was for BRUCE OCCENA, speaking for FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU, and several other AAPA people to officially request PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of the Asian American Studies Department. SF T-1 indicated that at the meeting, PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTI HIROTA, while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral. ~~C~~

The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 6, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Orientation" concerning a student orientation session held on October 4, 1969, at the UCB for students who would be taking courses in the Asian Studies Department of the UCB. According to the article, FLOYD HUEN, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, was one of the featured speakers. According to the article, HUEN told the 150 persons present, "Some see the Third World Strike as a defeat, but a Third World consciousness is just beginning to emerge in this country . . .". The article indicated that HUEN blamed the small turnout (150 people), on the fact that the Rice - California Football Game was the same afternoon and indicated he complained that more people were concerned about football than about Third World Studies. According to the article, HUEN criticized the administration of the UCB for making contracts with "white-owned" and "white-hiring" corporations, but he added the corporations are "the real enemy".

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The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 30, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Huen Quits Post . . . .". This article indicated that FLOYD HUEN resigned on October 27, 1969, from his elected position as the Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, stating that his reasons for doing so were the same as the reasons which prompted him to run for that position, namely to promote Third World interests and to promote student control of the University. The article quoted HUEN as stating, "When I ran for the position, I ran mostly with Third World interests in mind, . . . .". According to the article, HUEN indicated he intended to get the Associated Students to support community projects and ethnic studies, and he now felt there was enough support that he no longer needed to continue as an officer of the Associated Students. The article reported that HUEN named three persons, namely ALAN FONG (of AAPA), DWIGHT SCOTT (of the AASU), and JESUS RUIZ (of the MASC), who would continue to represent Third World interest in the Senate and HUEN indicated that his new post as the Administrative Custodian of the Asian Studies Department gives him a better position to work for Third World interests than he would have had by continuing in the Senate of the Associated Students. According to the article, HUEN said that as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies, his main effort would be directed toward the smooth functioning and expansion of the Asian Studies Department.

The October 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper, on page 4, carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES". The first section of this article, entitled, "THE CONCEPT OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that the Asian students who have developed the Asian Studies aspect of Third World Studies believe that the educational heirarchy should be inverted. According to the article, the Asian students feel they are better able to decide their educational needs in the field of Asian Studies than are University Regents and administrators who are neither students nor Third World people. The article states:

"The University establishment has told us that we lack background and training, yet Asian Studies has existed since the Winter quarter of the past academic year. Asian Studies

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began with one course under the Board of Educational Development. Since then, six classes have been offered, with a total enrollment of at least six hundred students. Each class has been designed, run, and taught by students. In addition, the Asian Studies Division, unlike the other Third World divisions, does not have a coordinator. A committee of six graduate and six undergraduate students make policy and decisions. This is innovative--the Administration has been pressured into recognizing students rather than a coordinator whose only qualification may be a Ph.D.

"Innovation is not accomplished without struggle. But struggle has produced four Asian Studies courses and a Third World Colloquium for the Fall quarter".

The second section of the article, entitled, "DIRECTION OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that Asian Studies at UCB will be "a strongly community oriented program of study", which will emphasize Asians in America. The article indicates this direction of study is designed to reverse the trends which have drained talented persons from the ethnic communities where they could otherwise function to help prevent Asian-American communities from becoming cultural and psychological ghettos. According to the article, the Asian Studies program at the UCB will stress community oriented subjects and actual community work in order to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the community and its network of relationships. The article states:

"The study program of Asian Studies is to include the following areas of scholarship: community commitment, awareness of the Asian-american identity, Asian and Asian-american culture, and the dynamics of racism."

The article lists the Asian Studies offered at the UCB in the Fall Quarter of 1969 as follows:

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Asian Studies 100 - The Asian Experience in America  
Instructor, ALAN FONG

"An introduction to the psychology of self as determined in the history of the race. Attention is given to general historical, social and economic factors of the Asian situation which pertain both to Asia and America."

Asian Studies 130 - Asian Community Workshop  
Instructor, BING THOM

"This course is designed to enable students: to become aware of the Asian communities, to involve them in the processes of social change and community action, to acquire basic and practical skills of researching Asian communities in America".

Asian Studies 160 - A-B-C Comparative Asian Student Movements

Instructor, WAI KIT QUON

"A study of both significant historical and contemporary student movements in Asia, one of the most important aspects of Asian history and culture, with emphasis on Japan, China, Vietnam, Korea, and the Philippines".

Asian Studies English 3  
(No instructor listed)

"Principles of composition designed to aid Subject A students achieve proficiency in basic college-level writing. Emphasis is on expression".

Third World Studies 100 - Colloquium on the Third World Concept

Instructor, RICHARD AOKIE, CARL MACK

"An introduction to the Third World Concept and its relevance to the American context. Comparative analysis of problems and experiences of Third World people in America. Critical evaluation of alternative actions for social and political change".

Regarding the above-mentioned Asian Studies Conference at Berkeley, September 20, through 21, 1969, it is noted that the October 1969 issue of "GIDRA", which is published by students at Los Angeles, California, and which is concerned with Asian-American matters, carried an article



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over the name COLIN WATANABE, which discussed that conference. According to this article, Mr. ELGIN HEINZ, employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop, was asked to comment during the general meeting concerning the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco schools. According to the article, HEINZ was cut short by BING THOM of the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA, who told HEINZ he should resign and let an Asian take his place. HEINZ reportedly replied that he had already told his superiors he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him.

The AAPA newspaper in its issue dated November 1969 (Volume 2, Number 1), carried an article entitled, "THIRD WORLD COLLEGE NOW!". This article alleges that the UCB administration has never truly cooperated with Third World people and that the development of a Third World College has been a constant struggle. The article claims that the UCB has used "stall and run-around tactics" designed to keep the Third World groups off balance and separated so that each group has had to concentrate its staff on its own immediate program in order to keep that program running. The article states the UCB administration "has finally come to terms by granting an Ethnic Studies Department" but adds that the struggle for a Third World College with degrees and a graduate program has only begun.

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried articles indicating that the Asian Studies Division of the UCB had been active in promoting study of problems of interest to the AAPA. One article noted that a symposium, "Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam" had been sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15, 1969, to show that "the Vietnamese people . . . have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." Another article indicated that Asian Studies 130 had studied the problems of women working in garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown and had decided to initiate and build a cooperative as the way to help the garment workers avoid exploitation and as a vehicle to "educate the workers to some understanding . . . of how they are exploited and suppressed."

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EXTENSION OF THE AAPA IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AND ELSEWHERE;  
LIAISON WITH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHAPTERS AWAY FROM UCB CAMPUS

(U) According to SF T-1 contacted January 12, 1970, the AAPA, although primarily located on the campus of the UCB has a presence on several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly Hayward State College, San Francisco State College and San Jose State College. SF T-1 added that there is also an AAPA presence on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles and at the University of California at Davis, California. ~~X~~

(U) [SF T-2 advised on January 12, 1970] ~~X~~ that in his work with Asian students at the various colleges in the San Francisco area, he has found that the principal areas of AAPA activity aside from the campus of the UCB are San Jose State College and Hayward State college. [SF T-2] ~~X~~ added that there also seems to be an AAPA chapter in San Francisco which is not directly related to any campus but which includes Asian students (or persons recently from campus) who are involved in community or social work activity in San Francisco. Source said it is possible a San Francisco AAPA group may center around Glide Memorial Methodist Church, since JANICE MIRIKATANI MILLER, a secretary there, has been organizing a magazine devoted to Asian-American interests, scheduled for publication in February, 1970. [SF T-2] ~~X~~ said he understands MILLER has some connection with the AAPA. [SF T-2] ~~X~~ added that NEIL GOTANDA, GERALDINE KUTAKA and BARRY CHANN all have been vocal in speaking as AAPA representatives at protest activities in San Francisco during 1969. Source added that several AAPA leaders at Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, WAI KIT QUON and LING CHI WANG have their homes or other close associations in San Francisco. [SF T-2 and SF T-3] ~~X~~ in August, 1969, advised BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service in Chinatown.)

(U) It is noted that Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper, published in the Spring of 1969, carried an article concerning a statewide Asian-American Conference held in March, 1969, in which it was stated the San Francisco groups are moving away from the campuses into the streets and the ethnic communities." Farther on in this article the following statement appears: "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities."

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The "Daily Californian," newspaper of the Associated Students of the UCB, in its issue dated January 17, 1969, carried an article concerning the AAPA, which contained the following statement:

"The AAPA was founded last Spring and has chapters on a number of California campuses. These included Berkeley, SF State, San Jose State, College of San Mateo, USC, UCLA and Sacramento."

The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper indicated the AAPA had a presence at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii. This issue of the AAPA newspaper also carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles, stating that most AAPA activity in Southern California was centered at the University of Southern California, UCLA. The article indicated the AAPA at UCLA had been working with Oriental Concern, described as "a campus based liberal group," active on several campuses in the Los Angeles area. Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, indicated that AAPA members from Berkeley, California had attended a Young Buddhist Association workshop at Sacramento, where they "identified individuals interested in the Asian Movement."

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in February, 1969, mentions a Statewide AAPA Conference held January 11-12, 1969. According to SF T-1, AAPA people from various campuses attended the Asian Experience In America-Yellow Identity Conference held on January 11, 1969, on the UCB Campus under the sponsorship of the Chinese Students' Club and the Nisei Students' Club of the UCB, and met together at Berkeley, California, during this weekend. ~~(U)~~

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper also made brief mention of AAPA activity in other areas, stating: "San Jose AAPA is involved with the strike and is planning Asian Studies courses, there being over 500 Asians at San Jose State. Davis AAPA has unique problems on their UC campus as its location is more isolated. It is one of the newest AAPA chapters, with some of the workers editing a ten page campus paper funded and sponsored by Campus Switchboard. There are a lot of foreign students who for various reasons (political reprisals, etc.) will not get 'involved,' and most of the people seem to be grad students. Sacramento AAPA is just getting started at City and State Colleges."

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Issue No. 4 of the AAPA newspaper, reports that a second Statewide AAPA Conference was held March 8, 1969, at which there was representation from groups at the University of California at Davis, from the Bay Area, and from Southern California. This article indicated that "because of lack of systematic organization on the part of both hosts and participants, the meeting was nowhere near as successful as it could have been." The article indicated that there was diversity of political ideas among the participants and states: "The only real basis for the two Statewide conferences that have been held is an idea - - the idea that Asian-Americans should begin to assert themselves politically as Asian-Americans." According to the article; "This conference revealed that groups have grown so far apart that any future progress will have to be based on real organization. This means organization not only at a State-wide level, but also within each group." This article indicates that the AAPA is working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland, California and on the campus of the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper also carried an article signed by the San Jose State AAPA, advertising an EASTer Symposium to take place April 4-6, 1969. The article indicated registration and entertainment would occur on Friday, April 4, 1969, and that Saturday there would be a Third World Conference to which "All Third World organizations in the Bay Area will be invited." The article indicated "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers topics would follow representative speakers from these organizations. Activity for Sunday, April 6, 1969 was described as a "Christ Hunt" and the article indicated that this activity could not be further discussed because the San Jose State College AAPA is so small it cannot afford to lose members "behind the wrath of God." (sic).

(U) In April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at San Jose State College (SJSC) had sponsored a symposium on Saturday, May 5, 1969 at the Education Building on the campus of San Jose State College. According to SF T-1, it was a Third World affair and the speakers represented Mexican-American, Afro-American and Filipino-American groups, as well as Oriental-American groups. According to SF T-1, there were between 60 to 70 persons present and SHELDON (last name unknown), a leader of the AAPA at SJSC, served as chairman. ~~X~~

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SF T-1 said that among the eight speakers were: RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA at Berkeley, California and ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, California. ~~C~~

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

"GIDRA," self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country, and published in Los Angeles, California, carries numerous articles concerning the activities of Asian groups. The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a notice concerning the AAPA at SJSC. This notice indicated that although there were 750 students of Asian ancestry at SJSC, only about 20 were members of the AAPA and few of the others were active. According to this notice in "GIDRA," the AAPA at SJSC can be contacted through PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apt. 1, San Jose, California. The "GIDRA" notice further indicates that SJSC offers a student-planned course entitled: "The Asian-American Experience."

An article which appeared on February 4, 1969 in "The Pioneer," published at the California State College at Hayward, California (CSCH), carried an article entitled: "Orientals Cast Lot with Third World." This article states that: "After years of watching other minorities bear the brunt of socio-economic upheaval, a group of Orientals has decided to cast its lot with the 'revolution.'" The article goes on to identify this group as the AAPA which it indicates was founded at the UCB so that Asian-Americans would have a vehicle to express their views and through which they can work with other minorities toward self-determination. The article says that: "AAPA is starting very slowly. They have three firmly established chapters, at Berkely, San Francisco State and San Jose State. They are trying to establish more. But few Oriental-Americans are joining or even turning their heads in interest." The article goes on to remark that at Cal State Hayward, the response has been so sparse that "the would-be founder" of a Hayward AAPA chapter, ALLAN FUJITA, has been unable to form even a half-strength chapter.

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"The Pioneer," student newspaper at the CSCH, in its issue dated February 14, 1969, carried an article over the name ALLAN FUJITA, advising that Asian-Americans on the campus of CSCH were forming an AAPA. In the article, FUJITA indicated the group intended to seek and provide information about the problems of Asian, of other Third World groups and of "any other oppressed segment of American society;" and that it intended: "To act toward the solution of the problems of Asian-Americans," "To actively support the liberation of other Third World groups" and "To support the liberation of other specific segments of American society." The article invited Asian-Americans to meet with the AAPA of CSCH "this Thursday." According to [SF T-4], FUJITA was quite disturbed because the meeting was supposed to have been held February 13, 1969, but had to be postponed to February 20, 1969 since the announcement was not published until February 14, 1969.

[In February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that the first meeting of the AAPA chapter at CSCH was held on February 20, 1969 with approximately twelve persons present, according to the source, ALLAN FUGITA and LOUIE LEE appeared to be the leaders in forming this group. [Later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the home of ALLAN FUJITA to formulate demands to be presented to the administration of the CSCH through a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

[Still later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that persons connected with either the Black Students Union (BSU), the Mexican American Students Confederation (MASC) or with the AAPA at the CSCH, met on February 25, 1969 at a Mexican restaurant in Oakland, as a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) to discuss demands that they would present to the CSCH administration. These demands were presented to the CSCH President on February 26, 1969. [SF T-4] indicated that since the college president did not accept the demands without a question, the BSU wanted to close down the school. This action was not supported by the AAPA or the MASC. [Late in February, SF T-4] indicated these differences threatened to break up the TWLF.

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"The Pioneer" published at CSCH, in its issue dated April 15, 1969 carried an article inviting Asian-American students to a "rap session" every Thursday afternoon, at which the problems of being an Asian-American in contemporary American society would be discussed. A subsequent article in "The Pioneer" over the name: LORETO ALMAZOL, invited Filipino students at the CSCH to attend Thursday afternoon discussion meetings of the AAPA.

In its issue dated May 20, 1969, "The Pioneer" carried a report of an interview with LOUIE LEE, described as vice-president of the AAPA at CSCH. In this interview, LEE claimed that the AAPA at CSCH has thirty members and stated: "The AAPA is predominately a California organization with other chapters at U. C. Berkeley, San Francisco State and San Jose State. According to the article, LEE declared the purpose of the AAPA is "the identification, development and articulation of the Asian-American identity. When asked if the group were militant, LEE replied: "We will fight for what we believe in." According to the article, LOUIE LEE stated the AAPA had already been successful at the CSCH in arranging for an Asian Studies class to be taught in the Fall by an Asian-American, and added the AAPA intends to establish an Asian-American Cultural Center at the CSCH. "The Pioneer" in its issue dated May 28, 1969, carried an article over the name, PATRICIA ARIAS. In this article Miss ARIAS identified herself as a member of the AAPA at the CSCH and expressed agreement with views which LOUIE LEE expressed in the interview mentioned above.

The above mentioned October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" indicates that at Hayward, California, in the CSCH, there are 200 Asian students out of a student body of 9,000 to 10,000. The article in "GIDRA" indicates that the CSCH is offering a course called: Asian-American Communities and states in addition to working on course development, the AAPA has established a center for development of community oriented programs, which will build a library of books and films on the subject of Asians in America and will offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and community people. The "GIDRA" article indicates the AAPA at CSCH can be contacted through PAM TAU, 825 Orchard, Apt. 24, Hayward, California.

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(U) It is noted that during December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning conference held December 5, 1969 on the Mills College Campus at Oakland, California, under the auspices of the Mills College chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, PAMELA TAU of the AAPA at CSCH was among the persons who attended that conference. ~~X~~

The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" also made mention of the AAPA at San Francisco State College (SFSC) indicating that Asians and Asian-Americans comprise 47 percent of the student enrollment, and that courses in Conversational Cantonese and in Chinese-American History have been developed. According to the notice in "GIDRA" the person to contact concerning the AAPA at SFSC is PENNY NAKATSU, 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, California. The "GIDRA" notice indicates SFSC offers 18 courses in the Asian-American Studies Program.

(U) (It is noted that an article which appeared in the October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at SFSC carried an article which indicated that chapter of the AAPS had recently been formed at SFSC and that the AAPA organizers on the campus were PENNY NAKATSU and STAN WONG. ~~It~~ is further noted that according to SF T-1, SF T-3 and SF T-5, PENNY NAKATSU on July 17, 1969, appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women Versus Facism," before the First National Conference For a United Front Against Fascism, sponsored from July 18-20, 1969 at Oakland, California by the Black Panther Party.) ~~X~~

(U) [SF T-2 has advised] ~~X~~ that the AAPA at the SFSC supported the student strike which began at that institution in November, 1968, but source added that the situation of the AAPA during that student strike was confused since at the time the student strike began, the most militant students of Asian descent were members of the Inter-Collegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA) headed by MASON WONG.

An article which appeared in the "San Francisco Examiner" on January 7, 1969, stated that the student strike at the San Francisco State College began November 6, 1968 when the strike was called in support of "non-negotiable" demands submitted to the college administration the previous day by the Black Students Union.

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The article added that the strike was supported by several student organizations including the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

(It is noted that the "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated March 29, 1968 carried an article stating that the TWLF had just been organized at the SFSC campus by four minority groups, the Black Students Union, the Latin-American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Students Organization, and a Mexican-American group. It is further noted that the above mentioned issue of the "Daily Gator," October 23, 1968, indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, as spokesman for the newly formed SFSC chapter of the AAPA stated the AAPA would coordinate its activities with the TWLF and with the ICSA.)

(U) Above mentioned strike at SFSC, although joined by some faculty members of the American Federation of Teachers Union employed there, failed to close SFSC and was eventually settled in the Spring of 1969. [According to SF T-2] It was settled after the Asian groups decided they would withdraw their support from the strike, when it became evident that (U) the Acting President had no intention of permitting the strike to close the school. [According to SF T-3] the withdrawal of the Asian groups was encouraged after a leading member of the Suey Sing Tong in Chinatown, whose daughter had been villified by MASON WONG for crossing the picket line to attend school, warned that any further insults by MASON WONG to Chinese girls attending SFSC would be met by punitive action against MASON WONG's person.

(U) [On January 3, 1969, SF T-6] furnished an undated leaflet issued by the TWLF declaring that students of SFSC had been on strike since November 6, 1968 and asking Third World "Brothers and "Sisters" to support the strike. Members of the TWLF were identified as follows:

Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action  
Latin American Student Organization  
Black Student Union  
Asian American Political Alliance  
Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor  
Mexican-American Student Confederation

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A leaflet which was distributed on the campus of the SFSC during the student strike entitled: "Third World Liberation Front: School of Ethnic Area Studies," included a section entitled "A POSITION PAPER ON THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDIES AND THE SCHOOL OF ETHNIC AREA STUDIES by the AAPA. In this position paper, the AAPA declared that "as one of the six groups currently working towards a School of Ethnic Area Studies," it affirmed "the urgency and necessity" of a Japanese-American Studies program. Another position paper, by the ICSA appeared in this leaflet, supported the establishment of a School of Ethnic Area Studies and proposed that a Chinese Ethnic Studies Department be established within that School.

WAYNE BERRY, Security Officer, SFSC, who advised of the above mentioned leaflet on the SFSC campus during the student strike, later advised that the strike was settled when the college administration made concessions to the student body demands regarding the admission of minority students and the establishment of ethnic studies.

It is noted that the "Oakland Tribune," daily newspaper published at Oakland, California, in its issue dated September 23, 1969, reported that SFSC officials had stated that date the new School of Ethnic Studies at SFSC, offering courses in the history, culture and literature of Negroes, Asians, Mexican-Americans and American Indians, had enrolled 1000 students, almost double the number of students expected to enroll. The article stated that the Fall semester at SFSC began with about 18,000 students enrolled.

It is noted that as indicated above, the Fourth Number of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in the Spring of 1969, carried an article which indicated the AAPA was working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland. [In December, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a conference had been held on 12/5/69 at Lucy Stern Hall on the Mills College campus, which conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN, a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, and sponsored by the Mills College Chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, the Mills College chapter of the AAPA is headed by a Chinese girl named DARLENE JUNG (phonetic) and the source noted only three persons at the conference who claimed to be members of the Mills College chapter of AAPA.] ~~X~~

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SF T-1 advised that about 100 persons were present with many from the Berkeley AAPA, including FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM, who led a workshop on organizing garment workers in the San Francisco Chinatown, RICHARD AOKIE, who led a workshop on the Third World Movement as well as ROY TAKAI, JEFFREY LEONG and HARVEY DONG, all of whom are leaders of the AAPA at UCB. SF T-1 stated that speakers included RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA and ALEX HING leader of Red Guard in San Francisco. According to SF T-1 several other Red Guard members from San Francisco were present, including DARWIN (LEE ). SF T-1 added that a Negro man who claimed to be a reporter for the "People's World" newspaper at San Francisco was present at the conference and LARRY GURLEY, a faculty member of Mills College was present as an observer. According to SF T-1, GURLEY stated in his presence that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA.

(U)

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

SF T-1 stated that ALEX HING of the Red Guard headed a workshop on the Asian Students movement at the Mills College conference while a workshop concerning the Filipino Movement was led by a Chinese male from the College of Marin in Marin County, California. According to SF T-1, this person, whose name he did not learn, claimed to be a member of the TWLF at that campus. SF T-1 stated that the sixth workshop at the conference, concerning Asian Studies was led by someone from Stanford University at Palo Alto, California.

(U)

SF T-1 stated that GORDON YOW from Merritt College in Oakland, California, attended the conference at Mills College December 5, 1969 and stated he hoped to establish a chapter of the AAPA at Merritt College.

(U)

As is indicated elsewhere, the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969 published at Berkeley, California, indicated the First Asian Studies Conference was held at Berkeley, on September 20-21, 1969. The article indicated that representatives from various places in California were present, including representatives from Los Angeles, Stockton and the University of California at Davis, near Sacramento. The article indicated that representatives from Davis, Los Angeles, Stockton and Berkeley discussed state-wide and area-wide strategy and tentatively decided the next Asian Studies Conference on December 20-21, 1969 would be held at Los Angeles, with the Asian Studies Center of the University of California at Los Angeles as host. This article from 2131-4b-1804

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indicated that plans were also made for "a radical political session" to be held in early November at Stockton, California.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, carried an article entitled: "asian radicals," which stated that Asian political activists from the Bay Area would gather on November 21, 1969 for a session on radical Asian politics. The article indicated the event would be held at Hayward, California on the campus of the CSCH, and was being sponsored by the AAPA chapter at the CSCH. The article added that the original concept of a state-wide Radical Asian Political Conference was developed at the Asian Studies Conference held in Berkeley, but never materialized due to "area problems." The article stated that it was decided instead that "regional groups should come together to discuss common problems and to attempt to bring more unity to the movement." All "serious, determined radical Asians" were urged to attend this session which was scheduled to last from 7:30 to 12:00 Midnight on Friday, November 21, 1969.

Above mentioned AAPA newspapers indicate there is also an AAPA presence at college campuses away from the San Francisco Bay Area.

The August, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" mentioned above as published at Los Angeles and concerned with Asian-American matters, carries an article which indicates the time has come for Asian-Americans to speak out concerning political and racial turmoil in America, and announces the "establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article accuses the American society of showing "every evidence of liquidating Black people" and of waging "politically and morally insane war in Vietnam," and it complains that Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances of which there is "undisputable evidence in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles. The article indicats that for further information concerning the AAPA readers should contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537.

The May, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America" being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969 issue of "GIDRA"

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b7C

"GETTING TOGETHER"  
IS - CH

Source

[REDACTED]  
(protect)

Reliability

Has furnished reliable  
information in the past

b7D

Date Contacted

1/26/70

File Where Located

[REDACTED]

On 1/26/70, source visited the headquarters of the Two Bridges Parent Development Project, 30 Market St., NYC, where he obtained two copies of the captioned publication. While there, he asked to see HOWARD CHIN but was advised that CHIN was not there at that time. An individual who identified himself as DONALD YEE asked source if he might be of assistance. In conversation with YEE and from information he received subsequently, he learned that the publication "Getting Together" was not quite a financial success with its first edition. The group behind the publication plans to decrease the price of each copy and to be somewhat less extravagant in the preparation of its next edition. Source does not know if the newspaper is actually published on the premises of Two Bridges. He has learned that JIMMY LU, along with YEE and CHIN, is involved in the Public Health Clinic and Draft Counselling Service now being offered at 30 Market St. Further, to his knowledge the aforementioned newspaper can only be obtained at 30 Market St.

It is the source's understanding that the Two Bridges Parent Development Project was initially organized as a PTA to the experimental Two Bridges School organized some time back. It was set up by a Ford Foundation grant which has since run out. It is now supported through funds received from GEO. These funds are distributed through the Community Corporation, Essex St.

1-105-103463 (DAVID HO)  
1-105-106400 (DONALD YEE)  
1-105-106383 (HOWARD CHIN)  
1-105-106399 (JIMMY LU)  
1-105-100715 (AAPA)

[REDACTED]  
MED:KXB (8)

105-100715-18

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 30 1970	
NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

b7D

11-CV-2131-4b-1806

NY 105-106587

With regard to the effect of the new newspaper, source believes that the young people of Chinatown consider it a joke whereas the family associations and merchants are over-reacting to this new "threat". Source feels, however, that the newspaper and the organization itself will have little effect on the Chinatown community.

ROBERT LEE

On 1/23/70, source attended a meeting at the Fifth Precinct which was attended by representatives of the family associations as well as the social welfare agencies in the Chinatown area. The meeting was called by Captain [redacted] and was designed as an effort to counteract the recent troubles between the Chinese youth of Chinatown. Approximately 35 people attended and it was roughly divided into two groups, the older, established Chinese such as ROBERT LEE and GEORGE YOUNG, and the younger social workers such as DAVID HO. Both LEE and YOUNG spoke about the steps being taken by the family associations in this field. Captain [redacted] as well as the younger, more aggressive social workers, expressed dissatisfaction about the lack of action on the part of YOUNG and LEE. The focal point of the trouble seemed to be the closing of the community center some three years ago.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] was displeased at the inability on the part of the family associations to arrive at some agreement about reopening the center to get the Chinese youth off the streets. It was the source's impression that the police department is no longer satisfied with the progress or lack of progress on the part of the established Chinese associations to correct the difficulties in Chinatown.

JIMMY LU

[redacted] believes him to be a teacher somewhere here in the city. He feels LU is very closely associated with the AAPA at Columbia College.

b7D

HOWARD CHIN

Source states that CHIN is very actively involved with the activities of 30 Market St. and knows that he is working for the NYC Youth Services Agency at some unknown location. CHIN was formerly a student at Columbia College.

NY 105-106587

DAVID HO

HO and his group, the Chinese Youth Council, is still active but somewhat less controversial in view of the activities listed above. He feels that HO is restraining his activities inasmuch as his visa is up for renewal this month. His organization is still being supported by various city agencies and believes HO is not involved with the group at 30 Market St. in that during the summer of 1969 he had a "falling out" with many of the personalities involved with 30 Market St., especially HOWARD CHIN.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-106474)

DATE: 2/4/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] #311

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: DR. HSUEH Chun-ta  
IS-CH

Source [REDACTED]

Date contacted 2/3/70

Characterization Who has furnished reliable

information in the past

Location [REDACTED]

b7D

The informant advised that HSUEH Chun-ta is a teacher at the University of Maryland. The informant does not know anything about his connection with the Chinese Embassy. HSUEH received a PHD. from Columbia University. Some time after getting his degree he taught in Hong Kong. He subsequently returned to the US. The informant stated that HSUEH has been doing a lot of traveling lately. He visited Russia and Czechoslovakia recently and just about a week or so ago he visited Hong Kong and Taipei.

The informant stated that HSUEH is well known among his acquaintances as an opportunist. As an example of what he meant by this he said that HSUEH was known as a ladies man however when at Columbia he married an old ugly well to do woman. She was the daughter of an old Chinese Revolutionary. He married her for her money and for information as he wrote his Doctor's thesis on his Father-in-law. The informant could not say that HSueh was a communist but he said he would not trust him. The informant said that when the Communists took over the mainland HSUEH was outspoken in favor of them. Also according to the informant when the Chinese Communists sent a delegation to the UN several years ago HSUEH tried to contact the second in command of the delegation. This was a Prof. CHIAO Kuang-hua. CHIAO had been HSUEH's professor in China. It is well known that HSUEH tried very hard to contact him. Supposedly HSUEH was not able to contact CHIAO. However the informant could say definitely whether he did or not.

The informant stated that as far as he knows the Asian-American Political Alliance at Columbia is made up of a small group of young

100-100715 (AAPA)

b7D



5010-108

105-100715-19

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 4 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-1809



people. They are not all Chinese and most are American born. They tried to get Columbia to set up a special course of Asian-American studies similar to Black studies.

The informant stated that they operate independently of the AAPA group out in San Francisco but probably cooperate with them.

SAC (105-106587)

2/4/70

SA [ ] (#311)

b6  
b7C

"GETTING TOGETHER"  
IS - CH

Source  
Date Contacted  
Reliability

[ ]  
1/22/70  
Has furnished reliable  
information in the past.

b7D

Source stated approximately two or three weeks previous, two Chinese boys, appearing to be students, were selling copies of the above-mentioned paper in the vicinity of Kent Hall, Columbia University, NYC. However, after conversing with them briefly, prior to purchasing a copy of the publication, she is of the belief they were not Columbia University students as they were not familiar with any of the University organizations or activities.

Source further stated, around that time, someone had written with red paint the words, "Yellow Power" on the outside of the Kent Hall building. Source is not aware whether there was any connection between that incident and the publication, but stated it is the belief of the faculty of the East Asian Institute the above was the work of the AAPA. There have been no further demonstrations at Columbia by the AAPA since the group presented their demands to the University on 10/15/69.

1-105-100715 (AAPA)

[ ]

EX:pjj  
(3)

b7D

105-100715-20

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

[ ]

b6  
b7C

SAC, New York

2/12/70

Director, FBI

I WOR KUEN  
5030/0735/2164  
IS - CH

ReNYairtel with LHM 2/3/70.

During contact with Chinat Ambassador to U.S. CHOW Shu-kai on 2/4/70, he furnished Bureau origin and background of captioned organization as received by him from Chinat sources. He advised as follows:

Captioned has origin in Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), a group started in San Francisco and Los Angeles approximately one year ago. AAPA is made up of young Japanese-Americans and Chinese-Americans and advocates line similar to Black Panther Party (BPP) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Since Autumn, 1969, AAPA movement has spread to New York City. At Columbia University there are approximately thirty individuals active, and the chairman of the group is a Japanese-American. Most active of the Chinese-Americans is Carmen Chow.

A splinter group of the AAPA has recently formed in New York and has been identified as captioned organization. They are referred to as "Boxers" or "Boxer Movement." They contend that the yellow race is oppressed and should fight for equality. They have initiated a publication known as

- 1 - New York (100-167076) (Asian Americans for Action)
- ① - New York (105-100715) (AAPA)
- 1 - New York (York Wong)
- 1 - New York (105-100796) (Carmen Chow)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (AAPA)
- 1 - Sacramento (AAPA)
- 1 - San Francisco (105-61299) (AAPA)

105-100715-021

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 11 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b6  
b7C

Letter to SAC, New York  
RE: I WOR KUEN  
5030/0735/2164

"Getting Together," which advertises free medical service for Chinese in Chinatown, New York City, and draft counseling. To date the group has expressed no view on China policy but has focused on anti-Vietnam war propaganda and antiestablishment criticism. To date membership is small (approximately twelve activists), but the meetings have been well attended. The group is made up exclusively of Chinese-Americans mainly from Columbia University and educational community.

Leaders of this group are Doctor and Mrs. York Wong, both from Hong Kong. Wong is Deputy Associate Director, Computer Center, Columbia University; his wife is employed at Computer Center, Teachers College, Columbia University. They formerly resided in Brooklyn and presently reside at unknown address in Chinatown, New York City. Wong was leader of approximately twenty individuals who stormed East Asian Studies Center, Columbia University, during a war moratorium demonstration on 11/15/69. He also participated in picketing the New York Office of FBI in late November, 1969.

Other leaders include Donald Yee, teacher, Newark Community College, and two brothers named Yuman Chin and Yuhan Chin who arrived in New York from Hong Kong and presently reside at 30 Market Street, New York City.

Bureau files indicate that office space at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, was rented by a group known as Asian Americans for Action, in July, 1969. One-year lease was signed by Donald P. Yee, identified as treasurer of group. In connection with demonstration at New York FBI Office on 11/21/69, handbills were distributed with name "Don Yee" at bottom.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Yuman Chin or Yuhan Chin.

New York Office continue efforts to identify membership of captioned and ascertain activities in detail. Surep results.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-167067)

2/16/70

SA [REDACTED] #311

b6  
b7C

ASIAN AMERICANS for ACTION  
IS-CH

[REDACTED]  
(Protect by request- should be characterized as a source familiar with the Chinatown community with whom insufficient contact has been made to ascertain reliability) contacted the writer on 2/16/70 and advised:

b7D

The AAA has vacated the premises at 30 Market St., NYC, and again is operating out of its former address, 225 Lafayette St. Presumably the I WOR KUAN is also relocated at the latter address. He believes the AAA, the Asian Americans for Political Alliance (AAPA) and the I WOR KUAN are comprised of the same individuals. The AAA refers to former Columbia Graduates; the AAPA to present Columbia students; and the I WOR KUAN is more a slogan for the other two groups.

SHIN YA ONO

Source states that ONO's last address of record was 380 E 10th St., NYC. However, during the past few days source learned that ONO advised an official of JHS 65 (ONO's former employment) that 537 E 5th St. was now to be considered ONO's permanent address.

- (1) 105-100715 (AAPA) 2/16
- 1- 176-420 (ONO)
- 1- 105-~~100682~~ (I WOR KUAN) 2/16

105-100715-22

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Handwritten signature]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 2/17/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] (#311)

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE  
IS - CH

Identity of Source  
Reliability

[REDACTED]  
Has furnished reliable  
information in the past  
22/10/60

b7D

Date Contacted  
Contacting Agents

[REDACTED] and

b6  
b7C

Source made available Newsletter, Volume I, Number 1, dated January, 1970, of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA). This gave the address of the organization as 108 Haskell Hall, 605 W. 115th St., NY 10027, telephone 280-3064 (3063). It also lists DAVID HIROMURA, 811 Lexington Hall, Columbia University, telephone 663-6600, as the person to be contacted by those interested in recruitment. It announced the next general meeting as Thursday, 2/12/79 at 301 Hamilton Hall, 7:30 PM.

Source also advised that among those connected with anti-establishment activities among Chinese and probably with the AAPA are the following:

CHIN Yu-han  
CHIN Yu-man  
DONALD YEE  
WONG York

According to source, the CHINS are brothers and both may be teachers at Newark Community College. Both are from the Chinatown area of NYC. YEE is also from the

1-105- (HIROMURA)  
1-105- (CHIN Yu-han)  
1-105- (CHIN Yu-man)  
1-105-106400 (YEE)  
1-105-106665 (WONG)  
1-105-103656 (Committee for New China Policy)  
1-100-158773 (BPP)  
1-100-162706 (NUC)  
[REDACTED]

1-105-100715

b7D

RGK:kxb  
(10)

105-100715-23

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FEB 17 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-1815

NY 105-100715

Chinatown area and is one of the leaders of this group. WONG, about whom source previously furnished information, has moved from his Brooklyn address and is now living in a loft building in or near Chinatown so that he can be closer to these activities. WONG was reported to source by a caucasian at Columbia University as being extremely anti-establishment. Source said that he cannot identify this caucasian who told source that he was afraid to go to the FBI about this.

Source stated that he has also heard that the Chinese in this group have formed a sort of "commune" at 30 Market St., NYC. They are giving in all of their income to the commune for the welfare of the entire group and the furtherance of their cause. Each then receives back a living allowance. Source said that he does not know if WONG York is included in this commune group. He pointed out that WONG reportedly receives a large salary, possibly \$30,000 a year, from Columbia University.

Committee for a New China Policy

Source said that he has not heard of the above although he is acquainted with THOMAS MANTON and is aware of MANTON's activities generally to change US-China policy. Source was alerted to obtain and report at once any information he receives about the above committee.

Black Panther Party (BPP)  
Columbia New University Conference (NUC)

Source made available a flier announcing a meeting being held by the Columbia NUC on 2/12/70 at Columbia University in support of the BPP. This flier has been made available to the appropriate case Agent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-7745)

DATE: 3/3/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] (#311)

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: CHISEC  
IS - CH

Identity of Source  
Reliability

[REDACTED]  
Has furnished reliable  
information in the past

b7D

Date Contacted  
Contacting Agents.

2/19/70  
SAS [REDACTED] and  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

Source advised that to his knowledge, YEH Wei-hung has not communicated with anyone at the UNSEC since he left on home leave. He is expected to return in mid March. Source had lunch with YEH and FAN Tsun-heng before YEH left. YEH asked him if there was anything source wanted him to buy in Hong Kong. Source said there was not. YEH then said that if there was something later that source could write to him in care of the airline (source did not recall which one) in Hong Kong and that YEH would be glad to make any purchase for him there.

At this time FAN mentioned that he was going on home leave this summer, but he said nothing as to whether he would try to enter the mainland. Source said that he determined later that FAN has approached POON Wing-wen and asked her whether she wants him to look up her mother in Shanghai when he goes on home leave this summer. POON told FAN no, that she is afraid it might cause her mother trouble.

1-105-56654 (YEH)  
1-105-10913 (FAN)  
1-105-97814 (POON)  
1-105-65911 (CHI)  
1-105-38897 (PAN)  
1-105-11898 (CHEN)  
1-105-11883 (PU)  
1-105-101523 (CHEN)  
1-105-52036 (LIN)  
1-105-2661 (TSAO)

COPIES CONTINUED  
1-105-7745

RGK:kxb  
(18)

105-100765-24

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 13 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C





NY 105-7745

COPIES CONTINUED

1-105-106682 (1 Wor Kuen)  
1-105-100715 (AAPA)  
1-100-167076 (AAA)  
1-105-106587 ("Getting Together")  
1-105-40274 (SEREBRYAKOV)

b7D

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Source also advised that everyone at the UNSEC was surprised when YEH married CHRISTINE CHI. Her first husband, an engineer, is the son of the head of the CHINAT Secret Service in Taiwan. Her first husband reportedly was running around with other women and so she divorced him. It was not known that she and YEH were even acquainted and they did not work in the same section at the UN, she being in the Pension Fund and he in the Chinese Section.

PAN Yu-pu

The above has returned from home leave but to source's knowledge did not enter the mainland. Source did not know if she tried to do so or not.

CHEN Kwen

Source does not know if the above has returned yet from home leave. He doubts that she will try to enter the mainland and to his knowledge she never has. She is from source's home town in China but they have very little contact with each other.

PU Hung-hi

The above has retired from the UNSEC but source had no information as to his specific plans. Source said he thinks that PU does not want to do anything but does want to remain in the US.

NY 105-7745

Source said that he understands that many Soviets now at the UNSEC or the Soviet Mission to the UN have knowledge of Chinese. So many Soviets had to leave China, and because their specialty is Chinese they have been sent to the US where their knowledge of Chinese can be of some use at the UN.

HENRY CHENG

Source advised that he has known the above for many years, both having attended the Central Political Institute, the KMT training school in China. Source recommended him as a person of integrity and a devoted anti-Communist who is stable and reliable in all ways.

Date prepared

3/3/70

Date received

3/3/70

Received from (name or symbol number)

[Redacted]

Received by

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date 3/3/70

Date of Report

3/3/70

Dictated \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Transcribed \_\_\_\_\_

Authenticated  
by Informant \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) of activity

Current

Brief description of activity or material

Information re AAPA at Columbia University

File where original is located if not attached

[Redacted]

b7D

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.  
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

All necessary action taken.

[Redacted]

1 - NY 105-100715 (AAPA) (311)

1 - NY 105-100796 (CARMEN CHOW) (311)

BPM:bpm

b7D

Block Stamp

105-100715 - 25

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 3 1970	
NEW YORK	

311

b6  
b7C

3/3/70

Source stated that the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), is a small, pro-Chinese student organization at Columbia University which maintains an office located in 108 Haskell Hall. The objectives of the AAPA appear to be directed at getting more students of Chinese descent to attend Columbia and to convince the university administration to feature more academic courses on Chinese history and language.

Source stated the AAPA has little or no influence among Columbia students and almost no influence on student political life. Source stated the AAPA is comprised solely of Chinese students and appears to have little attraction for students of other races.

Source stated that to the best of his knowledge a female, CARMEN CHOW, seems to be one of the leaders of the AAPA although he has no specific information to elaborate on this.

Source stated the AAPA is probably a recognized campus organization (by the administration) or it would not be permitted to have office space in Haskell Hall.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 3/3/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] (#311)

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE  
IS - CH

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information  
in the past, advised SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
not discuss any politics or display any interest in such.  
Source could furnish no information as to the identity of  
[REDACTED]

b7D

Source also advised that the members of I Wor Kuen  
have [REDACTED]

b7D

Source further advised that the CHINATs are convinced  
that CIA engineered the escape from Taiwan of PENG Ming-min.  
The CHINATs have asked the US not to allow PENG to come here.

1-105-106682 (I Wor Kuen)  
1-105-101744 (PENG)  
[REDACTED]

b7D

RGK:kxb  
(4)

105-100715-26

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 3 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C



NY 105-7745

CHEN Kang

The above is from Hong Kong. His wife is related to LIN Tung-ku, a translator at the UNSEC who has visited Communist China in the past on home leave. CHEN was an accountant in Hong Kong. Source thinks that he had influence in order to get his job at the UN. This probably was someone other than LIN who is just a translator and not influential.

TSAO Tsung-hen

The above is now the Number 2 Man in the Chinese Section and occupies an office by himself. He has quieted down quite a bit and is no longer as openly pro-CHICOM as in the past.

"Getting Together"

Source made available issue Volume I, No. 1, dated February, 1970 of the above publication. He also said that he understands that a group of young Chinese people who are among those putting this out gather frequently at 520 W. 110th St., NYC, eighth floor, possibly Apt. 8A, but source is not sure of the apartment number.

GENNADY SEREBRYAKOV

Source identified photographs of the above as a person whom he thinks he has seen often in the library at the UN reading Chinese newspapers. Source has had no other contact with this person, however. Source stated that the only Soviet whom he recalls meeting at the UN was a person from the Soviet Mission to the UN. This happened about two years ago on an occasion when this Soviet, accompanied by OUYANG Tze-hsiang, then Chief of the Chinese Section and now deceased, approached source and congratulated him in connection with [redacted]

[redacted]  
This Soviet indicated that he spoke and read Chinese and mentioned that he had spent six years in Peking in an official capacity.

b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (P)

DATE: 3/24/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] #311

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE  
IS-CH

The following sources familiar with student activities were contacted but were unable to furnish any information re captioned group:

DATE	SOURCE	AGENT
2/24/70	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2/25/70		"
2/26/70		"
2/27/70		"
3/5/70		"

b6  
b7C

b7D

On 3/16/70, [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that the AAPA held a meeting at Hamilton Hall (Columbia) and that it was a failure. The AAPA at Columbia is not well known and has very little following. Source not aware of any future plans of the group explaining the organization is not very active.

Chief Clerk  
Post

105-100715-27

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - NEW YORK	



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-1824

4/3/70

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-0)

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS  
ASSOCIATION AT YALE  
IS - MISC.

Enclosed is one copy each for the Bureau and NH of  
handout from captioned organization announcing conference at  
Yale 4/18/70.

An open meeting was held in Chinatown, NYC, 4/2/70  
titled "Dilemma of the Asian in America". This meeting was  
sponsored by various Asian-American groups in NYC including the  
Asian Americans for Action (AAA) and the Asian American Political  
Action to organize the various factions in efforts to  
alleviate problems in the community.

Among the speakers was GLEN OMATSU, graduate  
student, Psychology Dept., Yale University and Yale University  
Asian American Student Association.

Enclosed handbill furnished for information of NH  
and whatever action deemed necessary.

NYO indices negative re captioned organization.

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)  
2-New Haven (Enc. 1) (RM)  
1-New York (100-167076)  
1-New York (105-100715)  
1-New York  
MED:kxb  
(7)

105-100715 28

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 8 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	



CC

# ASIAN AMERICA

SPONSORED BY

Asian American Students Association  
at Yale

CONFERENCE

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1970

GUEST SPEAKERS

WORKSHOPS\*

MARTIAL ARTS DEMO

GUERRILLA THEATRE

DANCE

FILMS

\* "YELLOW IDENTITY"; ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES;  
ASIAN GHETTOS; YELLOW POWER MOVEMENT; INTERNATIONAL  
ASIAN MOVEMENT - THIRD WORLD MOVEMENT.

Registration fee:

\$1.00 (except ACCOMMODATIONS  
high school students) PROVIDED  
PLEASE PAY BY MAIL

For Further information:

Asian American Students  
Association At Yale

989 Yale Station  
New Haven, Conn. 06520

1-CV-2131-4b-1826

SAC [ ] (ADM) (P)

4/9/70

b7D

SA [ ] (#311)

b6  
b7C

[ ]  
IS - CH  
(OO: NY)

b7D

Source (whose identity should be protected and with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability) was initially contacted approximately two months ago when a survey of confidential sources indicated that he would be a reliable source knowledgeable about activities at Columbia University. Upon initial contact it was learned [ ]

[ ] and during that time had lost contact with the University. When questioned concerning organizations such as the AAA and AAPA [ ] was unable to offer any background regarding them. [ ] did express an extraordinary desire to assist the Bureau in any manner possible explaining that [ ]

b7D

[ ] and that he himself [ ] around 1950.

Source telephonically contacted the writer and a meeting was arranged on 4/2/70. Source advised that since initial contact he has been attempting to gain information regarding both AAA and AAPA. He learned that the following individuals were the contacts for those organizations:

AAPA-DAVID HIROMURA, Room 311, Livingston Hall, Columbia University, telephone 663-6600 or Room 108, Haskell Hall, 605 W. 115th St., telephone 280-3064

AAA-HOWARD CHIN, 225 Lafayette St., Room 713, NY, NY, telephone WA 6-4555

1-105-108144 (HIROMURA)  
1-105-106383 (CHIN)  
1-100-167076 (AAA)  
1-105-100715 (AAPA)  
1-105-101727 (Asians vs Vietnam War)

[ ]  
MMD:KMB  
(7)

105-108144-29

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 9 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b7D

NY 134-

Source advised that he has learned that both the AAA and the AAPA are practically identical as far as membership. At present AAA appears to be the most influential of the two groups in that AAPA has rather a small following, no more than five or six regulars on the Columbia campus.

Source telephonically contacted HOWARD CHIN regarding both organizations and spoke at some length to him. CHIN expressed that the purposes of the AAA are to oppose US "racism, imperialism, the illegal war in Vietnam, and to support the efforts of all minority groups in achieving equal opportunity and rights for their members". Source attempted to arrange a personal meeting with CHIN. However, CHIN explained that due to the upcoming Easter holidays, this would be impossible but to contact him thereafter.

Source attempted to contact individuals connected with the AAPA at Columbia but with negative results.

On 3/31/70, source, who is familiar with the Columbia campus, went to Room 108, Haskell Hall, in an attempt to contact someone from AAPA. He found no one in Room 108. However, it was filled with various "leftist" posters and paraphernalia, not the least of which was an extremely large colored portrait of MAO Tse-tung. While he was there three black men and one caucasian female arrived and inquired as to his reason for being there. Source stated simply that he was attempting to contact someone from AAPA. One of the Negroes inquired if source would be interested in joining the Black Panther Party. They furnished source with the following handbills:

1. "AAPA Newsletter Volume I, #1, January, 1970"
2. "AAPA Newsletter Volume I, #2, March, 1970"
3. A handbill from the Asians vs. the Vietnam War outlining the proposed march-in and teach-in in Washington, D.C., April, 1970.
4. A handbill distributed by the Ad-Hoc Committee of Third World Students Against Racist Education, to fight racist education.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-106401)

DATE: 4/8/70

FROM : SA [ ] (#311)

b6  
b7cSUBJECT: HAROLD LUI, aka  
IS - CH

On 4/2/70, at 8 PM, a public discussion "Dilemma of the Asian in America-Panel Discussion and Audience Participation" at Transfiguration Catholic Church, 29 Mott St., Chinatown, NYC, was attended by the writer. This discussion was attended by approximately 100 Orientals, Chinese and Japanese of all ages ranging from 18 to 60 years old. The majority of the audience appeared to be "college agers". Also included in the audience were three black males and two caucasians.

Among the panel members scheduled for the discussion were:

Mrs. MARY KOCHIYAMA-Activist-Speaker-Writer

HAROLD LUI-Program Director, Hamilton Madison House and Urban Council, NYC Chinatown

TERRY DOFOO-Pre-med student, Columbia University and President, Columbia University Asian American Political Action (did not attend)

DONALD YEE-Assistant Professor, Essex County College

105-106401-30

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI NEW YORK	

Among the sponsors there were:

YIU HUNG CHAN-Assistant Professor, Newark College of Engineering

TAK IIJIMA-Chairman, Music, Thomas Jefferson High School

b6  
b7c

1-100-167076 (AAA)  
1-105-100715 (AAPA)  
1-100-167194 (DOFOO)  
1-100-161444 (JTJIMA)  
1-105-106383 (Getting Together)  
1-100-155496 (KOCHIYAMA)

1-100-168934 (Dec. 4th Movement)  
1-100-0-148807 (Charter Group for a Pledge of Conscience)  
1-105-106400 (DONALD YEE)  
1-105-108163 (YIU HONG CHAN)

SL:kxb  
(11)



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-1829

NY 105-106401

Their attendance at the discussion is unknown to the writer.

The major themes of the discussion were "Asian identity and Asian dignity" - to voice, to demonstrate and to be heard of their dissatisfactions. The audience was encouraged to unite and to support other minority groups in their demonstration against discrimination and for constructive social changes. Attention was called to support a mass march "Free the Panther 21! Free All Political Prisoners" at noon April 4, 1970, Central Park Mall, 72nd St., NYC.

The general feelings of the audience were non-violent and showed a sincere interest in support for the betterment of Asians in America.

The following handouts were made available to the audience at the conclusion of the discussion:

1. Announcement of April 13, 1970 Asians in America Conference at Yale University sponsored by Asian American Students Association at Yale.

2. Announcement of April 4, 1970 mass march from Central Park Mall, 72nd St., NYC, sponsored by Committee to Defend the Panther 21; the Conspiracy; December 4th Movement.

3. Pamphlet on the Black Panther Party and the Case of the New York 21 prepared by members of the Charter Group for a Pledge of Conscience.

4. 21 point program of Ad-Hoc Coalition for a Lower East Side Community School District (LESCSD).

5. "Getting Together" newspaper.

SAC (100-167076)

4/17/70

SA [REDACTED] (#311)

b6  
b7C

AAA  
IS - CH

Identity of Source  
Reliability

[REDACTED]  
Has furnished reliable  
information in the past

b7D

Contacted By  
Date Contacted

SA [REDACTED]  
4/13/70

b6  
b7C

Source was contacted by CHANG Han-hue of the AAPA  
and requested [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
CHANG who resides at 411 W. 115th St., Apt. 5,  
telephone number 666-5436. CHANG, who is a Chinese American,  
age about 26, and who sports the "hippie" long hair, claimed  
to be American born. It was the source's impression that  
CHANG is the leader of the three Chinese militant groups:

b7D

AAA  
AAPA  
I Wor Kuen

b7D

Source did have the opportunity to ask CHANG about  
the membership of the AAPA. CHANG, however, sidestepped the

1-105-106682 (I Wor Kuen) (#311)  
1-105- [REDACTED] (CHANG Han-hue) (#311)  
1-105-100715 (AAPA) (#311)  
1-105-100796 (CHOW) (#311)  
1-105-108144 (HIROMURA) (#311)

MED:kxb  
(7)

105-100715-34

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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b7D



NY 100-167076

question, stating "the majority of the Asian Americans are in sympathy with us " Source believes that the three groups cited above are identical in membership [redacted]

[redacted] Source learned that the person identified as "LYNN telephone number 663-6242" a representative of the AAA, is LYNNE IIJIMA (presumably daughter of T. IIJIMA, NYfile 100-161444).

b7D

It is source's opinion that DAVID HIROMURA is not a very important influence in either AAA or AAPA but one who is to be contacted for general information regarding either group.

[redacted] source received in the mail some paraphernalia from both I Wor Kuen and AAA. Among the items he received was a copy of the AAA Newsletter, Volume II, # 1, dated February, 1970, and a copy of the latest edition of "Getting Together", Volume I, # 2, April, 1970, the latter being a publication of the I Wor Kuen. Source also received a flyer from the I Wor Kuen regarding a TB clinic. Source also received an invitation from the I Wor Kuen to contact that organization at its headquarters, 30 Market St.

Source advised that [redacted] but was unable to. He hopes to get there in the near future.

Based [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] it is source's opinion that the AAPA is a small and to date insignificant organization on Columbia's campus [redacted]

The AAA is somewhat larger, but the most militant group is the I Wor Kuen, still located at 30 Market St. As stated above, all three groups are very closely allied [redacted]

[redacted] The I Wor Kuen, because of its location in Chinatown, seems to be the activist arm of the three groups.

*(If information is disseminated - paraphrase  
so source's identity is protected)*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (C)

DATE: 4/20/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] #311

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL  
ALLIANCE  
IS-CH

The following additional sources were contacted ~~re~~ re AAPA and could furnish no information:

DATE	SOURCE	AGENT
3/12/70	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3/31/70	"	"
3/30/70	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3/30/70 & MX 4/15/70	"	"

b6  
b7C  
b7D

The consensus of sources contacted indicates that the AAPA has little or no following on the Columbia campus. Estimates of the group's size do not exceed 5-6 regulars and of these DAVID HIROMURA, CARMEN CHOW and CHANG Han-hua have been identified and cases exist for them individually.

The AAPA-San Francisco itself relies on another organization (AAA) for it's east coast contacts (per 100-167076-95)

In view of the above ~~information~~ it is recommended this case be closed. Its activities will be known through sources such as [REDACTED]

b7D

105-100715-32

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 4/27/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] (#311)

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: AAPA  
IS - CH

Identity of Source  
Reliability

[REDACTED]  
Has furnished reliable  
information in the past  
4/22 and 4/23/70

b7D

Dates Contacted  
Contacting Agent

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

Source advised that on [REDACTED] the AAPA held a  
meeting at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In attendance were [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Of those present, source  
only knew CHANG. The others were all American born and  
probably students at Columbia University. During the course  
of the meeting, only first names were used.

b7D

The meeting lasted two to three hours. Each of  
the participants gave a brief résumé of their life. The  
meeting, as well as the organization AAPA, is directed towards  
efforts to develop a Chinese curriculum and to see the  
adaptation of this curriculum in Columbia University and  
was compared by source to the recent efforts to achieve black  
studies programs within universities. In addition, the  
organization is striving to increase the enrollment of  
Asian youth in Columbia University. It was generally con-  
stituted that the AAPA newsletter had been unsatisfactory in  
the efforts described above and conversation was had concerning  
the elimination of the newsletter.

During the course of the meeting, no other purposes  
were cited by the group for its organization.

1-105-106682 (I Wor Kuen)  
1-105-101727 (Asians Against Vietnam War) (#31)  
1-105-108498 (CHANG)  
1-105-100796 (CHOW)  
[REDACTED]

MED:kxb

(6)

105-100715-33

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b7D



NY 105-100715

CHANG mentioned that he had been born in Tokyo, Japan, but had come to the US at an early age. CHANG acted as chairman for the meeting and stated that both he and his brother had been arrested in Washington, D.C. in April in connection with a demonstration sponsored by the Asians Against Vietnam War.

CARMEN CHOW, who had been present at the AAPA's previous meeting, was not in attendance on 4/22/70.

I Wor Kuen

Source viewed a photograph taken of the participants of a demonstration sponsored by I Wor Kuen in Chinatown on 4/19/70. Source identified a photograph of CHANG Han-hua as one of the participants. In addition, he was able to partially identify the following individuals:

ELLEN (LNU),  
Chinese female, approximately 22 years  
of age, who resides at Apt. 54,  
411 W. 115th St., NYC

MILAN (Ph) (LNU),  
Chinese female, approximately 22  
years old, who gave a speech at  
the demonstration

KWONG (FNU),  
Chinese male, approximately 24  
years old, a Columbia student from  
Formosa who is very close to CARMEN  
CHOW. KWONG was not present at the  
meeting on 4/22/70. However, KWONG  
was in attendance at the previous  
meeting of the AAPA.

(If above information is disseminated outside of  
the Bureau, paraphrase so that source's identity will be  
protected.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/28/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-25731) (P)

SUBJECT: "AION"

(Chuan) (M)  
(CTC 0356)  
IS - CH

*105-100715-34*  
Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, 1/29/70, SF,  
captioned: Asian American Political Alliance  
(AAPA) - IS - MISC

Enclosed for Bureau are three (3) copies of captioned publication, Vol. 1, No. 1, dated Spring, 1970, which was issued 4/1/70 at San Francisco by persons some of whom have been identified as affiliated with the AAPA. It is suggested the Bureau may desire to place one copy of captioned publication in Bureau File 105-189989, concerning the Red Guard, since most of the printed matter in the enclosed issue of "Aion" is devoted to the Red Guard and one copy in Bufile 100-455083 concerning ALEXANDER H. HING, whose statements as leader of the Red Guard appear in enclosed publication.

Copies of this letter are designated to Los Angeles and Sacramento for information because mention is made of persons in their territories. Copy is designated to New York for information in view of large Chinese community there.

- 6 - Bureau (encs. 3) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-452260) (AAPA)
  - (1 - 100-455083) (ALEX HING)
  - (1 - 105-189989) (RED GUARD)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Sacramento (Info) (RM)
- ① - New York (Info) (RM)
- 7 - San Francisco
  - (1 - 105-23956) (RED GUARD)
  - (1 - 100-62891) (ALEX HING)
  - (1 - 105-25333 JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER)
  - (1 - 105-25113) (NEIL GOTANDA)
  - (1 - 100-61299) (AAPA)

JES:ay  
(16)

*3H.*

*105-100715-34*

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*Index into AAPA file*

b6  
b7c

SF 105-25731

JES:ay

A copy of "Aion" was furnished by [REDACTED]  
(CONCEAL) [REDACTED] who advised that this first issue was offered to the public on 4/1/70. Other copies were purchased at the City Lights Bookstore, which specializes in publications of interest to radical and new left elements.

b7D

Enclosed publication prints a statement, entitled: "The Need for an United Asian American Front," by ALEX HING, who is the Minister of Information and the principal leader of the Red Guard at San Francisco, together with an interview of ALEX HING conducted by NEIL GOTANDA, a member of the "Aion" Staff, who was self-identified as a spokesman of the AAPA in a press conference held 8/27/69 at San Francisco to announce that an Asian Coalition, formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA would conduct demonstrations during Japan Week, in 9/69, against the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. Enclosed publication also prints the Red Guard Program.

Captioned publication gives the address of "Aion" as 675 35th Ave., San Francisco, 94121, which is the residence of RALPH D. MILLER and his wife, JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER. Latter is the Editor of "Aion," and also the Secretary to the Rev. A. CECIL WILLIAMS, Chief Pastor of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church at San Francisco. WILLIAMS, a Negro, is considered very friendly toward the Black Panther Party (BPP). JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, who uses her maiden name in the editorial listing of "Aion," became subject of investigation under the name, JOANNE MILLER, when an informant in BPP matters reported that MILLER, an Oriental female employed as Secretary to the Rev. A. CECIL WILLIAMS of Glide Memorial Methodist Church, was affiliated with the Red Guard. It is noted this racial informant was from the Hayward area and was only associated with Mrs. MILLER, because she was assisting the Rev. WILLIAMS in preparing a press release to be read at a protest rally on 9/16/69, demanding the release of the BPP leader BOBBY SEALE. Informants knowledgeable concerning the Red Guard, however, indicated Mrs. MILLER was not affiliated with it.

The Staff of "Aion" is listed in the publication as follows:

SF 105-25731  
JES:ay

EDITOR JANICE MIRIKITANI  
(Maiden name of JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER  
SF file 105-25333)

Co-Editor FRANCIS OKA  
(SF indices reflect no record of OKA, but  
according to [redacted] (conceal)  
OKA is a senior student at San Francisco  
State College (SFSC), majoring in Psychology,  
and associated with the AAPA at that college.)

Production Coordinator JANE TABATA  
(SF indices reflect no record of TABATA, but  
according to [redacted] (conceal), she is  
a junior student at SFSC, majoring in Sociology  
and is associated with the AAPA group at that  
college.)

b7D

Staff Photographer JERRY PONG  
(SF indices reflect no record of PONG and he is  
not known to [redacted])

Business Manager NEIL GOTANDA  
(NEIL TETSU GOTANDA, SF file 105-25113, was graduated  
from Stanford University in Mathematics, & is a  
Teaching Assistant at SFSC. As indicated above,  
he is self-identified at a joint AAPA-Red Guard  
press conference on 8/27/69 as a spokesman for  
the AAPA.)

The Advisory Committee of "Aion" is listed  
as follows:

Rev. LLOYD K. WAKE

(Rev. WAKE is an Assistant Minister of the Glide Memorial  
Methodist Church. In 1966 he was one of the sponsors of  
Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American  
Activities Committee. He was listed as affiliated  
with Professionals for Peace, in a leaflet announcing a  
Conference on 7/29/67 in support of Draft Resistance  
sponsored by that group. On 2/2/69, he was listed as  
a speaker at a rally held in the San Francisco Labor  
Temple in support of the strike at SFSC. In April, 1969,  
he was listed in a newspaper article as one of the  
sponsors of a Conference of Citizens Against the Tactical  
Squad - a Police Unit used to oppose riots and militant  
violence.)

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JES:ay

MASAYO SUZUKI

(On 9/17/58, an Oriental male driving a vehicle registered to MASAYO SUZUKI, 1231 Grove St., Apt. 8, San Francisco, was observed to deliver to the BPP Headquarters in Los Angeles, the Negro male who lectures to the BPP concerning doctrine.)

NEIL GOTANDA

NEIL TETSU GOTANDA is identified as above)

Layout personnel of "Aion" are listed as follows:

LELAND S. MEYERZOVE

(This individual is the husband of JUDITH REGINA BASTON, Bufile 100-447530, SF file 100-55010, who is the Copy and Review Editor of "People's World," a West Coast Communist Daily. She has been reported at CP-USA meetings and is on the Security Index.)

BOB RITA

(According to [redacted] (conceal) ROBERT RITA is of Filipino descent and was an organizer in the Delano Grape Strike in 1966 and has participated in meetings at the University of California, Berkeley.)

Graphic Advisor to "Aion" is listed as GARY WOO.

b7D

(SF indices reflect no reference to GARY WOO.

[redacted] (conceal) stated he believes this person may be identical with GARY R. WOO a senior student at the University of California at Berkeley, who has an interest in photography and an interest in Asian-American matters, but who is not considered militant by [redacted]

Contents of the first issue of "Aion" are as follows:

Page 5: EDITORIAL by "Aion" Staff. This set forth the viewpoint and objective of "Aion" and is copied as follows:

"EDITORIAL

"The dominant white society in America, by perpetuating its racist values, has insidiously created a cycle of self-hate between and within ethnic groups.

"As Asian Americans, we have been conditioned by stereotypes imposed upon us by the white middle class and have internalized the consequent insecurity and confusion. Dependency upon these values and standards has caused an absence of self-knowledge and its complementary fear and paralysis.

"Our continued complacency within this racist society will bring about our cultural destruction. We must join the international movement to end the exploitation of all Third World peoples and work to create our own revolutionary culture in this country.

"We hope that AION will provide a forum for Asian American self-definition and expression on issues relevant to problems and needs of our communities.

" -The AION Staff-"

Page 9: The Need for a United Asian American Front, by ALEX HING (Bufile 100-455083) (SF file 100-62891).

This article states that a United Front of Asians in America "must be formed to combat facism and imperialism. This United Front must be led by Marxist-Leninists..." In his article, ALEX HING admits that: "In respect to the Chinese community in San Francisco, there is an apparent contradiction between organizing a Marxist-Leninist Party in an area where the population consists of refugees from a Socialist Revolution." However, he adds: "This contradiction will resolve itself as the people realize that the desperate imperialist policies of the United States in Asia are reflected by the ever-increasing facism at home." ALEX HING claimed that "Because of the San Francisco Bay Area's political climate and because San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Asian community outside of Asia, the Bay Area is the most logical place for a massive Asian-American Movement to begin." Further in his article, ALEX HING declared: "Every Asian in the Movement should also be educated on first-aid and self-defense - which includes firearms handling and safety."

Page 12: "The Cell," a poem by FRANCIS OKA. This poem warns of the possibility that those who are talking politics in their "love-cell" may awake to find that the revolutionary dawn has already arrived. (FRANCIS OKA is described above as a student at SFSC and as Co-Editor of "Aion.")

Page 13: "Chinatown, a Photographic Essay" by the "Aion" Staff. This consists of 15 pages of photographs interspersed with printed comments, which include a few statements from the "Report of the San Francisco Chinese Community Citizens' Survey and Fact Finding Committee," which is known as the Baccari Report, since it was produced under the direction of Mr. A. BACCARI, as a joint project of the City of San Francisco and the Chinese community. Other comments include a poem by JANICE MIRIKITANI (Editor of "Aion") and a poem by GEORGE LEONG (SF 105-24864) (SFSC student who participated in Red Guard activities during the period of April through July, 1969. He was arrested on 1/23/69 while participating in the Student Strike at SFSC.) Photographic credit is given to FRANCIS OKA and VICTOR WONG (latter is [redacted])

[redacted] at San Francisco. According to [redacted] his brother is sympathetic toward social reform but is opposed to militant violence.) One photograph which shows San Francisco Police Detective and two officers, is credited to ARNOLD KAWANO. (KAWANO, SF 100-65087, was active in the Red Guard when it was first organized in 1969 and is now one of the persons who is operating the Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help Center at 854 Kearney Street, San Francisco) It is also noted that one photograph features a view of the former Red Guard Headquarters window on Jackson Street in San Francisco, which displayed a large photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung. Two photographs showing Red Guard activities carry quotations from MAO Tse-tung.

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b7C

Page 28: "Poem To The Alien/Native" by JANICE MIRIKITANI.

Page 30: The RED GUARD POLITICAL PROGRAM.

Page 32: Interview with ALEX HING, Minister of Information of the Red Guard, conducted by NEIL GOTANDA.

Responding to GONTANDA's question as to why the Red Guard Party is modeled after the Black Panther Party (BPP), ALEX HING stated: "We believe the Black Panther Party is the vanguard of the socialist revolution in the United States and that the Panther Party has become the movement's first truly revolutionary organization. We feel that it's up to us



to support the vanguard..." Further in the interview ALEX HING stated: "In Chinatown, as a matter of fact, our main problem is the Chinese bourgeoisie and it happens to be the same bourgeoisie that oppressed the people in China... we're fighting the same enemy as MAO fought." In response to the question as to how the Red Guard began to relate to the BPP, ALEX HING said: "A lot of people were starting to get turned on to the Black Panther Party and what role that they played in the movement so people started to arm themselves, taking the principle that HUEY P. NEWTON practiced and what MAO said: 'political power comes out of the barrel of a gun.' We had guns but we were unorganized... From the Black Panther Party we decided that we couldn't have a revolution without a revolutionary party so we began to organize ourselves..."

Page 44: "Father of My Father," a poem by LAWSON FUSAO INADA. (SF indices reflect no record of INADA. It is noted this poem is dedicated to MITSUJI INADA, apparently the father of LAWSON INADA, and that it appears to be a legitimate expression of sentiment, without political overtones.)

Page 46: "On The Containment of China," an article by R. MATSUDA, This article contends that "a depthless fear of China underlines U. S. foreign policies" and that "... the U. S. fights in Vietnam not to bring the arcane of popular government to the benighted peasants of a former French colony, but to keep the circle around China, with the graceful accomodation of the Soviet Union, from breaking." No identifiable reference to R. MATSUDA was found in San Francisco Office indices and [redacted] was unable to identify this person.

Page 49: An illustration, ascribed to SAICHI KAWAHARA. This is a drawing, the lower half of which depicts the face of MAO Tse-tung and the upper half of which is in the form of a portion of the American Flag, with the star field replaced by a plain black field bearing an automatic rifle in white, and with a silhouette of the head of MAO projected onto the flag, blocking out part of the bars. According to [redacted] (conceal) SAICHI KAWAHARA is a student at SFSC majoring in Geology, and associates with the AAPA group at SFSC.

b7D

Page 53: "A Chapter From Utopia," by MUSHI, a stream-of-consciousness story of fantastic sex life in some future age. MUSHI appears to be a nickname and identity of person to whom it belongs is not known to the F. S. Office.

Page 55: "Graphic," by JANICE IDE. This is a male nude body. According to [redacted] (conceal), JANICE IDE is a student at SFSC, majoring in art. [redacted] as unable to state whether she was associated with AAPA activity there.

b7D

Page 59: "We Ain't Got Class," a poem dated December, 1969, by H. WONG. This poem uses BPP and New Left language, including some obscenities to express dislike for American society and to describe an incident in which a Chinese youth is bounced from a night club. [redacted] (conceal), identified H. WONG as HAROLD WONG, a student at SFSC, who is majoring in sociology and who associates with the AAPA group at that college.

Enclosed issue of "Aion" gives special thanks to the following persons:

GORDON LAU, (Attorney, SF file 105-23790, Chairman of the Democratic Party Club of the San Francisco Chinatown. He was recently an unsuccessful candidate for Supervisor of the City and County of San Francisco. He was founder of a group called Concerned Chinese for Action and Change and in that capacity led protest activities demanding that Chinese community leadership take action to alleviate alleged social problems.)

DONNA NOMURA DOBKIN (No record SF indices; [redacted] (conceal), states her maiden name was DONNA NOMURA and she was student at SFSC majoring in Psychology prior to her marriage to DOBKIN.

b7D

GEORGE LEONG, (SFSC student and former member of the Red Guard as indicated above, SF file 105-24864)

COLIN WATANABE, (Described in the Los Angeles publication "Gidra," as a founding director of the Asian-American publication.)

SF 105-25731

JES:ay

Reverend A. CECIL WILLIAMS, (Pastor of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church at San Francisco. Subject of SF file 157-3018, because of his friendly attitude toward the BPP.)

JEFF CHAN, (SF indices reflect that JEFF CHAN, a student, wrote an article in a Black Student Publication at SFSC, reprinted in "East-West," a Chinatown weekly newspaper, dated 4/9/69, in which he called the Chinese New Year celebration a fraud and verbally attacked the Chinatown community for failing to alleviate social problems.)

JANET HEDANI, (no record in SF indices.)

JAN HERMAN, (JANE EMILY HERMAN aka Jan Herman, SF file 100-64600, a student at the University of California at Berkeley, was arrested on 5/22/69, during the riots connected with the attempt by radical elements to establish a "People's Park on land belonging to the University of California at Berkeley." She was reported as active in the Radical Students Union and Women's Liberation at that institution. The bank account of the New Left publication "Leviathon," at San Francisco disclosed a payment of \$15.00 to JAN HERMAN on 3/5/70.)

NICK HARVEY, (SF indices reflect no record.)

TONY UBALDE, (no record in SF indices.)

JOHN LEE, (not identifiable in SF indices.)

DIANA YOSHIDA, (no record in SF indices.)

WENDY YOSHIMURA, (no record in SF indices.)

QUON Shih-shung, (RANDOLPH QUON aka QUON Shih-shung, SF file 105-25082, a student who was active in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and who has associated with Red Guard elements at San Francisco. He is described by source as a friend of Red Guard leader, ALEX HING.)

PAT SALIVAR, (ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] (conceal), b7D PATRICK SALIVAR, SF file 100-61022, is a leader of PACE (Philippine-American Collegiate Endeavor) at SFSC. SF files reflect this person, whose name is also spelled PATRICK SALAVAR, was a leader in the Student Strike at SFSC and that he attended a seminar conducted by the AAPA at San Jose State College on 4/5/69.)

SF 105-25731

JES:ay

ISAO FUJIMOTO, (This person is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. He has been associated with AAPA activities at the University of California, Berkeley, and on 10/15/69 was one of the speakers at a Vietnam Moratorium symposium held under AAPA sponsorship at the Berkeley Campus.)

MITSU YASHIMA, (SF indices reflect no record of YASHIMA.)

SHIGEYOSHI MURAO, (This individual, SF file 105-21672, has been identified as the Manager of the City Lights Bookstore, 261 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, which specializes in publications of interest to Radical and New Left elements, and which presently features a window display of captioned publication. The 6/11/67 issue of "East-West" newspaper indicated MURAO was distributing "Yellow Power" buttons and authentic Red Guard buttons bearing the likeness of MAO Tse-yung.)

PENNY NAKATSU, (NAKATSU, SF file 105-24100, a student at SFSC, was identified in a SFSC student newspaper, the "Daily Gator" as an organizer of the AAPA on the campus. On 7/17/69, Miss NAKATSU appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women versus Facism," at the United Front Against Facism Conference held at Oakland, California, by the BPP.)

IRENE MIYAGAWA, (This person is identified in the Los Angeles publication, "Gidra," as a member of the "Gidra" Staff.)

ARNOLD KAWANO, (as indicated above, KAWANO, SF file 100-65087, was active with the Red Guard at San Francisco, and is one of the persons operating a draft counseling center at 854 Kearney Street, San Francisco.

EPWORTH FOUNDATION, (possibly a Methodist Church connected foundation.)

ELDRIDGE FOUNDATION, (In October, 1969, [redacted] from whom information is classified ~~SECRET~~, furnished information concerning an Executive Committee meeting of the Revolutionary Union, held 10/5/69. At this meeting the RU leaders discussed the possibility of approaching one of the

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two Bay Area foundations which are funding Left-wing causes, however, the name of only one foundation, the Eldridge Foundation, was mentioned to the source. It was stated that one of these foundations had recently given \$25,000 to Los Siete de la Raza for legal fees and \$2,000 for another unstated purpose. It is noted that Los Siete de la Raza refers to the Left-wing organization defending the seven hoodlums of Mexican descent who murdered two San Francisco Police Officers in the Mission District of San Francisco. It is further noted that in August, 1969,

[redacted] DAVID A. FULLER of the Eldridge Foundation, at latter's office, 507 Polk Street, San Francisco, in which latter indicated interest in having the Eldridge Foundation make a money grant to assist a proposed left-wing newspaper project. According to [redacted] FULLER indicated that the Eldridge Foundation has furnished money to support several Coffee House Operations which have been set up throughout the United States to destroy the morale of members of the Armed Forces. DAVID ANDREW FULLER has been the subject of investigation as a Conscientious Objector to Military Service, Bufile 25-556809, SF file 25-67932 and 100-58660. During 1967, FULLER reportedly attended numerous meetings of the Steering Committee of the Spring Mobilization to end the War in Vietnam.)

b7D

San Francisco will further identify the Editorial Staff of captioned publication.

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE  
(100-50572)

5/1/70

SAC, NEW YORK (105-108498) (P)

CHANG Han-hua  
IS - CH  
(OO:NY)

ReWFOairtel to Bureau, 4/13/70, captioned  
"ASIANS AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR, IS - VIETNAM VIDEM."

For information of WFO, subject is under investigation by NYO for affiliation with Asian Americans Political Alliance (at Columbia.) CHANG Ten-hew is subject's brother.

WFO is requested to obtain all background and photos of subject and his brother, if available at U.S. Park Police WDC and forward to NY.

- 2- Washington Field Office (RM)
- 1- New York (105-100715 AAPA) (311)
- 1- New York (105-101727 ASIANS AGAINST VIETNAM WAR) (31)
- 1- New York

MBD:lz  
(5)

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Wllk

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 5/8/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] #311

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE  
IS - CH

Source	[REDACTED]
Date Contacted	5/7/70
Reliability	Has furnished reliable information in the past

b7D

Source advised the AAPA and the Chinese Students Club of Columbia University, on 5/9/70, was sponsoring a lecture and discussion entitled "The Asian American Experience" to be held at the Columbia Law School, room B, 116th Street and Amsterdam Ave., NYC, at 1:00pm. A movie entitled "The Pride and Shame", concerning the Japanese relocation during World War II was also to be shown.

Source also furnished a handout concerning the above-mentioned lecture and discussion. Among the topics of discussion and speakers was "The Plight of the Chinatown Ghetto" to be given by a representative of the I Wor Kuen, described as a Chinatown community group. The handout is being placed in the IA section of 105-100715.

1 - 105-106682 (I Wor Kuen)

[REDACTED]

EY  
(3)

105-100715-36

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FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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b7C



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-200182)

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (105-9739) (C)

DATE: 5/21/70

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE  
(AAPA)  
IS - MISC

RE: New York airtel 4/3/70 captioned  
"ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION  
AT YALE", IS-Misc.

Referenced New York airtel enclosed a handbill regarding a then forthcoming meeting on 4/18/70 at New Haven, Conn., sponsored by the Asian American Students Association at Yale. This group is obviously part of captioned group.

New Haven received no information regarding the actual meeting nor was anything reported in the local press on the "Yale Daily News", the Yale University daily student publication.

New Haven taking no further action.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
① - New York (105-100715) (RM)  
1 - New Haven  
RAM:phb  
(4)



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

105-100715-37

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MAY 22 1970	
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b7C

11-CV-2131-40-1849